COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

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No. 21.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1890.

(In continuation of Colonial Report No. 108, Old Series.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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No. 21.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

[In continuation of Colonial Report No. 108, Old Series.]

Sir WM. ROBINSON to LORD KNUTSFORD.

MY LORD, Trinidad, July 1, 1891.

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the Blue Book of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago for the year 1890. The Report of the Commissioner of Tobago on the Returns relating to that island is appended.

Taxes and Duties.

The schedule of taxes and duties remained the same as in 1889, with the exception that cocoanuts were added to list of products on which an export duty is levied for immigration purposes.

It was argued by the sugar planters and cocoa proprietors, and very properly so, that as the owners of cocoanut estates were now allowed a direct share in the benefits of immigration, they ought directly to contribute towards its cost. An export duty at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per thousand was accordingly imposed on cocoanuts, but this was, with your Lordship's approval, subsequently reduced to 1*s.* per thousand as being a more equitable charge.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the year was 468,559*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.* and the expenditure 475,244*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, showing that the payments exceeded the receipts by 6,684*l.* 12*s.* 7½*d.*

The revenue, however, exceeded the estimate framed for the year by 1,688*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.*, and was in excess of the amount collected in 1889 by 15,285*l.* 0*s.* 1½*d.*

The principal items which contributed towards this increase were—

Head of Service.	Receipts in 1889.	Receipts in 1890.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Customs	190,684	206,262	15,578
Land Revenue	16,063	16,820	757
Land and House Tax	30,903	31,689	786
Postage	6,823	7,732	909
Fees of Office	3,182	3,739	557
Miscellaneous Receipts	661	1,294	633
Interest	5,690	6,113	423
Legacy Duty	747	1,287	540
Railway	51,054	51,912	858

On the other hand there was a falling off in the receipts from the following sources :—

Head of Service.	Receipts in 1889.	Receipts in 1890.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Excise - - - - - -	96,431	92,752	3,679
Licenses - - - - -	26,151	25,321	830
Fines, forfeitures, and fees of court -	9,343	8,995	348
Re-imbursements in aid - -	12,361	11,643	718

The decline in the Excise revenue, to which I last year drew attention, still continues. This, although tending to disturb the equilibrium of the Budget, is nevertheless a matter for congratulation, if it is attributable to a falling off in the consumption of alcohol. I append a table showing the receipts for the last 10 years :—

Year.	Duty per Gallon.	Rum Duty.	Import Duty.	Total.
		£	£	£
1881 - - - - -	5*s.*	93,651	1,436	95,087
1882 - - - - -	6*s.*	84,481	20,091	104,572
1883 - - - - -		83,703	21,269	104,972
1884 - - - - -		96,805	7,321	104,126
1885 - - - - -		86,061	5,530	91,591
1886 - - - - -	6*s.* 6*d.*	93,656	2,448	96,104
1887 - - - - -		98,754	1,549	100,303
1888 - - - - -		103,498	820	104,318
1889 - - - - -		96,431	672	97,103
1890 - - - - -		92,752	155	92,907

The revenue derived from the Pitch Lake in 1890 was :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Export duty - - - -	21,040	8	4
Royalty - - - - -	5,703	18	4
	26,744	6	8

Expenditure.

The expenditure exceeded the estimate for the year by 13,306*l.* 10*s.* 11½*d.* and the payments in 1889 by 12,022*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

The principal items which exceeded the estimates made for them were:

Head of Service.	Estimate for 1890.	Expenditure 1890.	Excess.
	£	£	£
Pensions - - - - -	9,450	10,479	1,029
Police—exclusive of establishment -	7,726	8,054	328
Hospitals - - - - -	35,725	38,073	2,348
Transport - - - - -	600	930	330
Miscellaneous services - - -	8,771	16,609	7,838
Interest - - - - -	3,600	3,997	397
Drawbacks and refund of duties -	5,000	5,408	408
Botanic Gardens - - -	2,000	2,553	553
Military - - - - -	2,500	4,577	2,077
Public works - - - -	71,223	74,810	3,587

Under the following Heads of Service the Expenditure was less than the Estimate:—

Head of Service.	Estimate for 1890.	Expenditure 1890.	Less than Estimate.
	£	£	£
Establishments - - -	152,296	151,711	585
Education - - - - -	22,205	22,074	131
Gaols - - - - -	7,001	6,930	71
Rent - - - - - -	930	614	316
Postage - - - - -	2,110	1,980	130
Immigration - - -	18,291	17,097	1,194
Lands - - - - - -	6,000	4,006	1,994
Railway Working Expenses - -	25,950	24,514	1,436
Wards - - - - - -	9,496	9,297	199

I append a Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the last 10 years.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1881 - - - -	392,442	426,210
1882 - - - -	400,936	406,153
1883 - - - -	419,573	433,017
1884 - - - -	435,381	420,569
1885 - - - -	398,100	413,785
	2,046,432	2,099,734
1886 - - - -	425,896	412,167
1887 - - - -	456,167	424,594
1888 - - - -	457,814	440,636
1889 - - - -	453,275	463,221
1890 - - - -	468,559	475,244
	2,261,711	2,215,862

It will be seen that in the five years from 1881 to 1885, the Expenditure was 53,302*l.* in excess of the Revenue, whereas in the five years from 1886 to 1890 the Revenue was 45,849*l.* in excess of the Expenditure.

Legislation.

Forty Ordinances were enacted during the year. Their titles are given below:—

No. 1. For the establishment and maintenance of Reformatory Schools.
2. To declare the application to Tobago of the Excise Law of Trinidad so far as it relates to Rum and other Spirits, and to amend the same in certain particulars.
3. For the prevention of wilful trespass on lands in Tobago.
4. To make provision for granting Pensions to Widows and Children of deceased Public Officers of this Colony.
5. To amend the Ordinance No. 24 of 1889, intituled "An Ordinance for raising Funds in aid of Immigration for the year 1890."

No. 6. To amend the Law relating to the care of Lepers and Paupers in Hospitals and Asylums.

7. For the better regulation of the duties on Postage and for the management of the Post Office.

8. To prevent the introduction of Diseased Sugar Canes into the Colony.

9. To authorise the raising of a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds for Road extension and Public Works.

10. To establish a Public Works and Road Loan Board for certain purposes.

11. To extend the provisions of "The Negotiable Instruments Ordinance, 1879."

12. To incorporate a Company to be called "The Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited."

13. To repeal the Ordinance No. 14 of 1889, and to make better provision respecting the removal of Prisoners and Criminal Lunatics from places without Her Majesty's Dominions in which Her Majesty exercises Jurisdiction over British subjects.

14. To ratify and confirm the Supplemental Estimates for the Service of the year 1889 and the issue of certain Moneys paid for the Service of the Government of the Island of Trinidad during the same year.

15. To authroise the Mayor and Burgesses of Port-of-Spain to raise certain moneys to be expended in the improvement of the Borough of Port-of-Spain.

16. To amend "The Real Property Ordinance, 1889."

17. To repeal the Laws relating to Primary Education in the Colony, and to make other provision in lieu thereof.

18. To amend "The Widows' and Orphans' Fund Ordinance, 1890."

19. To amend "The Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Company's Ordinance, 1890."

20. For the prevention of Accidents by Fire in Tobago.

21. To facilitate the incorporation of Associations formed for purposes not of gain.

22. To enable the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Port-of-Spain to deal with Real Property vested in him as a Body Corporate.

23. To amend the designation of the Chief Officer of Police.

24. To consolidate and amend certain Ordinances relating to the Public Library in Port-of-Spain, and to incorporate the Committee thereof.

25. To provide for the amendment of the existing Assessments of Lands and Houses liable to Land Tax, and to amend and declare the Law relating to the recovery of Land Tax.

26. To amend "The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1889."

No. 27. For taking the Census of the Colony for the year 1891.
28. To declare the terms and conditions applicable to Loans authorised to be raised by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, and to provide for the creation of Trinidad Inscribed Stock.
29. To amend the Customs Laws.
30. For the destruction of the Nests of Parasol Ants.
31. To amend "The Road Extension and Public Works Loan Ordinance, 1890."
32. To amend the Ordinance No 6 of 1868, intituled "An "Ordinance for rendering certain Offences punishable "on Summary Conviction."
33. To regulate Public Baths.
34. To make provision for defraying the Expenses of the Government of the Island of Trinidad for the year 1891.
35. For raising Funds in aid of Immigration for the year 1891.
36. To amend "The Reformatory Schools Ordinance, 1890."
37. To amend "The Post Office Ordinance, 1890."
38. To amend the Law as to Juries in Tobago.
39. To amend the Ordinance No. 29 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Customs Laws," and to suspend the operation thereof.
40. To provide for the establishment of Building Societies and to regulate the same.

In most cases the titles of these Ordinances are sufficient to explain their object.

The Roman Catholic Reformatory School for girls was opened in June and that under the management of the Church of England, for boys, in September. Both institutions are working in a satisfactory manner and are evidently supplying a long-felt want.

The Ordinance, No. 17, with regard to education is certainly the most important enactment of the year, and I regret that I am unable to report that it has been sufficient as yet to settle definitely this long standing question. The many small assisted schools recognised by the former Board of Education having the right to claim aid under the new scheme, it has been found that the expenditure entailed by the provisions of Ordinance No. 17, would amount to an annual sum of not less than 40,000*l.*, and this could only be met by the imposition of an education rate, which I am not prepared to recommend at present. The newly appointed Board has, however, been working zealously and loyally, and I trust that the amending Ordinance which has been submitted to your Lordship, which in no way sacrifices the principles of the original scheme, will remove existing difficulties, and prove acceptable to all parties.

Another important enactment is that relating to the "assessment of lands and "houses" which has been introduced not so much with the view of altering the previous law as to declare it, the courts of law and the legal advisers of the Crown being of opinion that the practice hitherto prevailing in the preparation of the assessment rolls has not been in accordance with the intention of the law. There have been some few difficulties experienced in grafting the new system upon the old, but when once these have been cleared away, the law will I trust work smoothly, and the more careful and detailed assessment required result in an increased revenue from this source.

The Ordinance for the "Destruction of Parasol Ants," No. 30, has been introduced in the hopes of providing a means for mitigating the ravages of the leaf-cutting ant (*Atta cephalotes*), which in some districts does great damage to the crops of the husbandman. The Ordinance, which gives power to the injured party, under certain safeguards, to enter in a proclaimed district upon the land of his neighbours and destroy nests affecting his property, was the outcome of considerable discussion, but in the opinion of some does not provide a sufficient remedy for the evil. It is impossible to form an opinion on the subject, as, although the law has been in operation for six months, only one application, and that but recently, has yet been made to me to proclaim any district under the Ordinance.

It will be seen that during the year the affairs of Tobago occupied a very fair share of the deliberations of the Legislative Council.

I much regret that it has been found necessary to encumber the Statute Book with so many amending Ordinances.

Councils.

In March 1890, the Auditor-General of the Colony took his seat for the first time as a member of the Executive Council, and in August the Commandant of the Volunteer Forces was also nominated a member of that body.

In the Legislative Council Mr. W. G. Gordon was appointed to represent Port-of-Spain in the place of the late Mr. F. Warner, C.M.G., Mr. J. Bell-Smyth was selected to sit as member for the Tacarigua district on the number of unofficial members being increased to 10, and Mr. E. Lange was appointed in the place of Mr. T. A. Finlayson, member for La Brea.

By the increase of the number of unofficial members that section of the Council is now in the majority.

Civil Establishment.

No vacancy occurred among the Heads of Departments during the year. During the absence on leave and the subsequent serious indisposition of Mr. Fowler, the office of Colonial Secretary was filled first by Mr. H. W. Chantrell and afterwards, on that officer proceeding on leave of absence, by Mr. C. B. Hamilton. Mr. C. B. Hamilton acted as Auditor-General on the first occasion and Mr. D. B. Horsford on the second, Mr. A. C. Ross performing the duties of Receiver-General for both periods.

Lieut.-Colonel McInnis, C.M.G., assumed the command of the Local Volunteer Forces on the 27th of June.

The Colony lost during the year by death, the services of Mr. A. B. Stollemeyer, Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, and of three Government medical officers, Doctors Jenvey, De Montbrun and Pasley. In each of these the Public Service suffered a loss, but this was especially so in the case of Dr. C. B. Pasley, an officer of great ability and unflagging zeal.

In August Mr. S. H. Gatty, Attorney-General, was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel for the Island of Trinidad.

Vital Statistics.

In his very elaborate and valuable report on the statistics of the year 1890 the Acting Registrar-General, Mr. H. J. Clark, has pointed out that in the former years of the past decade the population of the Colony appears to have been considerably under-estimated. The following return will show the extent to which this has been the case :—

Year.	Estimated Population.	Mr. Clark's Estimate.
1881 - - - -	153,128	156,616
1882 - - -	157,628	163,507
1883 - - - -	162,128	169,680
1884 - - - -	166,628	175,810
1885 - - - -	171,914	181,454
1886 - - - -	178,270	188,298
1887 - - - -	183,486	193,785
1888 - - - -	189,566	198,934
1889 - - - -	196,192	205,047
1890 - - - -	—	211,013

The recent Census Returns, however, go to prove that Mr. Clark's estimate is rather over the mark.

The mean population of the year has been estimated at 208,030, made up as follows :—

General population - - -	139,030
Natives of India - - -	44,500
Born of East Indian parents - -	24,500
	208,030

986 marriages were celebrated during 1890, the largest number that, except in the calamitous cholera year (1854), have ever been recorded in any one year. They were divided as under:—

Roman Catholic Church - - -	486
Church of England - - -	301
Wesleyan Church - - - -	81
Presbyterian Church - - -	74
Baptist Missionary Society - -	28
Before the Registrar - - -	16
	986

44·8 per cent. of the persons married were unable to sign the marriage register.

The births and deaths of the year were as follows:—

—	Indian Immigrants.	Other Population.	Total.	Rate per 1,000.
Births - - - -	1,927	4,730	6,657	32·
Deaths - - - -	1,828	3,784	5,612	26·97

The birth and death rates of these two sections of the community are given below:—

—	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Death-rate per 1,000.
General population—139,030 -	34·02	27·22
Immigrant population—69,000 -	27·93	26·49

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of 1890 was 2,248,893*l.*, and of the exports 2,179,432*l.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

The following tables will show the growth and variation of trade in the last 10 years :—

TABLE I.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
1881 - - -	2,226,276	1,615,088	2,099,101	1,462,761
1882 - - -	2,399,795	1,612,564	2,452,033	1,729,418
1883 - - -	2,663,022	1,693,264	2,686,670	1,759,376
1884 - - -	3,083,870	1,831,903	2,769,727	1,581,092
1885 - - -	2,241,478	1,512,314	2,246,664	1,539,243
1886 - - -	2,503,514	1,543,507	2,509,140	1,560,336
1887 - - -	1,918,670	1,647,029	1,870,612	1,654,269
1888 - - -	1,943,789	1,678,972	2,132,761	1,904,192
1889 - - -	2,093,932	1,679,944	2,308,832	1,856,651
1890 - - -	2,248,893	1,831,803	2,179,432	1,765,931

TABLE II.

	Imports.			Exports.		
Year.	From United Kingdom.	From other British Colonies.	From Foreign Countries.	To United Kingdom.	To other British Colonies.	To Foreign Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1881	828,444	229,211	1,168,621	995,925	112,016	991,160
1882	868,371	234,323	1,357,100	1,076,456	137,628	1,237,949
1883	877,916	269,554	1,515,552	813,574	101,799	1,771,297
1884	887,011	254,339	1,942,520	863,290	91,795	1,814,642
1885	654,704	240,523	1,346,251	1,186,420	53,286	1,006,958
1886	666,499	271,004	1,566,011	949,622	54,809	1,504,709
1887	751,510	276,281	890,879	748,551	44,796	1,077,265
1888	794,427	212,547	936,815	861,634	60,338	1,210,789
1889	763,891	207,849	1,122,192	972,473	56,960	1,279,399
1890	822,280	228,087	1,198,526	857,024	111,012	1,211,396

It is a noticeable fact that in the expansion of trade that has taken place in these 10 years the United Kingdom has had no share, but that on the contrary the commercial ties which bind the Colony to the mother country are being gradually weakened. The United States of America, as the following return will show, appear slowly but surely to be absorbing our export trade.

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1881 - - - -	397,854	193,703
1882 - - - -	402,971	341,946
1883 - - - -	438,271	716,513
1884 - - - -	425,572	608,194
1885 - - - -	394,496	564,458
1886 - - - -	351,951	634,368
1887 - - - -	360,537	722,813
1888 - - - -	349,863	668,578
1889 - - - -	382,520	763,426
1890 - - - -	428,563	725,000

The revenue derived from customs duties was 206,262*l.*, being 13,931*l.* in excess of the estimate, and 15,578*l.* in excess of the receipts in 1889.

The following articles contributed to this increase:—

Articles.	Duty collected in 1889.	Duty collected in 1890.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Bread - - - - - -	1,883	2,149	266
Butter - - - - - -	2,559	3,292	733
Flour - - - - - -	19,187	19,976	789
Hardware - - - - -	1,901	2,397	496
Leather—manufactured - -	1,459	2,171	712
Malt liquor - - - - -	4,999	5,809	810
Opium - - - - - -	2,594	2,875	281
Kerosine oil - - - - -	14,652	16,758	2,106
Coconut oil - - - - -	1,351	2,709	1,358
Olive oil - - - - -	1,392	2,141	749
Sugar - - - - - -	2,086	2,955	869
Spirits of all kinds - - -	14,586	14,796	210
Timber - - - - -	3,066	4,577	1,511
Tobacco of all kinds - - -	29,296	31,617	2,321
Textiles - - - - -	8,623	11,251	2,628
Wines of all kinds - - -	10,212	13,226	3,014

Trinidad and Tobago.

As no change was made in the tariff of duties, this increased revenue may I think be regarded as a sure proof of the increasing prosperity of the Island. There was no marked decrease in any article of import.

I append a return of the quantities of the principal staples exported in the last 10 years:—

Year.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.	Cocoa.
	lb.	Galls.	Galls.	lb.
1881 - - -	97,682,267	1,417,550	935	10,809,796
1882 - - -	123,931,724	2,067,859	1,909	10,972,687
1883 - - -	122,070,784	1,982,176	2,394	11,649,785
1884 - - -	136,552,804	2,245,650	43,581	12,098,770
1885 - - -	142,641,411	2,416,761	72,525	13,729,565
1886 - - -	108,523,940	2,220,288	16,181	17,913,037
1887 - - -	149,800,919	2,542,225	35,571	11,927,067
1888 - - -	122,491,220	1,948,569	97,974	21,352,312
1889 - - -	112,368,762	2,234,724	20,015	15,335,228
1890 - - -	115,239,227	2,024,884	20,469	21,552,593

Years.	Coffee.	Asphalt.			Coconuts.	Bitters and Liquors.
		Total.	Raw.	Boiled.		
	lb.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Galls.
1881 -	41,870	26,605	—	—	6,644,218	28,708
1882 -	38,204	30,760	—	—	8,071,435	30,633
1883 -	40,822	38,145	—	—	8,826,500	32,925
1884 -	14,960	—	33,383	6,562	11,276,339	32,381
1885 -	20,270	—	28,505	6,731	9,645,700	32,240
1886 -	20,052	35,671	30,255	5,416	9,013,200	35,355
1887 -	8,380	43,099	35,070	8,027	7,365,295	35,143
1888 -	4,480	52,028	40,792	11,236	12,366,592	42,830
1889 -	29,774	78,124	66,565	11,559	11,495,471	43,692
1890 -	12,597	78,841	68,201	10,640	12,739,904	43,266

The value of the fruit exported during the year was 1,569*l*.

Fruit Trade.

I am happy to be able to report that this industry, which I foresee will be of incalculable benefit to the Colony, and which I have spared no endeavour to promote, has at length commenced to show some encouraging results. The Central Agricultural Board, a most useful and influential association, has energetically worked with me in this object and has been the means of stimulating enterprise and spreading valuable information throughout the length and breadth of the Island, by its discussions and publications.

It was in the spring of 1889, that small shipments of fruit, chiefly oranges and bananas, were first made to the American markets by the newly subsidized line of steamers. These shipments were necessarily of an experimental character and produced very varying results, some fruits fetching fair prices, and others being sold at a loss.

This, however, is not difficult to account for. The shipments were of a spasmodic character, and the process of packing and picking, which demand the greatest care, were but little understood. Our first operations, too, were commenced at a rather unfavourable period of the year, in which Trinidad fruit had to compete with that from other well-known fruit growing countries, where the requirements of the market were thoroughly understood, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the pioneers of the new industry were somewhat disheartened at the results obtained.

The Central Agricultural Board and its agents, however, urged the people to persevere, and I think that the industry may now be considered to be firmly established.

The principal exports have consisted of oranges, limes and bananas. Experiments have been made with other products, but not with satisfactory results.

ORANGES.—5,200 crates of oranges were shipped in the four months ended on the 31st December 1890, which constituted the season for that year. Two large plantations were started during the year, and numerous smaller ones. A notice written by me calling attention to the advantages of this industry was extensively circulated throughout the Colony in English, Spanish, French and Hindustani.

LIMES.—In 1889, Trinidad limes were first placed in the New York market. These did fairly well and in 1890 a considerable increase will be observed in the shipments. Several abandoned lime plantations have been reclaimed, and the exports of this product will no doubt increase rapidly, as it has been discovered that they can compete favourably with Sicilian Lemons.

BANANAS.—It will be seen that the shipments have considerably fallen off in 1890 as compared with 1889. The fruit spoils very quickly, and it has been found that small quantities cannot receive the special care and attention which they require.

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Large areas are however being planted up with bananas, but the excessive rain-fall of 1890 has somewhat retarded operations. Dried bananas have been placed on the Canadian and American markets with the most encouraging results.

I append a table showing the shipments in 1889 and 1890:—

Fruit.		1889.	1890.
Oranges - -	No. -	278,638	878,554
Limes - -	No. -	176,150	1,033,405
Bananas - -	Bunches	1,365	398
Bananas (dried) -	Cwt. -	—	8
Lemons - -	No. -	—	650
Shaddocks -	Barrels -	2	—
Avocado Pears -	Crates -	1	—
Golden Apples -	" -	27	—
Cucumbers -	" -	2	—

Shipping.

The returns for the year are as follows:—

SHIPS ENTERED.

—	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing Vessels -	483	50,643	1,661	90,712	2,144	141,355
Steamers - -	276	307,272	197	191,596	473	498,868
Total -	759	357,915	1,858	282,308	2,617	640,223

SHIPS CLEARED.

—	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing Vessels -	482	51,578	1,653	91,420	2,135	142,998
Steamers - -	275	304,431	195	189,218	470	493,649
Total -	757	356,009	1,848	280,638	2,605	636,647

The growth of the shipping business with the Colony since 1880 will be seen from the tables which I append:—

SAILING VESSELS.

—		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1880	Entered -	922	80,362	1,540	66,903	2,462	147,265
	Cleared -	880	76,301	1,499	66,690	2,379	142,991
	Total -	1,802	156,663	3,039	133,593	4,841	290,256
1890	Entered -	483	50,643	1,661	90,712	2,144	141,355
	Cleared -	482	51,578	1,653	91,420	2,135	142,998
	Total -	965	102,221	3,314	182,132	4,279	284,353

STEAMERS.

—		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1880	Entered -	166	229,529	82	63,315	248	292,844
	Cleared -	168	232,971	81	61,540	249	294,511
	Total -	334	462,500	163	124,855	497	587,355
1890	Entered -	276	307,272	197	191,596	473	498,868
	Cleared -	275	304,431	195	189,218	470	493,649
	Total -	551	611,703	392	380,814	943	992,517

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Crown Lands.

The following table will show the acreage sold and revenue derived from this source during the last 10 years:—

Year.	Acres.	Value.
		£
1881 - - - -	7,369	9,536
1882 - - - -	3,127	5,119
1883 - - - -	6,191	8,489
1884 - - - -	6,010	9,411
1885 - - - -	8,171	9,891
	30,868	£42,446
1886 - - - -	11,123	12,624
1887 - - - -	10,800	13,531
1888 - - - -	9,115	10,756
1889 - - - -	5,391	6,575
1890 - - - -	6,165	6,971
	42,594	£50,457

Although there was an increase in the receipts of 1890 over those of 1889, the revenue from this source yet fell short of the estimate by 2,222*l.*, and it is evident that the causes to which I drew attention in my last report as tending to retard the sale of lands are still operating. It has, of course, been necessary, pending a decision in the matter of the proposed extension of the railway system, to refuse to alienate lands along the suggested routes, and I believe that when once these have been settled, an improvement will take place in the sales. I trust therefore that it will not be long before I am acquainted with your Lordship's decision in the matter.

In connexion with this subject, I appended the following extract from the annual report of the Sub-Intendant:—

"The successful settlement of Crown lands, in the near future, very much depends upon what is done in the matter of light railways, and what lines are decided upon; and therefore it may not be out of place to offer a few observations on the subject, the reports on the surveys having now been published.

" Notwithstanding the comparatively heavier cost of the three miles and 26 chains, from Caparo, 12 miles 48 chains to Tabaquite, I strongly advocate carrying out—

" 1st. The line from Chaguanas (or better still from Conupia) *viâ* Caparo Valley, Tabaquite, and Poole or Anapa Rivers to Mayaro; and that this line be made as far as Tabaquite or Poole River in the first place, and later on extended to Mayaro.

" 2nd. The line from Arima to Manzanilla *viâ* Cumuto.

" With regard to the first, the Chaguanas, Caparo, Tabaquite and Mayaro line, I wrote to the Government recommending its adoption in May 1888 and April 1889, before the trial surveys were made, and I think that the report of the Director of Public Works of the 29th November last shows that it is the only reasonably practicable *direct* line from the capital of the island to the district of Mayaro and the Ortoire, and the fine lands lying between Montserrat and Tamana, while at the same time it would give access not only to the alienated and Crown lands in the Caparo Valley, but to the whole eastern section of the ward of Montserrat, where there are thousands of acres alienated, but now uncultivated, because it is almost impossible to bring out produce from want of roads.

" At home and in many colonies new deviations of railways are now being constantly made at enormous expense to shorten, and make more direct, the main trunk lines between the capital city or chief seaport and outlaying districts.

" It would therefore, in my opinion, be most unwise to carry the traffic of the whole eastern and central districts from Tabaquite round to Williamsville and San Fernando to Port-of-Spain, a distance of about 49 miles, when it can be brought in *viâ* Caparo Valley, a distance (from Tabaquite to Port-of-Spain) of about 33 miles only, and the traffic of the east side of Montserrat and Caparo, now totally unprovided for, could be taken up at the same time.

" This line would pass through the country almost absolutely without roads, and where (without a railway) the making of roads would be most expensive, because metal has to be brought from such a distance, and it would open up more land, both Crown lands and private lands, in my opinion, than any other.

" With regard to the second line, Arima to Manzanilla, I should have put it first, because there is more *present* produce to bring out by it, but for the fact that there are already fair roads from Arima to Tumpuna, to Cumuto, and as far as Sangre Grande to bring out the produce by, and therefore, I consider the other more pressing."

Mr. Wilson further draws attention to the very large increase in the defaulters' list which he attributes to the general depression, the increasing reluctance of proprietors to pay their dues, and to the difficulties now experienced by wardens in distraining for taxes. The number of warrants issued was:—

In 1888 - - - -	109
In 1889 - - - -	185
In 1890 - - - -	260

the largest increase, over 600 per cent., occurring in the Diego Martin district, which is near to the seat of the Government, and in which is situated the residence of his honour the Chief Justice. It is evident that the propinquity of the two chief authorities of the Colony has no terrorising influence over the recalcitrant tax-payers of Diego Martin.

Criminal Statistics.

The following figures relate to the magistrates' courts :—

No. of persons summoned or apprehended.	Number discharged for want of prosecution by the party complaining, or for want of evidence.	No. of cases dismissed on the merits.	No. of persons summarily convicted.	No. of persons committed for trial in the Superior Courts.
17,221	4,116	2,833	10,082	190

In the Supreme Court the figures were :—

No. of Cases.	Judgment for the Crown.	Judgment for the prisoner.	Found insane.	Case fell through for want of prosecution.
193	105	34	1	53

It will be seen from these tables that the proportion of acquittals to convictions is very high, and that a still larger number of cases are dismissed for want of prosecution.

Mr. Attorney-General Gatty in an able report on the criminal statistics of the Colony which I recently transmitted to your Lordship, drew attention to this matter as being in his opinion a very serious one, and indicating that too many grave offences go unpunished through the evidence having been stifled by compromise. Even in the graver cases of murder and manslaughter there is great difficulty in obtaining evidence, and Mr. Gatty considers that it will be only by strengthening the detective branch of the Police Force, and the appointment of a Treasury solicitor, that the ends of justice will be better met.

With respect to the cases discharged however, both the Attorney-General and the Senior Police Magistrate concur in thinking that they are for the most part of a trivial and frivolous nature.

It will be seen that the number of convictions has not kept pace with the increase in the population, which, considering the extent to which that increase is due to the inux of immigrants

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of an alien race, tends to show that the community in general is peaceable and law-abiding. This is also borne out by the Gaol Returns, which show that the daily average of the number of prisoners is steadily diminishing.

Daily average of Prisoners.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 - - - - -	496	58	554
1882 - - - - -	509	53	562
1883 - - - - -	519	45	564
1884 - - - - -	606	52	658
1885 - - - - -	573	48	621
1886 - - - - -	529	57	586
1887 - - - - -	447	47	494
1888 - - - - -	384	34	418
1889 - - - - -	432	47	479
1890 - - - - -	405	38	443

The following table gives the proportion of acquittals to convictions during the last 10 years :—

Year.	Inferior Courts.			Supreme Court.		
	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Percentage.
1881	8,962	2,685	·30	99	36	·36
1882	9,404	2,698	·29	123	40	·33
1883	9,132	2,657	·29	114	40	·35
1884	10,212	3,004	·29	152	59	·39
1885	9,855	3,084	·31	120	51	·43
1886	9,941	2,805	·28	107	38	·36
1887	8,888	3,383	·38	85	38	·45
1888	8,534	3,157	·37	118	46	·39
1889	9,717	2,995	·31	180	43	·40
1890	10,082	2,833	·28	105	34	·32

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The per-centage of convictions to the estimated population of 1890 was 4·88, but a large proportion of the convictions (2,351) was for offences under the "Masters' and Servants' Acts," consisting chiefly of petty breaches of contract on the part of indentured immigrants. If these are eliminated the per-centage is reducted to 3·75.

There were two convictions for murder, both being cases of wife murder by immigrants.

Savings Banks.

The following table shows the large increase that has taken place in the business of the banks in the last 10 years :—

Year.	No. of Depositors.	Amount in Deposit on 31st December. £	s.	d.
1881 - - -	2,825	41,999	4	7½
1882 - - - -	2,598	54,840	12	8½
1883 - - - -	3,020	75,351	12	6
1884 - - - -	3,361	85,555	18	1½
1885 - - - -	3,490	87,511	13	9
1886 - - - -	3,757	97,458	11	0
1887 - - - -	4,409	109,515	9	1
1888 - - - -	5,366	121,926	9	3½
1889 - - - -	5,606	128,228	18	6
1890 - - - -	6,769	144,554	14	10

In addition to the two chief offices in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, branch banks under the management of the wardens were opened in 1886 in several of the country districts. There are now 10 of these branch banks, and further facilities have lately been given to depositors by the introduction of the system of deposits by means of stamps.

A pleasing feature in the returns is the extent to which the banks are utilized by Indian immigrants. On the 31st of December last, 2,758 Indian depositors had to their credit a sum of 69,043*l.* 9*s.* 9½*d.* Taking the population of the Colony at 208,030 and the Indian section at 69,000, it will be seen that the average deposit of the immigrants per head is a little over 1*l.*, and that of the rest of the people only about 11*s.* The temporary run upon the banks which I reported to your Lordship early in the present year, was happily of but short duration, and the confidence of the people in the Government institution has been completely regained.

The account for 1890 shows a profit on the working of the banks:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Interest from investments				4,273	10	6
Interest on deposits -	3,471	15	3			
Cost of establishment -	715	12	6			
				4,187	7	9
Balance - - -				£86	2	9

114,232*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* is invested in English stock and Colonial securities, and a further sum of 20,000*l.* will be shortly invested.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the establishment of the so-called "People's Bank" will not interfere detrimentally with the working of the Government savings banks.

General Remarks.

The year 1890 was an uneventful one. The health of the island was good, and, judging from the export returns, the crops favourable, while the large increase in the customs revenue, without the imposition of any further taxation, proves that the community was fairly prosperous.

The fruit trade is now established on a firm basis, and the judicious expenditure of the 100,000*l.* loan which your Lordship has authorised for the improvement of the roads, will, I think, give an impetus to this industry, not, as is feared, by drawing away labour from the larger estates, but by enabling the smaller proprietors, who already exist in large numbers, to work their holdings to better advantage. The board established for the purpose of administering the loan has been doing good work; it has acted throughout courageously and honestly. It has solved many interesting problems, one of which is that local committees if properly selected, can with advantage superintend and control expenditure on roads in their districts. I venture to think that the road loan board has been a great success; that it has made its mark in the Colony, and has proved a valuable adjunct to the Public Works Department. The labours of the Board will be continued through the present and probably the coming year. Many miles of road have been improved and re-constructed; iron bridges are being erected over the Arima, Aripo, and Caroni rivers, and telegraph lines constructed to Cedros and Mayaro. Fully one-half of the work done on the roads has been in the sugar districts. Up to date, as will be seen by the following figures, the total sum voted is 80,096*l.*, whilst that which has been expended is 26,102*l.*:—

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Statement of Expenditure on Works in Progress to 31*st May* 1891.

Name of Work.	Vote.		Expenditure.		Balance.	
	$	c.	$	c.	$	c.
Caura Royal Road - - -	12,000	00	11,790	53	209	47
Cedar Hill Road - - -	7,948	80	6,923	47	1,025	33
Paria Road - - - -	14,400	00	2,000	00	12,400	00
Erin Village and Viâ Franca Roads -	4,358	40	1,624	52	2,733	88
Extension of Telegraph to Cedros -	9,600	00	3,423	55	6,176	45
„ „ Mayaro -	9,600	00	—		9,600	00
Telephonic communication with Carrera's	768	00	681	52	86	48
Mayaro Trace - - -	14,390	40	8,382	13	6,008	27
Moruga Road - - - -	12,960	00	10,075	39	2,884	61
Mandingo Road - - -	3,552	00	2,234	07	1,317	93
St. Croix Road - - - -	8,640	00	5,092	37	3,547	63
Depóts - - - - -	5,760	00	2,006	72	3,753	28
Southern Main Road - - -	69,715	20	19,535	68	50,179	52
Bridge over the Arima River - -	9,408	00	182	20	9,225	80
„ „ Aripo River - -	10,416	00	—		10,416	00
Fullarton Road - - -	14,001	60	1,757	09	12,244	51
Mayo Main Road - - -	17,750	40	5,723	60	12,026	80
Couva Road - - - -	13,680	00	4,810	09	8,869	91
Eastern Main Road - - -	48,000	00	125	84	47,874	16
Caroni Left Bank Road - -	12,000	00	2,820	53	9,179	47
Torrib Trace - - - -	8,160	00	8,150	40	9	60
Brothers Settlement Road - -	6,480	00	6,080	06	339	94
New Bridge over the Caroni River -	20,841	60	—		20,841	60
Rivulet Road - - - -	7,291	20	4,022	73	3,268	47
Atagual Road - - - -	3,697	06	3,196	75	500	31
Siparia Road - - - -	4,800	00	1,134	79	3,665	21
Caparo Road - - - -	5,760	00	999	20	4,760	80
Proposed Road, Oropouche to Cedros, survey of.	—		1,747	21	—	
„ Four Roads to Carenage, survey of.	—		112	82	—	
Proposed diversion of Southern Road -	—		47	48	—	
Transport train—purchase of mules, &c.	—		10,277	42	—	
Road through St. Marie, St. John and Preseverance Estates.	13,642	44	—		13,642	44
Bridge over Poole River - -	1,124	32	335	94	788	38
Approaches—Tumpuna Bridge -	2,055	02	—		2,055	02
Bridges—Guanapo River - -	9,934	88	—		9,934	88
Milton Road - - - -	1,728	00	—		1,728	00
	384,463	32	125,294	10	271,354	15

Total expenditure, 26,102*l*. 18*s*. 9*d*.

Working of Transport Train Suspense Account to 31*st May* 1891.

Expenditure.			Revenue.		
	$	c.		$	c.
To upkeep of live and dead stock, wages of carters, penmen, &c. - -	3,758	16	By work done and charged to above votes - -	4,938	10
To balance - -	1,779	94			
	4,938	10		4,938	10

With regard to telegraphic communication, I may observe that Mayaro, situated in the centre of large cocoanut plantations, is the only port of entry on the eastern side of the island. It lies in the direct line of vessels running north from the ports of South America, and when the telegraph line under construction places it in communication with the rest of the world, it may be expected that it will be used extensively as a port of call. A survey of the Mayaro Bay was made during the year by Captain Rainier of H.M.S. Tourmaline, and beacons placed to mark the anchorage.

The sum of 26,744*l.* was derived in revenue from the Pitch Lake in 1890.

The receipts from this source for the last 10 years have been:—

Year.	Revenue.
	£
1881	855
1882	918
1883	1,100
1884	1,163
1885	1,574
1886	4,109
1887	5,113
1888	17,188
1889	26,808
1890	26,744

It was very gratifying to me on the 8th December last to announce to the Legislative Council your Lordship's decision in regard to the Pitch Lake. My views on the subject, which were embodied in a despatch written in the early part of 1886, have never changed.

In accordance with my recommendations made in June 1890, the extension of the concession of the Pitch Lake was approved of for an additional year, not exceeding in the whole 21 years from the 1st February 1909, for every 4,000*l.* which shall be paid by the concessionaires before the 1st February 1909, over and above the minimum sum of 140,000*l.* payable in respect of the first term of 14 years, and the further sum of 28,000*l.* payable in order to obtain the extension of seven years from the 1st February 1902. The conditions imposed were amongst others that on the 1st February 1891, the concessionaires should make a special payment to the Colony of 10,000*l.* in addition to the regular payment of 10,000*l.* due on that day under the term of the concession; both payments being taken as against shipments of the year commencing on that day.

Further, the Trinidad Asphalt Company agreed that if by the 1st February 1892, the concessionaires had *not paid to the Colonial Government* 100,000*l.* in addition to the *permanent deposit* in London of 10,000*l.*, the Company should on that day give to the Crown a mortgage on all the land it now possesses in Trinidad as collateral security for the balance then remaining of the 140,000*l.* the payment of which to the Colonial Government the Company has undertaken.

Your Lordship has approved of my suggestion that the large and increasing revenue from asphalt should not be included in the current receipts which are to be used for ordinary purposes, but that they should be set aside and invested for special purposes. This decision will necessitate a re-arrangement and an increase of taxation; and the matter should be considered when it is seen what effect, if any, the McKinley Tariff Bill will have upon our finances.

If the yearly revenue, however, of 30,000*l.*, or over, to be received from asphalt were applied to interest and sinking fund, it will be admitted that the Colony could easily raise a million sterling if necessary on the most favourable terms, which would be ample to provide the additional roads, railways, water supply, and harbour improvements which are necessary. Until these are provided, it is difficult to see how it will be possible for this large Island to make adequate progress and keep pace with the times.

As this will probably be the last Blue Book Report I shall write from Trinidad I may, I think, without impropriety and with a due sense of gratitude, refer to the hearty assistance and co-operation which I have received from the large majority of the Council and the general community in this most difficult government.

It is my earnest hope not only that wise and enlightened views may ever prevail in the Supreme Council of the Colony, but that the efforts of the executive, of the leading public servants, and of the influential portion of the inhabitants may be unceasingly directed towards the moral and social improvement of the people of Trinidad, by stimulating education and agriculture, which are the most powerful factors of civilization and prosperity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON.

The Right Hon.
Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.

Government Office,
April 6, 1891.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Tobago Blue Book for 1890 with my report thereon.

I have, &c.
L. G. HAY,
Commissioner.

Taxes and Duties.

The Land and House Tax Regulations passed by the Financial Board at the close of 1889 came into operation in 1890. The tax on land under this law is 5*d.* per acre, that on houses is 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound of the annual rate or value.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue was 8,656*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, the expenditure 9,253*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* The sums estimated for revenue and expenditure respectively were 9,720*l.* and 9,352*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* The principal falling off in the ervenue was in the import duties, the quantity of dutiable goods imported during the year having been much below the average. There is, moreover, little doubt that the trade between Trinidad and Tobago has greatly increased, many of the small traders in Tobago purchasing their goods in Port-of-Spain. The effect of this, in spite of the arrangement made for the adjustment between the two other islands of duties paid on such goods, is that in many instances the Tobago revenue fails to profit by the duty paid in Trinidad, the goods being frequently conveyed as personal baggage, and thus not appearing in the transires.

Public Debt.

The public debt is 5,000*l.*, this sum representing a loan from Trinidad at interest at the rate of four per centum per annum.

Public Works.

The following was the work accomplished during the year, the greater part of the loan from Trinidad being devoted to the purpose :—

Building of a customs and excise warehouse.
Building of a hospital dispensary.
Building of a bridge over Pembroke River.
Building of a bridge over Lambeau River.
Repairs to court house and Government offices.
Repairs to Government House.
Repairs to Colonial hospital.
Repairs to police barracks.
Repairs to gaol.
Repairs to, and conversion of, old dispensary into an almshouse.

The repairs to most of the public buildings amounted almost to reconstruction, they having fallen into such a wretched state of decay.

The expenditure on the roads was 799*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.*, which sum included the cost of supervision.

Financial Board and Legislation

On the 15th December Mr. R. B. Anderson, F.R.C.S.E., was elected a member of the Financial Board in the place of Mr. A. Briggs, who resigned his seat on leaving the island.

Four regulations were passed by the Board in the course of the year, the only important one of which was "The Poor Relief Regulation, 1890."

This law provides for the establishment of an almshouse and the formation of a Poor Relief Board consisting of the local heads of the several religious denominations, the district medical officers the inspector of police and one member of the Financial Board appointed by the Commissioner.

The control of the almshouse is vested in the Board, and the outdoor relief of the poor, with the custody and expenditure of the moneys in connexion therewith, are likewise vested in that body.

Four Ordinances especially applying to Tobago were passed by the Legislative Council of the Colony; their titles, which indicate their object, were :—

"To declare the application to Tobago of the Excise Law of Trinidad so far as it relates to rum and other spirits and to amend the same in certain particulars."
"For the prevention of wilful trespass on lands."
"For the prevention of accidents by fire."
"To amend the law as to juries."

Population.

The estimated population at the close of the year was 20,727. There were 675 births registered, 337 males and 338 females, the birth-rate being 32·56 per thousand. The illegitimate birth-rate was 52·73 per cent. as against 57·80 in 1889.

The number of marriages registered was 97, being 10 more than in 1889.

There were 453 deaths, giving a death-rate of 21·86 per thousand.

Imports and Exports.

The subjoined table shows the value of the imports and exports for the last five years:—

Year.	Great Britain.		British Colonies.		Foreign Colonies.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1886 - -	11,655	8,552	8,827	9,792	263	5,822	30,755	38,436
1887 - -	13,669	21,547	9,369	8,433	79	2,927	23,117	32,907
1888 - -	15,752	27,809	11,485	7,451	1,610	3,640	28,847	38,900
1889 - -	18,952	33,162	10,789	4,778	2,855	6,756	32,596	39,526
1890 - -	16,881	1,956	5,108	5,516	1,414	11,899	23,403	19,371

It will be seen that there was a falling off in the year 1890 both in imports and exports; the cause in the case of the latter was the very small sugar crop which was only 22,582 cwts.; the average crop for the five previous years was 40,398 cwts.

Agriculture.

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of the Committee of the Tobago Agricultural Society, and deals fairly with the present situation:—

"It may be said that the past year has been one of depression and of sustained anxiety. The relations between capital and labour, between employer and employed, have been severely strained, and at the moment when this report is written the general feeling is one of uncertainty and alarm. In 1889 there had been a fair sugar crop, and on the whole, a fairly remunerative market

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for it. The island's financial position, notwithstanding the disarrangements consequent on the annexation to Trinidad, was good. The old monopoly of land had disappeared, and there had been a considerable influx of new blood and new capital devoted to a large extent to the prosecution of new industries. In 1890, on the other hand, the cane crop was a poor one, and the prices obtained for sugar compared unfavourably with those of the preceding year. The crop season was, with the exception of one month, a wet one, and reaping was carried on under most disadvantageous circumstances. The one exceptional month was February, during which only ·31 of an inch of rain fell at the Fort (the Meteorological Station), and unfortunately, the Supreme Court was in session during the whole of it. No work of any consequence was done on any of the estates and valuable time was lost. * * * * One important new industry was started in the island during the year, namely, the cultivation on a large scale of *Furcrœa cubensis* for the production of the Tobago hemp fibre. The company which has been formed for this purpose has about 80 acres in cultivation, and the reports on the fibre already produced have been very favourable. It is to be hoped that the scheme will be a successful one."

Prison.

There were 85 persons committed to prison, the daily average number in prison was 14.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of summary convictions during the year 1890 was 433. There was one conviction in the superior courts. In the preceding year the convictions in the inferior and superior courts were 302 and 4 respectively.

Hospital.

The admissions to the hospital in 1890 numbered 133. The daily average number of patients in hospital was 14. There were 18 deaths, and 66 patients were discharged cured.

Meteorological Observations.

The Meteorological Station, which has now been in existence for about two years, is a regular second-class station from which monthly reports are forwarded to the Meteorological Office. The mean temperature for the year was 78·5. The rainfall was 77·36 inches. Rain fell on 195 days. January, with 10·28 inches, showed the heaviest monthly fall, the heaviest daily fall, 2·94 inches, being on the 10th of that month.

General Remarks.

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The extract given from the report of the Agricultural Society clearly indicates that the year 1890 has not been a satisfactory one as regards the general prosperity of the island. The combined circumstances, however, which led to this were peculiar and unprecedented, and are not likely to recur to the same extent. The financial position at the end of the year was, in view of the above, much better than might have been expected, there being, apart from the Trinidad loan, a surplus of assets amounting to 351*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

(Signed) L. G. HAY,
Commissioner.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary,
Trinidad.

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No. 66.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1891.

[For Report for 1890, *see* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 21.]

Sir F. NAPIER BROOME to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

MY LORD, Government House, December 12, 1892.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Book for the year 1891, which has unavoidably been delayed to this very late date by the great and exceptional pressure upon the Government Printing Office, arising out of the Judicial Inquiry Commission, the Registry of the Supreme Court Commission, the Census, and other heavy work.

2. I assumed this Government on the 19th of August 1891, and was thus only four months and a half in office during the year under review. As during this period I was necessarily employed chiefly in acquainting myself with the business affairs and circumstances of the Colony, this report will not be so full as I hope to make the next. I now proceed with some remarks under the usual headings.

Taxes and Duties.

3. No new general taxes were imposed during 1891, but in order to adjust the account kept between the planters and the Government of the expenditure incurred upon Indian immigration, it became necessary to increase the special export duty on sugar, rum, cocoa, and coffee, as follows:—

Sugar, on every	1,000 lbs., an increased duty of	3*d*.
Rum, „ „	100 galls., „ „	4*d*.
Cocoa, „ „	100 lbs., „ „	1*d*.
Coffee, „ „	100 lbs., „ „	1*d*.

No change was made in the Immigration Tax of one shilling per thousand levied on cocoanuts.

4. The schedule of fees authorised to be received in the various departments remained the same as in 1890.

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Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of 1891 was 492,784*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* and the expenditure 501,883*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, showing an excess of disbursements over receipts amounting to 9,099*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* Owing, however, to cash previously in hand, about 10,565*l.* of surplus and available funds remained in the Treasury on the 31st of December. On my arrival here, at the end of August, I was assured that the Government had 60,000*l.* surplus in hand, and I was under that impression when, on the 22nd of September, I consented to an appropriation of 3,000*l.* for the representation of the Colony at the Chicago Exhibition. An examination of the finances soon showed that nothing like 60,000*l.* of surplus cash existed.

6. The revenue exceeded the estimate by 4,319*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* and was 24,224*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*, in excess of the receipts of 1890. The principal items contributing to this increase were:—

——	Receipts in 1890.	Receipts in 1891.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Customs - - - - -	185,222	193,440	8,218
Court Fees, &c. - - -	9,266	13,979	4,713
Reimbursements in aid - - -	11,643	26,330	14,687
Asphalt Dues - - - - -	26,744	31,988	5,244

but there was a falling off in the receipts under the following heads:—

——	Receipts in 1890.	Receipts in 1891.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Excise - - - - - -	154,871	148,773	6,098
Post Office - - - - -	7,732	7,461	271
Miscellaneous receipts - - -	3,394	2,220	1,174
Land sales - - - - -	10,782	7,927	2,855

7. The apparently large increase in the receipts under the head of reimbursements in aid was caused by nominal entries of 9,797*l.* for the transport train and 4,565*l.* for hospital stores figuring in the 1891 receipts.

8. The expenditure exceeded the estimate by 19,858*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, and exceeded the actual disbursements of 1890 by 26,639*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*

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This increased expenditure occurred principally under the following heads :—

Service.	Expenditure in 1890.	Expenditure in 1891.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Charges on account of Public Debt	34,841	35,387	546
Pensions	10,479	10,959	480
Immigration	18,347	24,777	6,430
Customs	11,362	16,546	5,184
Crown Lands and Survey Department	7,246	8,963	1,717
Judicial	22,634	23,718	1,084
Education	30,893	37,296	6,403
Police	39,167	42,636	3,469
Prisons	12,050	13,259	1,209
Railway	41,577	43,517	1,940
Miscellaneous	10,425	13,643	3,218
Military Department	5,186	6,772	1,586
Public Works Department	7,267	8,609	1,342

9. I append a statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the last 10 years.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1882	400,936	406,153
1883	419,573	433,017
1884	435,381	420,569
1885	398,100	413,785
1886	425,896	412,167
1887	456,167	424,594
1888	457,814	440,636
1889	453,275	463,221
1890	468,559	475,244
1891	492,784	501,884

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10. On the 31st December 1891 the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony amounted respectively to 323,814*l.* and 306,151*l.* showing a balance in favour of the Colony of 17,663*l*

Public Debt.

11. The Public Debt at the end of 1891 stood at 520,420*l.* debentures to the amount of 11,900*l.* having been redeemed during the year. Though the debt only commenced to accumulate in 1874 a sum of 106,580*l.* has been already repaid.

12. No fresh loan was issued during the year, but advances were made by the Crown Agents to the amount of 56,000*l.* on account of the Public Works and Road Loan of 100,000*l.* authorised by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1890, but not issued on account of the unfavourable condition of the market. This loan has since been taken up at an average price of 102*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per cent.

Legislation.

13. Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted during the year. These were :—

No. 1. To repeal the Ordinance No. 24 of 1875 intituled, "An Ordinance to amend No. 6 of 1870," intituled "An Ordinance with regard to Education."

2. For the suppression of certain practices during the Carnival.

3. To commute for a fixed sum certain charges heretofore payable by the Mayor and Burgesses of the borough of San Fernando in respect of education, vaccination public hospitals, and relief of the poor.

4. To vest the San Fernando almshouse in Her Majesty the Queen.

5. To amend the Law regulating the distillation of rum and other spirits.

To further amend "The Civil Service Widows' and Orphans' Fund Ordinance, 1890."

7. To enable the Registrar of the Supreme Court to undertake the office of Marshal.

8. To amend "The Post Office Ordinance, 1890."

9. To amend the Ordinance No. 31 of 1890, intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Road Extension and Public Works Loan Ordinance, 1890."

10. To amend "The Building Societies Ordinance, 1890."

No. 11. To declare the powers of Stipendiary and other justices of the peace in cases affecting Crown Lands and to make further provisions in relation thereto.

12. To amend "The Elementary Education Ordinance, 1890."

13. To amend "The Tobago Fire Ordinance, 1890."

14. To empower the Governor to order the transfer of children detained in Industrial and Reformatory Schools to Hospitals or Asylums.

15. For the Incorporation of "The People's Bank of Trinidad (Limited and Co-operative)."

16. To further provide for the constitution of a volunteer force.

17. To extend the powers of the engineer and general superintendent of the Trinidad Government Railway in prosecutions for breaches of the byelaws of the said railway.

18. Supplemental Appropriation Ordinance, 1890.

19. To amend "The Lunatics Ordinance, 1877," in its application to Tobago.

20. To amend "The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1889."

21. To extend the powers of "The Public Works and Road Loan Board."

22. To enable the Governor to issue Commissions of Inquiry with special powers.

23. To consolidate and amend the Law as to the Marriages and Divorces of Indian Immigrants.

24. For raising funds in aid of Immigration for the year 1892.

25. Appropriation Ordinance.

14. Ordinances Nos. 3 and 4 were passed with the object of affording to the borough of San Fernando relief from certain charges for education, hospitals, and paupers which Lord Knutsford concurred with my predecessor, Sir William Robinson, in thinking might equitably be borne by the general revenue.

15. Ordinance No. 5, amended the Law relating to distilleries in some minor matters, and defined more clearly the responsibility of the distiller for rum in transit in his custody from the distillery to the excise warehouse. Cases had arisen in which it was found impossible to recover the duty on rum supposed to have been stolen

in such transit, and it became necessary to fix the responsibility, as has been done, on the distiller. Since the date of this legislation, a comprehensive codified Excise Law has been enacted

16. By Ordinance 12 amendments were made in the Elementary Education Ordinance of 1890, providing for the establishment of a separate Education Board for Tobago, creating an intermediate class of teachers between pupil teachers and third-class certificated teachers, authorising the retention by the school managers of the fees paid by the scholars, raising the compulsory average daily attendance from 25 to 40, and giving the Board of Education greater power in the matter of the establishment of schools for Indian children and in districts where the compulsory average daily attendance cannot be reached. Our education system works with friction and difficulty, and I think it well worth considering whether the assisted elementary schools, which are the chief problem, could not best be administered by dividing the grant on a census basis among the denominations, leaving each to carry on their own schools in their own way and on their own responsibility, subject to the necessary Government rules and inspection.

17. Ordinance No. 16 was enacted with the object of placing the Volunteer Forces on a more permanent and organised footing. It provides that all future members of the force must undertake to serve for a period of three years, power being reserved to grant discharges in certain cases.

18. The most important Ordinance enacted during the year was No. 23 " To consolidate and amend the Law as to the Marriages and Divorces of Indian Immigrants." It affects the interests of one-third of the population, and it received very careful consideration. It is to be hoped that this measure will tend to remedy social evil and consequent crime among the Indian immigrants.

Political Franchise.

19. The following return will show the position of the three municipalities to which charters have been granted.

Borough.	Revenue, 1891.	Expenditure 1891.	Debt.	No. of Electors.	Votes recorded at last Election.
	£	£	£		
Port of Spain - - -	23,726*	23,050	33,800	628	84
San Fernando - - -	5,807	5,155	—	105	67
Arima - - - -	1,250	1,237	167	32	32

* 6,500*l*. being proceeds of a loan.

20. It will be seen that, except in the recently created borough of Arima, where special reasons existed last year for exceptional activity, the burgesses do not appear to take the general interest in electoral proceedings which might be expected.

Councils.

21. Colonel Alexander Man took his seat on the 3rd of September as a member of the Executive Council in virtue of his appointment as Commandant of the local forces in the place of Lieut-Colonel McInnis transferred to British Guiana; and in the Legislative Council Mr. A. P. Marryat was appointed on the 22nd of September to represent the Ward Unions of Chaguanas, Couva, and Montserrat in the place of the late Mr. George Fitt.

Civil Establishment.

22. Sir William Robinson's term of office expired during the year, and, as previously stated, his Excellency was succeeded in the Government on the 19th day of August by myself. In the interval which elapsed between the departure of the late Governor on the 30th of July and my arrival, and again during my absence on vacation leave from the 24th of September to the 11th of November, the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. H. Fowler.

23. Other changes in the chief departments of Government occurred during the year.

24. By a rearrangement of offices, Mr. D. B. Horsford, the Marshal, was appointed to the office of Registrar-General, and the duties of the Marshal were transferred to Mr. C. H. Phillips, Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar in Bankruptcy.

25. Colonel J. A. Man assumed the command of the local forces in the place of Lieut.-Colonel McInnis, promoted to British Guiana.

26. Mr. R. G. Bushe was appointed Inspector of Schools in the place of Mr. R. J. L. Guppy, retired on a pension, and the office of second master of the Royal College thus rendered vacant was filled by the appointment of Mr. W. Burslem.

27. Mr. T. C. Rayner was appointed to the office of Stipendiary Justice of the Peace for San Fernando, &c. in succession to Mr. A. Child promoted to St. Lucia.

28. Inspector Owen, Sub-Inspector Brierly, and Sergeant-Major Giblan received promotion in consequence of the retirement on a pension of Mr. R. H. FitzSimons, the Senior Inspector of Police,

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and the strength of the force was increased by the addition of six sergeants, superintendent, and six sergeants from the Royal Irish Constabulary.

29. On the promotion of Mr. G. W. Dickson to British Guiana the office of Assistant Director of Public Works was abolished.

30. Mr. J. Dickson was appointed a supernumerary Government Medical Officer, and Mr. G. F. Bowen Secretary to the Board of Education.

Pensions.

31. The following additions were made to the pension list during the year:—

	£	s.	d
Mr. R. L. Guppy, Inspector of Schools -	500	0	0
Mrs. McCabe, Matron, Colonial Hospital -	99	3	6
Mr. J. R. Marquez, French and Spanish Master, Queen's Royal College - - - -	83	6	8
Mrs. Priscilla Huggins, Assistant Superintendent, House of Refuge - - - - -	20	0	0
Mr. A. B. Cuffy, Sub-Postmaster, Carapichaima	13	10	3
R. H. FitzSimons, Inspector of Police - -	500	0	0
J. S. Edwards, Warder, Royal Gaol - -	33	18	4
F. Manuel, Hindustani Interpreter, Port of Spain - - - - - -	23	8	9
Sir H. Ludlow, Attorney General - -	250	0	0
Mr. S. A. Isaacs, 2nd Messenger, Colonial Secretary's Department - - -	26	13	4
Additional Police Superannuation Allowances -	175	10	5½
	£1,725	11	3½

But the list was reduced by the death of the under-mentioned pensioners:—

	£	s.	d.
Mr. M. Thomas - - - -	420	0	0
Mr. S. Luard - - - - -	49	3	4
Mr. H. A. Fitt - - - -	314	5	9
	£783	9	1

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Vital Statistics.

32. The Census taken in the early part of the year proved that the estimate made in preceding years of the growth of the population was excessive, for the population was found to number only 200,028, as follows:—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
General population - -	65,521	64,297	129,818
Indian population - - - -	42,899	27,311	70,210
	108,420	91,608	200,028

This represents a population of 115·75 to the square mile.

33. The births numbered 7,678, the marriages 981, and the deaths 6,105. These were divided between the two sections of the community in the following proportions:—

——	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.
General population (mean 131,741) - - - - -	5,083	892	3,945
Indian population - - -	2,112	89	1,679
	7,195	981	5,624

In addition to these births and deaths 481 still births were registered, 319 occurring among the general population and 162 among the Indian. The percentage given by these figures are:—

——	Births.	Still Births.	Persons Married.	Deaths.
General population - - -	3·86	·24	1·35	2·99
Indian population - - -	3·0	·23	·25	2·38

Imports and Exports.

34. The Imports of the year reached a value of 2,096,797*l.* and the Exports 2,058,761*l.*, but if the value of the bullion and specie is not taken into account these figures are reduced to 1,793,535*l.* and 1,716,851*l.* respectively.

35. I append a statement of the Imports and Exports of the last 10 years :—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
1882 - - -	2,399,795	1,612,564	2,452,033	1,729,418
1883 - - -	2,663,022	1,693,264	2,686,670	1,759,376
1884 - - -	3,083,870	1,831,903	2,769,727	1,581,092
1885 - - -	2,241,478	1,512,314	2,246,664	1,539,243
1886 - - -	2,503,514	1,543,507	2,509,140	1,560,336
1887 - - -	1,918,670	1,647,029	1,870,612	1,654,269
1888 - - -	1,943,789	1,678,972	2,132,761	1,904,192
1889 - - -	2,093,932	1,679,944	2,308,832	1,856,651
1890 - - -	2,248,893	1,831,803	2,179,432	1,765,931
1891 - - -	2,096,797	1,793,535	2,058,761	1,716,851

From this statement it will be seen that in addition to the falling off in the Imports and Exports of bullion and specie, there were decreases of 38,268*l.* and 49,080*l.* in other articles of commerce.

36. The principal articles which contributed to the decrease in the Imports were butter, leather, matches, cocoanut oil, lumber, coal, cocoa, dried fish, hides, live stock, salted meat, manure, patent fuel, and vegetable products unenumerated.

37. Among the Exports there was a decrease in bitters, cocoa, hides, and molasses.

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The following are the statistics of 1890 and 1891 as regards sugar and cocoa exported:—

Cocoa.

Years.	Pounds.	Value.
		£
1890 - - - - - - - -	21,552,592	531,025
1891 - - - - - - - -	16,188,493	439,786

Sugar.

Years.	Pounds.	Value.
		£
1890 - - - - - - - -	115,239,227	630,815
1891 - - - - - - - -	101,601,371	662,789

38. From the following statement of the quantities of the principal staples exported during the last 10 years, it will be seen that the crops of the year 1891 were considerably below those of 1890.

Year.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.	Cocoa.
	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1882 - - -	123,931,724	2,067,859	1,909	10,972,687
1883 - - -	122,070,784	1,982,176	2,394	11,649,785
1884 - - -	136,552,804	2,245,650	43,581	12,098,770
1885 - - -	142,641,411	2,416,761	72,525	13,729,565
1886 - - -	108,523,940	2,220,288	16,181	17,913,037
1887 - - -	149,800,919	2,542,225	35,571	11,927,067
1888 - - -	122,491,220	1,948,569	97,974	21,352,312
1889 - - -	112,368,762	2,234,724	20,015	15,335,228
1890 - - -	115,239,227	2,024,884	20,469	21,552,593
1891 - - -	101,601,371	1,538,415	15,386	16,188,493

(*Continued.*)

Year.	Coffee.	Asphalt.			Coconuts.	Bitters and Liquors.
		Total.	Raw.	Boiled.		
	Lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Galls.
1882 -	38,204	30,760	—	—	8,071,435	30,633
1883 -	40,822	38,145	—	—	8,826,500	32,925
1884 -	14,960	—	33,583	6,562	11,276,339	32,381
1885 -	20,270	—	28,505	6,731	9,645,700	32,240
1886 -	20,052	35,671	30,255	5,416	9,013,200	35,355
1887 -	8,380	43,099	35,070	8,027	7,365,295	35,143
1888 -	4,480	52,028	40,792	11,236	12,366,592	42,830
1889 -	29,774	78,124	66,565	11,559	11,495,471	43,692
1890 -	12,597	78,841	68,201	10,640	12,739,904	43,266
1891 -	8,325	95,990	85,958	10,834	14,334,054	35,764

39. As previously stated, there was an increased revenue derived from Customs Duties of 8,218*l.* The articles on which this extra duty was collected were, corn and oats, hardware, muskets and guns, malt liquor, opium, rice, rum, tea, brandy, gin, tobacco, and wines in wood. There were decreased receipts however from butter, earthenware, flour, leather, matches, cocoanut oil, and lumber.

40. The revenue derived from the exports of asphalt from the Pitch Lake continues steadily to increase, the receipts for 1891 being 32,000*l.*, or 5,397*l.* in excess of the previous year.

Shipping.

41. The shipping returns for the year are:—

SHIPS ENTERED.

—	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing Vessels -	590	57,983	1,485	92,240	2,075	150,223
Steamers -	282	339,021	166	153,069	448	492,090
Total -	872	397,004	1,651	245,309	2,523	642,313

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SHIPS CLEARED.

—	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing Vessels -	558	42,339	1,477	96,372	2,035	138,711
Steamers - -	282	341,814	167	153,408	449	495,222
Total -	840	384,153	1,644	249,780	2,484	633,933

These show a total tonnage of 1,276,246, which is 624 tons less than that of the vessels entered and cleared in 1890.

Criminal Statistics.

42. The following returns show the number of offences committed and convictions during the last 10 years:—

Year.	Offences.	Convictions.		
		In Magistrates' Courts.	In Supreme Court.	Total.
1882 - - - - -	16,163	9,404	123	9,527
1883 - - - - -	17,705	9,132	114	9,246
1884 - - -	16,802	10,212	152	10,374
1885 - - - - -	14,862	9,855	120	9,975
1886 - - - - -	15,073	9,941	107	10,048
1887 - - - - -	14,083	8,888	85	8,973
1888 - - - - -	16,677	8,534	118	8,652
1889 - - - - -	14,305	9,717	108	9,825
1890 - - - - -	14,718	10,082	105	10,187
1891 - - - - -	16,169	9,668	145	9,183

43. The following is a return of percentages of offences and convictions during 1881 and 1891 :—

Year.	Percentage of Offences to the Population.	Percentage of Convictions.		
		In Magistrates' Courts.	In Supreme Court.	Total.
1881 - - - - -	10·88	5·86	·065	5·89
1891 - - - - -	8·08	4·83	·072	4·91

54. It will be observed that there was an increase in the number of convictions before the Supreme Court. A comparison of the figures with those of 1890 show that the increase under the heads of " Murder," " Offences against the person, " and " Robbery with violence, " was as follows :—

Year.	No. of cases before the Court.	Murder.	Manslaughter and attempted Murder.	Murder of Wife.	Offences against the Person.	Injury to Property.	Robbery with violence.	Other offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.
1890 - - -	193	—	12	2	97	1	5	40	35
1891 - - -	266	4	7	2	120	7	23	44	59

45. The crime of wife murder, which occurs almost entirely among the Indian immigrants, continues on the calendar ; but it will be seen from the following return that the condition of things which formerly prevailed has improved :—

——	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Cases of wife murder -	4	5	1	4	9	-	2	-	2	2	2

46. The number of prisoners in custody in the Royal Gaol on the 31st December 1891 was 463, being 50 more than the number in prison at the commencement of the year. The daily average number of prisoners for the year was 462, being 19 more than in 1890 and four more than the average of the preceding

four years. This average was made up of 426 males and 36 females. The daily cost of each prisoner was 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, or, exclusive of the pay of the staff, 7½*d.* The estimated value of the prisoners' labour was 7,570*l.*, and the total expenditure on prisons, inclusive of the staff, 10,465*l.*

General Remarks.

47. The health of the Colony in 1891 was good, and there was no outbreak of epidemic disease.

48. The following were the transactions of the Railway and Savings Bank Departments in 1890 and 1891 :—

Railway.

Year.	Passenger Receipts.	Goods Receipts.	Total.
	£	£	£
1890 - - - -	32,585	19,487	52,072
1891 - - - -	32,709	18,445	51,154

Savings Banks.

Year.	Deposits.	Withdrawals.
	£	£
1890 - - - - - -	120,094	103,769
1891 - - - - - -	111,398	115,417

49. On the other hand there was no falling off in the receipts from land sales which reached the figure of 11,301*l.*, being an increase of 523*l.* on the receipts of 1890.

50. The immigrants, 685 in number, who returned to India by the ship "Erne" in September, took back with them a sum of 11,110*l.*

51. The following were events of importance during 1891.

52. A lamentable fire occurred in Port of Spain early in the year in which 12 Venezuelans, visitors to the Island, lost their lives. The sympathy of the Colony was expressed by a special resolution of the Legislative Council.

53. Shortly after my arrival, it became my duty to lay before your Lordship's predecessor, in the strongest way, the state of

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1891.

things arising out of complaint which had been made regarding the administration of justice in the Supreme Court.

The result was that the request of the Legislative Council for an inquiry was acceded to. As the Judicial Inquiry Commission did not reach the Colony until 1892, I need not refer to it in this report.

54. The Imperial War Department having made a claim upon the Colony for 40,000*l.* for the St. James Barracks and lands, I respectfully urged reasons why the claim, in my humble judgment, should not be made. The correspondence is still proceeding.

55. The Legislative Council, in September, liberally voted 1,000*l.* in aid of the sufferers by the hurricane at Martinique.

56. In the same month, the Council expressed their approval of a scheme for the construction, as a private undertaking, of deep water wharves at Chaguaramas Bay, connected with Port of Spain by a line of railway 12 miles in length. The details of this scheme have since been the subject of lengthened consideration, and appear nearly settled.

57. In December the Legislative Council and the Government accepted the terms proposed by the United States Government for the withdrawal of duties, amounting to about 15,000*l.* a year, on certain American goods, in consideration of the admission of Trinidad sugar duty free to the United States.

58. These are all the remarks I need make on the year 1891 during which the industries and commerce of the Island pursued their way under some difficulty and depression, but with their accustomed energy and enterprise, and wrested a fair reward from circumstances which, on the whole, were rather adverse than favourable.

59. Trinidad offers the world chiefly sugar, cocoa, and pitch. Tracts of her rich soil wait the development which capital and labour can at once give, and in cocoa especially there are fortunes to be made.

60. I append a Report by the Acting Commissioner of Tobago (Mr. T. C. Rayner) on the returns relating to that Island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) F. NAPIER BROOME.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1891.

REPORT on the TOBAGO BLUE BOOK for 1891.

1. *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The total revenue during 1891 was 8,729*l.* 17*s.* 2½*d.*, and the total expenditure was 8,783*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, leaving a deficiency on the year of 53*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.*

As compared with 1890 the revenue shows an increase of 73*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.* and the expenditure a reduction of 470*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

2. *Assets and Liabilities.*

The liabilities at the end of 1891 were 715*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* exclusive of the Public Debt.

3. *Public Debt.*

There is a Public Debt of 5,000*l.*, lent during 1890 by the Government of Trinidad for the purpose of carrying out several public improvements, including the making of roads and bridges, the building of a wharf and jetty, and thoroughly repairing the Government buildings. No part of this debt was paid off in 1891, but 277*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* was paid for interest, being the amount due for part of 1890 and the whole of 1891.

At the end of 1891 there still remained 787*l.* 6*s.* 0½*d.* of this loan unexpended.

4. *Public Works.*

During the year the sum of 971*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.* was expended on public works. Of this sum 884*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* was spent on roads and bridges, 610*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* of it being paid out of the Trinidad loan and the balance of 273*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* out of the general revenue.

The sum of 87*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* was expended out of the general revenue on repairs to public buildings.

5. *Legislation.*

During the year only two Regulations were passed by the Financial Board, one to make provision with respect to the trespass of animals, and the other a Supplementary Appropriation Regulaton.

6. *Civil Establishment.*

Dr. John Rhodes Dickson, Medical Officer of No. 3 District, received an appointment on the Trinidad Medical Staff, and Dr. R. W. C. Norman was appointed to succeed him in February 1891.

Mr. T. Newton Browne, Inspector of Police, was appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of the Windward District, and Mr. M. T. Pasea was appointed Inspector of Police and Supervisor of Excise in May 1891.

7. *Pensions.*

During the year one addition was made to the pension list, Mr. Joseph Worall, formerly Second Revenue Officer, but lately Comptrollor of Customs of the Gold Coast Colony, retired from the public service in December 1890, and was granted a pension of 16*l.* a year in respect of his former Tobago services.

One pensioner, Mr. Titzck, formerly Marshal and Postmaster, who received a pension of 100*l.* a year, died in August 1891.

The total amount of the pension list is now 398*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* a year.

8. *Population.*

According to the census taken in 1891 the total population was 18,353, being 8,640 males and 9,713 females.

According to the census of 1881 the total population was 18,051. There is therefore a small increase, 302, in the population since the last census.

During 1891 there were registered 720 births and 499 deaths.

9. *Ecclesiastical.*

There are 30 places of worship distributed among the religious denominations as follows:—

Church of England - - -	12	with 2,730	sittings.
Wesleyan Methodist - -	9	„ 2,320	„
Moravian - - - -	6	„ 2,460	„
Roman Catholic - - -	3	„ 400	„
Total - - -	30	7,910	

No grant is made from public funds to any religious organization.

10. *Education.*

According to the returns sent in there are 23 primary schools, with 2,526 scholars on the roll.

Of the 23 schools, 18 receive Government aid, and the amount of the Government Education Grant for 1891 was 480*l.*

The schools belong to the various religious denominations as follows:—

Church of England - -	13	with 1,236	scholars.
Wesleyan Methodist - -	6	„ 519	„
Moravian - - - -	4	„ 771	„
Total - -	23	2,526	

There are no Government schools in the Island.

11. *Imports and Exports.*

The gross value of the imports during 1891 is returned at 23,944*l.* as against 23,403*l.* in 1890.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1891.

From the United Kingdom imports were received to the value of 14,633*l*, as against 16,881*l*. in 1890. From the United States of America imports were received to the value of 1,232*l*. as against 1,409*l*. last year. From the British West Indies, including British Guiana, the value of the imports was 8,060*l*. as against 5,108*l*. in 1890.

The trade of Tobago is thus shown to be mainly done with the United Kingdom, and, unlike some other of the West Indies, but little of it goes to the United States.

The gross value of the exports during 1891 is returned at 24,241*l*. as against 19,371*l*. in 1890.

The staple export sugar rose in quantity from 1,129 tons in 1890 to 1,332 tons in 1891, but fell in value from 12,702*l*. to 11,993*l*.

Cocoa, which is now being extensively planted, and which it is hoped will soon become an important item in the exports, increased from 31 bags of the value of 108*l*. in 1890, to 125 bags of the value of 437*l*. in 1891.

12. *Shipping.*

During 1891, 93 vessels entered, of the aggregate tonnage of 34,071; 28 of these vessels were steamers and 65 sailing vessels.

12. *Gaols and Prisoners.*

The total number of prisoners committed in 1891 were 48 men and 34 women, total 82, six being detained for safe custody, and 76 for penal imprisonment. Of the latter 20 had been once previously convicted, 10 twice, and 10 three or more times; 65 were committed for three months or less, 9 for more than three months but for less than a year, one for under five years, and one for more than five years.

The health of the prisoners was good, only five being admitted to hospital, and there was only one death, which the coroner found to be from natural causes.

There were two escapes, and only one recapture. 77 punishments were inflicted for breaches of prison discipline, four of which were floggings.

The labour of the prisoners has been utilized in cleaning the streets and grounds attached to public buildings, in mending the streets and breaking stones, collecting and carrying firewood for the gaol and hospital, emptying latrines and digging graves for the burial of paupers. It has not been found possible, owing to the small number of prisoners, to introduce the working at trades in the gaol.

14. *Criminal Statistics.*

During 1891, 775 were brought before the Magistrates' Courts. Of these three were committed for trial by the Supreme Court, 507 were summarily convicted, and 265 were dismissed.

Sixty-two persons were sentenced to peremptory imprisonment and 27 to imprisonment in lieu of payment of a fine, or in default of finding sureties, and 396 were fined.

The following shows the number of summary convictions for the chief classes of offences:—

Assaults and other offences against the person	56
Malicious injuries to property	2
Prædial larceny	36
Offences against property other than malicious injury or prædial larceny	14
Other offences	399
Total	507

Six persons were tried in the Supreme Court, the three before named, and three others who had been committed for trial at the end of 1890 but were not tried till 1891. Of these, three were convicted, two were acquitted, and a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of the other.

Comparing 1891 with previous years, there seems to be no substantial increase or decrease in crime.

15. *Hospitals.*

There is only one hospital in the island, which is at Scarborough. At the beginning of 1891 there were 15 patients in the hospital, 120 were admitted during the year, 100 were discharged, and 23 died, leaving 12 in the hospital at the end of 1891.

The daily average in the hospital was 15·6.

(Signed) T. C. RAYNER,
Acting Commissioner.

No. 78. 4

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1892.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1891, *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 66.)

Sir F. NAPIER BROOME to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

MY LORD, Government House, 18th May, 1893.

I HAVE the honour, I am glad to say at a much earlier date than last year, to forward the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Book, and I proceed to make the following remarks under the usual headings, upon the Returns for 1892:—

Taxes and Duties.

2. By Ordinance No. 3 of 1892, passed in January to bring the Customs Tariff into conformity with the Washington agreement with the United States Government, the following articles were admitted free of duty:—

Beef and pork preserved in cans.
Belting for machinery of leather, canvas or india-rubber.
Boats and lighters.
Bottles of glass or stoneware.
Bran middlings and shorts.
Bridges of iron or wood, or of both combined.
Brooms, brushes, and whisks of broom straw.
Candles, tallow.
Carts, waggons, cars, and barrows with or without springs, for ordinary roads and agricultural use; not including vehicles of pleasure.
Clocks, mantel or wall.
Copper, bronze, zinc, and lead articles plain and nickel plated for industrial and domestic uses, and for building.
Oil meal.
Crucibles and melting pots of all kinds.
Fishing apparatus of all kinds.
Gas fixtures and pipes.
Hay and straw for forage.
Houses of wood, complete.
India-rubber and gutta-percha goods, including waterproof clothing made wholly or in part thereof.

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Implements, utensils, and tools for agriculture, exclusive of cutlasses and forks.
Lamps and lanterns.
Medicinal extracts and preparations of all kinds, including proprietary or patent medicines, but exclusive of quinine, opium, ganga, and bhang.
Paper of all kinds for printing.
Paper of wood or straw for wrapping and packing, including surface coated or glazed.
Photographic apparatus and chemicals.
Printers' ink, all colours.
Printed matter in all languages.
Printing presses, types, rules, spaces and all accessories for printing.
Quicksilver.
Rosin, tar, pitch, and turpentine.
Salt.
Sewing machines and all parts and accessories thereof.
Ship-building materials and accessories of all kinds when used in the construction, equipment, or repair of vessels or boats of any kind, except rope and cordage of all kinds, including wire rope.
Starch.
Sulphur.
Tan bark of all kinds, whole or ground.
Telegraph wire, telegraphic, telephonic, and electrical apparatus and appliances of all kinds for communication or illumination.
Varnish, not containing spirits.
Wall papers.
Watches, when not cased in gold or silver, and watch movements uncased.
Water pipes of all classes, materials and dimensions.
Wire for fences with the hooks, staples, nails, and the like appliances for fastening the same.
Yeast cake and baking powders.
Zinc, tin, and lead, in sheets, asbestos and tar paper for roofing.

The duty on the following articles was reduced by one-half:—

Boots and shoes.
Bread and biscuit.
Cheese.
Lard and its compounds.
Oleomargarine.
Shooks and staves.

The duty on the following articles was reduced by one-fourth:—

Corn or maize.
Corn meal.

Flour of wheat,*
Lumber in rough or prepared for building.
Petroleum and its products, crude or refined.
Wheat.

3. In order to reimburse the losses caused by these exemptions and reductions, a duty of 2*s.* per ton was imposed on coal, coke and patent fuel; a duty of 10*s.* each was imposed on oxen, bulls and cows; the *ad valorem* duty was fixed at 6*l.* for every one hundred pounds of value; and the following higher rates of duties were imposed:—

	s.	*d.*
Tobacco—Uumanufactured, the pound	1	1
Manufactured, the pound	2	0
Cigars and cigarettes, the pound	5	0
Rum, for every gallon of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer	7	6
All other spirits, except methylated spirits, if not exceeding the strength of proof as ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, except tinctures admitted by the collector of customs for medicinal purposes only, the gallon	10	0
And for every degree of strength beyond that above specified, an additional duty of one penny the liquid gallon.		
Opium, the pound	15	0
Wine in wood containing less than the following rates of proof spirit as verified by Sykes' hydrometer—22 degrees	0	10
32 „	1	3
Malt liquors—		
In wood, the gallon	0	9
In bottles, the dozen reputed quart bottles	1	3

4. The changes in the tariff mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs produced 14,961*l.* Customs Revenue during 1892 in excess of the total amount collected during 1891.

5. The taxes levied for immigration purposes on exported produce were reduced to the following extent:—

		s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		
The duty on sugar—	from	3	6	to	3	0	per	1,000 lbs.
„ rum —	„	4	8	„	4	0	„	1,000 lbs.
„ cocoa—	„	0	11½	„	0	10	„	100 lbs.
„ coffee—	„	0	11½	„	0	10	„	100 lbs.

the duty upon cocoanuts remaining the same, viz., 1*s.* per 1,000.

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* The duty on flour to be 3*s.* 1½*d.* per barrel.

6. By Ordinance No. 19 of 1892 fees were for the first time imposed for the undermentioned licenses:—

	£	
As distiller - - - -	10	per annum.
„ dealer - - - -	10	„
„ manufacturer of compounds -	10	„
„ retailer of methylated spirits -	2	„

and a tax of one penny was imposed on every two gallons of cordials or compounds removed from the premises of the manufacturer.

7. By Ordinance No. 1 of 1892 the excise duty on rum was raised from 6*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. The higher duty, however, has not produced more excise revenue as yet, but seems to have turned the taste of the consumer to imported wines. This is not regrettable.

Revenue and Expenditure.

8. The revenue for the year 1892 was 563,983*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, and the expenditure 554,190*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.*, showing, for the first time since 1888, a balance of receipts over payments, which amounted to 9,793*l.* 6*s.* 3½*d.*, attained only by the exercise of rigid economy.

9. The actual revenue exceeded the estimates by 14,454*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, and was larger than the revenue of 1891 by 71,199*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.*

10. This very large increase is in a great measure due to the inclusion in the revenue of the immigration taxes, previously treated as a suspense account. These taxes amounted in 1892 to 43,753*l.* Corresponding additions appear on the expenditure side.

11. Other items which contributed to the increase were:—

	£
Customs - - - - -	16,378
Licenses, excise, &c. - - - -	9,208
Asphalt duty and royalty - - -	5,346

and there were also small increases in the revenue from the railway (835*l.*), and in fees of office, &c. (706*l.*).

12. On the other hand, a slight decrease occurred in the receipts from the Post Office (464*l.*), land sales (1,294*l.*), and one or two other minor heads of revenue.

13. The expenditure of 1892 was 1,606*l.* 11*s.* 10½*d.* less than estimated, but it exceeded the expenditure of the previous year by 52,306*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.*

14. As in the case of the revenue, this apparent increase of expenditure has been caused by immigration and public works (transport train) expenditure, which has not heretofore been incorporated in the estimates.

15. The items in which increases occurred were:—

	£
Charges on account of public debt	2,279
Pensions	182
Immigration Department	42,135
Customs „	2,379
Botanical and Agricultural Department	726
Printing „	800
Government Analyst's „	108
Medical „	4,706
Police „	946
Prisons „	204
Public Works „	9,065
Public Works (recurrent) „	7,278

and there were slight increases, owing to usual increments of salaries, in a few other departments.

16. The expenditure under the following heads was less than in the year 1891:—

	£
Governor and Legislature	356
Post office	355
Crown lands and surveys	207
Wardens and Supervisors	77
Port Department	400
Judicial „	1,894
Education „	5,324
Railway „	2,367
Transport „	849
Miscellaneous services	2,356
Military Department	1,199
Public Works extraordinary	4,126

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1892.

17. I append a table showing the Revenue and Expenditure of the Colony for the last 10 years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1883 - - - -	419,573	433,017
1884 - - - -	435,381	420,569
1885 - - - -	398,100	413,785
1886 - - - -	425,896	412,167
1887 - - - -	456,167	424,594
1888 - - - -	457,814	440,636
1889 - - -	453,275	463,221
1890 - - - -	468,559	475,244
1891 - - - -	492,784	501,884
1892 - - - -	563,984	554,190

18. The Assets and Liabilities of the Colony on the 31st of December, 1892, were 307,892*l.* and 247,398*l.* respectively, showing a credit balance of 60,494*l.*

Public Debt.

19. The Public Debt of Trinidad stood on the 31st December, 1892, at 608,320*l.* The debt was increased during the year by a loan of 100,000*l.* for road extension and other public works, but, owing to repayments (11,600*l.*) on account of former loans, the net increase in the debt amounted only to 88,400*l.* The new loan, which bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., was taken up at the average price of 102*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* per cent. It is nearly expended, with beneficial result. But the treasure of a kingdom might be exhausted on roads in Trinidad. I am trying to introduce a system of road boards for the local roads only. An Ordinance on the subject is now before the Legislative Council.

Legislation.

20. The legislation of the year consisted of the twenty-five Ordinances enumerated below:—

No. 1. To increase the duty on rum and other spirits distilled in the Colony.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1892.

No. 2. To amend the law as to Commissions of Enquiry with special powers.

No. 3. To repeal certain duties of Customs and to raise other duties in lieu thereof.

No. 4. To remit certain moneys owing to the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of San Fernando in respect of the San Fernando Tramroad and to vest certain extensions in Her Majesty the Queen.

No. 5. To authorise the payment otherwise than to Executors or Administrators of smalls sums of money due to deceased persons on account of salary or pension payable from Public Funds.

No. 6. To further amend the Ordinance No. 10 of 1853, intituled "An Ordinance for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in this Island."

No. 7. For the regulations of Races in the Arima Savannah.

No. 8. To amend "The Streets Regulation Ordinance, 1883."

No. 9. To amend the Law of Evidence.

No. 10. To authorize the raising of a sum not exceeding 100,000*l.* by the issue of inscribed stock for Road Extension and Public Works.

No. 11. To establish a vacation in the sittings of the District Court held in Port-of-Spain.

No. 12. To control and regulate the use of certain Public Quays and Wharves.

No. 13. To amend "The Elementary Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1891."

No. 14. To amend "The Industrial Schools Ordinance, 1876."

No. 15. Supplemental Appropriation Ordinance, 1891.

No. 16. For the better protection of the Public Health.

No. 7. To amend the law regulating the working of the system of Sugar Cane cultivation known as "The Metairie System" in Tobago.

No. 18. To suspend temporarily certain duties of Customs.

No. 19. To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the Manufacture, Removal, Warehousing and Sale of Spirits and Compounds of Spirits.

No. 20. For regulating the licensing of Hucksters, Porters and Carters plying within the limits of the Borough of Arima,

No. 21. To authorize James Stanley Toppin to lay down, work and maintain Tramways in certain parts of the Borough of Port-of-Spain and Belmont.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1892.

No. 22. To permit for a limited time the introduction free of duty of materials imported for the use of the undertakings under "The Port-of-Spain Electric Lighting Ordinance" and "The Port-of-Spain Gas Works Ordinance, 1888."

No. 23. To amend the law relating to the Diego Martin Water Works.

No. 24. For raising funds in aid of Immigration for the year 1893.

No. 25. To raise a loan of $5,000 for the Borough of Arima.

21. The more important of these measures were the following:—

No. 2. Commissions of Enquiry with special powers. Under this law a Judicial Enquiry Commission, appointed from England, and another locally appointed Commission, enquired into matters connected with the Supreme Court.

No. 16. Public Health. This Ordinance conferred ample powers upon the Government to act in cases of epidemic sickness and emergency.

No. 17. Tobago Metairie system of Cane Farming. This Ordinance was the result of a Commission of Enquiry, and of social and legal disturbances connected with the former Judiciary of the Colony.

No. 19. Excise. This last measure was a carefully considered consolidation and amendment of the pre-existing Excise law of the Colony.

Councils and Assemblies.

22. No permanent change occurred in the constitution of either of the Councils, but the following temporary appointments were made:—

IN THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Fowler administered the Government from the 22nd of September to the 8th of November.

Mr. H. W. Chantrell acted as Colonial Secretary from the 14th of June to the 9th of November.

Mr. G. L. Garcia acted as Attorney-General from the 21st of June to the 6th of October.

Mr. V. Brown acted as Attorney-General from the 7th of October to the 21st of December, and again from the 29th to the 31st of December.

Mr. D. B. Horsford acted as Auditor-General from the 14th of June to the 9th of November.

IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In addition to the changes above mentioned:—

Mr. Vincent Brown acted as Solicitor-General from the 21st of June to the 6th of October.

Mr. E. Agostini acted as Solicitor-General from the 7th of October to the 21st of December, and from the 29th to the 31st of December.

Mr. H. C. Stone acted as Protector of Immigrants from the 1st of January to the 30th of April.

Mr. H. C. Stone acted as Receiver-General from the 1st of July to the 31st December.

Mr. T. C. Rayner acted as Commissioner of Tobago from the 3rd of September to the 7th of December.

Messrs. W. C. Dyett, E. Agostini, and R. Guppy acted as Unofficial Members of the Council during the absence on leave of Messrs. Fenwick, Leotaud, and Gordon.

Civil Establishment.

"23. During my absence from the Colony from the 22nd of September to the 8th of November, the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Henry Fowler.

24. Several important changes occurred during the year in the Judiciary, which, as already mentioned, was the subject of an enquiry by special Commissioners sent from England. Sir John Gorrie, the Chief Justice, was interdicted from duty in June. He died in August, and was succeeded in December by Sir John Tankerville Goldney, Mr. S. H. Gatty acting as Chief Justice in the interim. Mr. Justice Lumb was appointed to Jamaica in October, and Mr. Justice Cook, after having been suspended from office, was finally removed from the Bench in November. Mr. Nathaniel Nathan has been appointed a Puisne Judge and assumed the office on the 1st of March, 1893, but the appointment of Second Puisne Judge is still vacant. Mr. C. H. Phillips, the Registrar of the Supreme Court, died in February, and Mr. L. M. Power has been appointed to act provisionally as Registrar.

25. Mr. C. B. Hamilton, the Receiver-General, was promoted in August to British Guiana, and Mr. D. B. Horsford has been appointed in his place. Mr. Horsford assumed the duties of the office on the 26th of January, 1893. Mr. S. H. Gatty, Attorney-General, left the Colony in December to take up the appointment of a Puisne Judge of the Straits Settlements. This led to the appointment of Mr. G. L. Garcia as Attorney-General, and Mr. Vincent Brown as Solicitor-General, from the 1st of January, 1893. On the resignation of Mr. J. A. Harragin, Stipendiary Magistrate of the Caroni District, he was succeeded by Mr. H. P. Hobson, Stipendiary Magistrate for Savana Grande,

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the latter district being thereupon included in the San Fernando Magistracy. Mr. William Low was appointed Commissioner of Tobago in December in the place of Mr. Hay, retired on a pension.

26. Mr. H. H. Hancock was appointed Second Master of the Royal College in succession to Mr. Burslem resigned. Mr. F. J. Mahoney was promoted to the Wardenship of the Chaguanas Ward Union. Three Supernumerary Government Medical Officers—Drs. C. W. Hewlett, A. Milner, and J. F. Woodyat—were appointed during the year.

Pensions.

27. The following additions were made to the pension list in 1892:—

	£	s.	d.
W. Laurence	75	5	10
J. A. Harragin	466	6	8
A. R. Thornhill	13	2	6
G. W. Arkless	93	3	1
W. H. Wint	22	15	0
A. McMillan	24	8	6
L. G. Hay	35	8	4
	£730	9	11

On the other hand, the list was reduced by the death of the under-mentioned pensioners:—

	£	s.	d.
M. Thomas	420	0	0
A. Scamarony	145	16	8
R. A. Walker	80	0	0
H. A. Fitt	314	5	9
H. FitzGerald	780	0	0
	£1,740	2	5

and by the reduction of the Police Superannuation Grant by 219*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* There was consequently a saving under this head of 1,229*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

Consuls.

28. Mr. J. Machado was appointed Consul for the Republic of Venezuela.

TRINIDAD
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1892.

Vital Statistics.

29. The population of Trinidad at the end of 1892 was computed to be 214,496 souls, being an estimated increase of 8,787 during the year.

30. The Births, Deaths and Marriages of the year were:

Births - - - - - -	7,251
Deaths - - - - -	5,365
Marriages - - - - -	885

the birth-rate and death-rate per thousand being respectively 33·80 and 25·01. The figures for the year 1891 were: Birth-rate 37·32 per thousand, and death-rate 29·66 per thousand. I observed by the newspapers of last mail that the death-rate at Liverpool and Manchester, for instance, was higher than in Trinidad. At Bolton and Preston the deaths were 29·8, or 4·7 higher than in Trinidad during 1892, and this at a healthy time of year. This shows that our tropical island has not much to fear, as far as the duration of human life is concerned, from comparison with some of the chief centres of civilization and sanitation, and of municipal and social organization, in the mother country and in the temperate zone.

Imports and Exports.

31. The value of the imports in 1892, exclusive of bullion and specie, was 1,861,027*l.*, and that of the exports 2,005,277*l.*

32. The following table shows the imports and exports of the Colony in the last ten years:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
1883 - - -	2,663,022	1,693,264	2,686,670	1,759,376
1884 - - -	3,083,870	1,831,903	2,769,727	1,581,092
1885 - - -	2,241,478	1,512,314	2,246,664	1,539,243
1886 - - -	2,503,514	1,543,507	2,509,140	1,560,336
1887 - - -	1,918,670	1,647,029	1,870,612	1,654,269
1888 - - -	1,943,789	1,678,972	2,132,761	1,904,192
1889 - - -	2,093,932	1,679,944	2,308,832	1,856,651
1890 - - -	2,248,893	1,831,803	2,179,432	1,765,931
1891 - - -	2,096,797	1,793,535	2,058,761	1,716,851
1892 - - -	2,089,380	1,861,027	2,258,063	2,005,277

33. It will be seen that the total trade of the Colony reached a value of 4,347,443*l.*, and that, bullion and specie excluded, the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by 144,250*l.*

34. The Collector of Customs (Mr. Fanning) reports as follows on the Import and Export Returns of the year:—

"The value of all goods imported, excluding bullion and specie, shows an increase of 67,492*l.* over the preceding year.

"The receipt from imports exceeded that of 1891 by 12,353*l.*, the principal articles upon which increases occurred being the following:—

	£
Butter	115
Flour	1,804
Malt liquor	1,519
Spirits—other than rum	1,478
Wine	779
Opium	1,078
Soap	645
Sugar	1,048
Tobacco—unmanufactured	2,021
Tobacco—manufactured	1,974
Goods paying duty *ad valorem*, except boots and shoes	6,110

Of these, flour increased notwithstanding a small reduction in the rate of duty, and I am inclined to think the increase represents increased consumption.

"The increases in soap and sugar, the rates of duty on which remained unchanged, were caused, I believe, chiefly by larger shipments for drawback.

"The rates of duty on the other articles mentioned above were increased in consequence of the agreement with the United States. The additional receipt from them being due partly to this, partly to increased shipments for drawback (in the case of *ad valorem* goods to large shipments without drawback), and to some extent to increased consumption.

"There was an increase of receipt on imported rum of 1,591*l.*—not to be ascribed either to the augmentation in the rate of duty, or to increased consumption, as the excise revenue from this article must have suffered a corresponding diminution.

"Of the articles new to the tariff, coal with patent fuel produced 3,137*l.*, and oxen 2,531*l.* The receipt from the former, although not reaching the estimate, was, I think, in excess of the normal consumption, while that from the latter was less than we should have received, but for the suspension of the duty during part of the year.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1892.

"The chief articles on which a falling off took place are as follows:—

	£
Bread	1,035
Cheese	446
Corn	2,130
Lard	642
Cocoanut oil	230
Petroleum oil	1,278
Olive and other kinds of oil	1,648
Oil meal	1,745
Rice	1,455
Timber	658
Cigars and cigarettes	415
Boots and shoes	642

Of these oil meal was altogether freed from duty. The duty on cigars and cigarettes was raised, with the result that we received less than before the alteration.

"This is, however, I think, to be accounted for by a diminution in the consumption of cheap foreign cigars, which can no longer be imported profitably, and by the substitution for them of cigars and cigarettes made in the Colony of imported tobacco. The large increase in the receipt of manufactured tobacco bears out this view.

"There is a progressive decrease in the importation of cocoanut oil, due, I presume, to increased production in the Colony.

"The consumption of olive oil appears also to have fallen off, the loss on it being to some extent attributable to the substitution of cotton seed oil, admitted free.

"The falling off in rice is probably in some measure due to its place being taken by flour.

"The losses on the other articles I have mentioned were caused by the reductions in rates of duty consequent on the United States agreement. In some cases increased consumption and large drawback shipments have reduced the amount of loss expected.

"The large falling off in corn was, however, due only in part to this cause—the receipt on this article for 1891 having been much above the normal.

"The total value of exports, excluding bullion and specie, is more by 288,426*l.* than in 1891—the gain in produce of the Colony amounting to 231,981*l.*

"The value of cocoa, produce of the Colony, was 208,317*l.* in excess of the preceding year, due in part, no doubt, to the crop of 1891 having been late. A small quantity of cocoa, produce of Venezuela, appears to be shipped as Trinidad cocoa.

"There were small increases in molasses and sugar, and a slight falling off in the number of cocoanuts exported, due, I understand, to increased use in the Colony for oil-making. The reduction in the value of this article is considerable in consequence of a fall in price. Asphalt has increased; there have been shipped 112,224 tons, against 95,989 tons in 1891."

35. The following Returns, prepared by the Government Statist (Mr. H. J. Clark), show the variation of the trade of the year as compared with that of 1891:—

Imports.

Countries.	Transit Imports.		Direct Imports.		Total Imports.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdon -	—	43,744	34,065	—	—	9,679
British Colonies -	—	1,485	4,651	—	3,166	—
United States of America.	9,457	—	26,835	—	36,292	—
France - -	—	6,349	—	20,267	—	26,616
Venezuela - -	812	—	74,125	—	74,937	—
All other Countries-	—	2,052	—	8,556	—	10,608
Total -	10,269	53,630	139,676	28,823	114,395	46,903
Net increase or decrease-	—	43,361	110,853	—	67,492	—

Exports.

Countries.	Transit Exports.		Exports of Native Products.		Re-exports.		Total Exports.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom - -	2,258	—	74,837	—	12,767	—	89,862	—
British Colonies - -	—	203	—	5,289	—	16,267	—	21,759
United States of America -	1,352	—	36,628	—	80,737	—	118,717	—
France - - - -	2	—	110,295	—	—	10,189	100,108	—
Venezuela - - -	—	49,150	674	—	25,295	—	—	23,181
All other Countries -	—	481	14,836	—	10,324	—	24,679	—
Total -	3,612	49,834	237,270	5,289	129,123	26,456	333,366	44,940
Net increase or decrease -	—	46,222	231,981	—	102,667	—	288,426	—

36. It will be seen from the next Return, also compiled by the Government Statist, that the export trade to Venezuela has once more reached its former proportions.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1892.

Exports to Venezuela from 1879 *to* 1892, *exclusive of Bullion and Specie.*

Year.	Transit Exports.	Direct Exports.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£
1879 - - -	96,557	122,426	218,983
1880 - - -	110,158	104,513	214,671
1881 - - -	130,962	121,724	252,686
1882 - - -	76,997	98,796	175,793
1883 - - -	65,080	72,566	137,646
1884 - - -	74,655	102,145	176,800
1885 - - -	69,079	62,252	131,331
1886 - - -	69,451	37,670	107,121
1887 - - -	107,792	33,816	141,608
1888 - - -	115,926	38,558	154,484
1889 - - -	130,838	55,819	186,657
1890 - - -	101,385	73,363	174,748
1891 - - -	123,067	94,800	217,867
1892 - - -	73,917	120,769	194,686

37. I append a Return showing the quantities of the staples exported in the last ten years:—

Year.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.	Cocoa.
	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1883 - - -	122,070,784	1,982,176	2,394	11,649,785
1884 - - -	136,552,804	2,245,650	43,581	12,098,770
1885 - - -	142,641,411	2,416,761	72,525	13,729,565
1886 - - -	108,523,940	2,220,288	16,181	17,913,087
1887 - - -	149,800,919	2,542,225	35,571	11,927,067
1888 - - -	122,491,220	1,948,569	97,974	21,352,312
1889 - - -	112,368,762	2,234,724	20,015	15,335,228
1890 - - -	115,239,227	2,024,884	20,469	21,552,593
1891 - - -	101,601,371	1,538,415	15,386	16,188.493
1892 - - -	110,582,080	1,895,773	3,820	25,041,635

Year.	Coffee.	Asphalt.			Cocoa-nuts.	Bitters and Liquors.
		Total.	Raw.	Boiled.		
	Lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	No.	Galls.
1883 -	40,822	39,145	34,277	4,868	8,826,500	32,925
1884 -	14,960	39,945	33,383	6,562	11,276,339	32,381
1885 -	20,270	35,236	28,505	6,731	9,645,700	32,240
1886 -	20,052	35,671	30,255	5,416	9,013,200	35,355
1887 -	8,380	43,099	35,072	8,027	7,365,295	35,143
1888 -	4,480	52,028	40,792	11,236	12,366,592	42,830
1889 -	29,774	78,124	66,565	11,559	11,495,471	43,692
1890 -	12,597	78,841	68,201	10,640	12,739,904	43,266
1891 -	8,325	95,990	85,958	10,832	14,334,054	35,764
1892 -	20,842	112,224	102,815	9,409	13,922,171	42,557

38. With regard to the sugar and cacao crops of the year, the Government Statist reports :—

" *Sugar.*—Although the sugar crop of 1892 was only slightly larger in quantity than that of 1891, the advance in quality was very considerable. Vacuum pan sugar, which formed only 50·9 per cent. of the crop of 1891, formed 60·2 per cent. of the crop of 1892, while 'centrifugals' formed 19 per cent. in 1892, as against 16·2 per cent. in 1891. The advance in this direction in 1893, promises to be as marked, if not more so, and it is quite evident that the days of 'muscovado' are numbered.

" It is somewhat singular that notwithstanding all the advantages of the McKinley Tariff, the proportion of sugar exported to the United Kingdom was *larger*, and the proportion to the United States *smaller*, than in either of the two preceding years.

" *Cacao.*—The following table gives the average exports for the two quinquennial periods :—

Countries.	Average Export five years, 1883–1887.	Average Export five years, 1888–1892.	Increase.
	Lbs.	Lbs .	Lbs.
United Kingdom -	7,422,457	8,387,[illegible]18	964,761
France - - -	3,779,136	6,210,86[illegible]	2,431,732
United States of America	2,051,500	4,384,773	2,333,273
Other Countries - -	109,671	355,171	245,500

"The above figures show that during the second quinquennial period the three principal Cacao customers of the Colony have increased their trade with it as follows:—United Kingdom, 31 per cent.; France, 64·3 per cent.; and the United States of America, 113·7 per cent."

39. The value of native produce exported is estimated to have exceeded the value of the exports of 1891 by 231,981:—

	£
Increase in asphaltum	15,670
" " bitters	6,790
" " cacao	208,317
" " coffee	386
" " molasses	4,107
" " sugar	12,553
" " vegetable product	1
Total increase	£247,824

Less the following decreases:—	£	
Decrease in cocoanuts	12,239	
" " rum	1,342	
" " goods manufactured	1,199	
" " " unmanufactured	61	
" " other articles	1,002	
		15,843
Net increase		£231,981

As I remarked in my Despatch on this year's estimates, the pitch lake brought a revenue of 37,232*l.* in 1892, and is expected to bring in 1893, 42,500*l.* or within 600*l.* of the total charge on account of the whole debt of the Colony. Nature kindly pays the public creditor for us from these few acres of the Crown estate. Long may she continue to do so!

40. The foregoing figures show that this community has reason to regard the year 1892 as favourable to the productive and commercial industries of the Colony.

Education.

41. There were 169 elementary schools on the list in 1892, being 8 less than in the preceding year. These were classed as follow:—

Government schools - - - - -	43
Assisted schools - - - - -	106

the latter being under the control of the following denominations:—

Roman Catholic - - - - -	43
Church of England - - - -	23
Wesleyan - - - - -	3
Baptist - - - - - -	1
Presbyterian (Indian) - - - -	36
	106

The number of scholars on the rolls and the average attendance were:—

——	No. of Scholars on Roll.	Average attendance.
Government schools - -	6,335	3,878
Assisted schools - - -	11,912	7,114
Total - - -	18,247	10,992

42. Although the number of scholars increased in 1892 by 633, the average attendance was less than in 1891 by 1,195, a falling off which is attributed to the exceptional severity of the rainy season and the more rigid enforcement of the rule relating to the payment of fees. Provision is made for an average daily attendance of 24,000 children.

43. The expenditure on elementary education was 25,372*l.* 6*s.* 2½*d.*, which was distributed in the following proportions:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Government schools (less reimbursements) -	9,492	14	9
Assisted schools - - - -	12,168	13	4½
Government training schools - -	1,056	2	0
Administration - - - -	2,654	16	1
	£ 25,372	6	2½

44. Taking the average attendance in the schools it would seem that the cost of education per head in the Government and assisted schools respectively was 2*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* and 1*l.* 14*s.* 2½*d.*

45. There are two schools of secondary education in the Colony, the Royal College, under the control of the Government, and the St. Mary's College, affiliated to it. The average attendance at these institutions in 1892 was 74 and 150 respectively.

46. I believe the Government of Trinidad spends more public money every year on education in proportion to its means than probably that of any other Colony. At least, the comparisons I have been able to make are as follows:—

—	Proportion of Public Revenue spent on Education.	Public Expenditure on Education per head of population.
		s. *d.*
Jamaica - - - -	1/19th	1 8
British Guiana - - -	1/18th	1 7¼
Barbados - - - -	1/17th	2 5¼
Mauritius - - - -	1/17th	1 7¾
Trinidad - - - -	1/14th	3 9¼

In Trinidad, as elsewhere, the education system is not without the difficulties which encumber and hamper every Government which has not cut itself adrift from the denominations in this matter. After such a surgical operation, trouble, no doubt, still remains, but it remains on one side only. I do not say that this cure should be attempted just now in Trinidad. On the contrary, I think all should do their best to work under the liberal law of 1890, which gives full scope to denominational education with State assistance. If this law can be made a success in my time here, I shall be fully satisfied.

Shipping.

47. The total tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared in 1892 was 1,254,826 tons, or 21,420 tons less than the preceding year. I annex tabulated statements of the Returns:—

VESSELS ENTERED.

—	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels -	518	49,579	1,716	98,918	2,234	148,497
Steamers - -	283	344,957	158	139,764	441	484,721
Total -	801	394,536	1,874	238,682	2,675	633,218

VESSELS CLEARED.

—	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Sailing vessels -	514	42,775	1,676	105,011	2,190	147,786
Steamers - -	274	334,739	155	139,083	429	473,822
Total -	788	377,514	1,831	244,094	2,619	621,608

NATIONALITIES OF VESSELS.

—	British.	French.	United States.	Dutch.	Venezuela.	Other Countries.
Sailing vessels -	92,354	15,066	91,324	3,628	24,572	69,339
Steamers -	679,696	175,032	856	71,550	31,409	—
Total -	772,050	190,098	92,180	75,178	55,981	69,339

48. The stringent quarantine precautions which it became necessary to adopt here in the latter part of the year, in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in Europe, may have lessened the shipping business of 1892.

Criminal Statistics.

49. The Criminal Statistics of the year are very satisfactory as compared with those of 1891.

50. The number of offences reported to the police was 1,126 less than in the previous year, and there was a marked diminution in the number of cases for offences against the person, prædial larceny and other offences against property. The figures of the two years are:—

Year.	Offences against the Person.	Prædial Larceny.	Other Offences against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1891 - - -	3,614	349	2,009	10,197	16,169
1892 - - -	2,815	296	1,620	10,312	15,043

51. The number of persons brought up for trial before the magistrates were dealt with in the following manner:—

Discharged	3,431
Dismissed on the merits	2,742
Summarily convicted	10,464
Sent on to Superior Courts	171
	16,808

The cases tried in the Supreme Courts were disposed of as follows:—

Judgment for Crown	111
Judgment for prisoner	32
Prisoner found insane	1
Cases not prosecuted	33
	177

The 111 convictions were for the following offences:—

For murder	1
„ manslaughter	5
„ attempt at murder	4
„ wife murder	1
„ rape	5
„ other offences against the person	61
„ offences against property	31
„ miscellaneous offences	3
	111

As the following Return will show, these figures also compare favourably with the statistics of 1891:—

Year.	Convictions for Murder, Manslaughter, &c.	For other Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Total.
1891	7	100	41	148
1892	11	66	34	111

the percentage of convictions to cases being in the two years 56 per cent. and 63 per cent. respectively.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1892.

52. I append a Return of the offences committed and convictions in the last ten years :—

Year.	Offences.	Convictions.		
		In Magistrates' Courts.	In Supreme Court.	Total.
1883 - - - - -	17,705	9,132	114	9,246
1884 - - - - -	16,802	10,212	152	10,374
1885 - - - - -	14,862	9,855	120	9,975
1886 - - - - -	15,073	9,941	107	10,048
1887 - - - - -	14,083	8,888	85	8,973
1888 - - - - -	16,677	8,534	118	8,652
1889 - - - - -	14,305	9,717	108	9,825
1890 - - - - -	14,718	10,082	105	10,187
1891 - - - - -	16,169	9,668	145	9,183
1892 - - - - -	15,043	10,464	111	10,375

The daily average number of prisoners in the three prisons of the Colony was 488—the average of male prisoners being 447, and of female prisons 41.

53. The percentage of offences, convictions and daily average of prisoners to the population was—

Percentage of offences - - -	7·16
Percentage of convictions - - -	5·03
Percentage of prisoners - - -	·23

54. With regard to the large number of offences against the person, as compared with other crimes, the Inspector-General of Police in his annual report states :—

"I have no hesitation in recording my opinion that unless these offences are dealt with by corporal punishment they will not be put down. No doubt a good many of the charges of assaults made by private persons are somewhat frivolous, as is proved by the large number not convicted, but at the same time many assaults occur in which the injured persons decline to prosecute. It will be seen that in three-fourths of the cases of assaults prosecuted by the police convictions were obtained, but less than one-half in those prosecuted by private persons."

General Remarks.

55. The health of the island in 1892 was good. No epidemic disease of any kind prevailed, and the death-rate of 2½ per cent. was exceptionaly low.

56. The year was also a prosperous one. There was a large increase in the exportation of staple products, and, as has been seen, the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports to the extent of 144,250*l.* As a consequence of this, there was an increased consumption of bread, butter, cheese, flour and other articles of food, while, notwithstanding the considerably larger duties levied upon them, no decrease occurred in the importation of malt liquors, spirits, tobacco and wearing apparel.

57. The number of depositors in the savings bank increased from 6,919 with deposits amounting to 144,737*l.* in 1891, to 7,784 with 160,767*l.* in 1892; and although there was a falling off in the receipts from land sales, it was probably merely due to the fact that intending purchasers are holding aloof, watching the development of the various railway schemes, and the result of the "battle of the routes."

58. Owing to the unsettled state, during a part of the year, of the neighbouring Republic of Venezuela, which is the principal source of our beef supply, it became necessary to suspend the recently imposed duty on cattle, in the hope of creating a trade in stock between Trinidad and the neighbouring islands. This was not attended with much success. The duty was re-imposed after a few months' trial of the exemption.

59. On the 6th of October the Colony was visited by a severe storm of wind and rain, which flooded the rivers, washed away bridges, and considerably damaged the crops in some part of the island. Five lives were reported to have been lost. The repair of flood damages on the roads and railways caused a special expenditure of several thousand pounds.

60. The melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence was received in the Colony with great sorrow, and with every manifestation of loyal and heartfelt sympathy.

61. The feeling of public security and satisfaction has been increased by the reconstitution of the Bench and Offices of the Supreme Court, which resulted from the Commissions of Inquiry already referred to. Two Commissioners of eminence (Sir William Markby, K.C.I.E., and Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.) were selected by the Secretary of State to proceed to the Colony and inquire into the complaints against the administration of justice. The Commissioners' final Report was furnished in June, and, together with an earlier Report and the evidence taken, has been printed and published, and forms a large volume.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1892.

62. The Legislative Council voted 500*l.* in July towards the relief of sufferers from the late hurricane in Mauritius.

63. The Legislative Council considered, at different times during the year, the question of a further Public Works Loan, principally for railways and roads, and settled the details of the Chaguaramas Harbour Scheme. These matters are now before the Secretary of State.

64. I visited Tobago in March and September. I enclose the remarks of the Commissioner (Mr Low) upon the Returns relating to our Dependency, which has not been as prosperous as I could wish. I have been doing what I can to assist the able Commissioner and the Financial Board at Scarborough, and I trust that our exertions may have a good effect.

65. This lovely island of Trinidad is yearly attracting a greater number of visitors, who appear to enjoy their stay amongst us. In January, February, and March the weather is generally all that can be desired. I have travelled the world, but know of nothing which surpasses the special beauties of Trinidad scenery and foliage.

66. In conclusion, I trust that the 215,000 subjects of Her Majesty whose public affairs are partly in my charge, may, at the least never experience a worse year than 1892, which, in spite of floods and some other drawbacks, was a propitious 12 months, both for the public health and the industries of the island. It is to be noted that improved and enconomical methods of sugar production, coupled with better prices, are gradually replacing that industry in a firm and remunerative position. As for cocoa planting, it well deserves the more moderate capitalist's attention. There is probably no agricultural industry so remunerative.

67. Commending Trindad, its inhabitants, its industries, and its capabilities to the kindly feeling and favourable notice of the people of England, in the hands of whose representatives in Parliament this despatch will be placed,

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. NAPIER BROOME.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Ripon, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

REPORT ON THE TOBAGO BLUE BOOK FOR 1892.

TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO.
1892.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The Revenue of 1892 from all sources was 7,458*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.* The expenditure was 9,009*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, being a deficit of 1,551*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*

The Revenue and Expenditure of 1891 were respectively 8,729*l.* and 8,783*l.*

Assets and Liabilities.

2. The assets of the Colony on 31st December 1892 were 962*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, as against liabilities 2,596*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, the principal part of this, or 1,884*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, being due to the Crown Agents.

Public Debt.

3. No change was made in the amount of the debt (4,999*l.* 19*s.* 11½*d.*) due to Trinidad. The interest on the amount due has been paid.

Public Works.

4. No Public Works beyond a partial upkeep of roads and a few incidental small repairs to public bridges were undertaken in 1892.

Legislation.

5. In 1892 three Regulations were passed by the Financial Board.

No. 1 was the Appropriation Regulation, 1892.
No. 2 was a temporary measure extending the time of payment of the Land and House Tax from 30th September to 1st December.
No. 3 was a Supplementary Appropriation Regulation.

Civil Establishment.

6. Mr. Hay, the Commissioner, resigned on the 3rd September 1892, and Mr. D. Horsford, of Trinidad, acted for four weeks. Mr. Rayner, Stipendiary Magistrate of San Fernando, was then appointed to act, and on the 8th December Mr. William Low, who had been appointed by the Secretary of State, assumed the duties of Commissioner. No other official changes took place during the year.

Pensions.

7. Two pensions were added to the list during the year, viz., Mr. L. G. Hay, the late Commissioner, and a policeman named

Lawrence H. Edwards. These two names increased the pension list by 163*l.* 1*s.*

Population.

8. According to the Registrar's Returns for 1892 1,414 births were recorded as against 810 deaths, or a net gain of 604. This number, added to the total souls at the taking of the Census in April, 1891, makes the number of the population on 31st December, 19,534.

Ecclesiastical.

9. No remarks are necessary under this head, matters ecclesiastical being the same as in 1891.

Education.

10. Consequent on the Report of Mr. Hobson, Assistant Inspector of Schools at Trinidad, a Committee was appointed to inquire into certain matters dealt with in his Report. The committee were unable, owing to the state of the finances, to adopt his views, but recommended an expenditure of 456*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* on twenty-one schools, being a decrease of three in the number of Anglican schools receiving State assistance in 1891. One Roman Catholic and two Wesleyans were added to the number of 1891.

Imports and Exports.

11. The total imports during 1892 were 15,838*l.*, against 23,944*l.* in 1891.

The exports were 13,743*l.*, against 24,241*l.*,

Having been only a few days in Tobago before the close of the year, I do not propose in this Report to analyse the state of things which has led to this considerable decrease in the trade of the island, more especially as I think, so far as exports are concerned, the decrease is more apparent than real, and is possibly the result of the system of treating the exports from the Colony owing to the union of the island with Trinidad.

The decrease in the imports is doubtless owing to large quantities of articles being bought in Trinidad, and brought over to Tobago in passengers' luggage, and thus, while the Tobago merchants are obliged, in consequence, to reduce the amount of their importations, the Colony loses a substantial amount of Revenue.

Shipping.

12. The number of sailing vessels which entered at this port was 63 with 2,310 tons; 24 steamers were entered with an aggregate of 27,894 tons

Gaols and Prisoners.

13. During 1892 47 men and 26 women were committed to prison for penal imprisonment, and 3 men and 1 woman for safe custody, or a total of 77. Of the prisoners sentenced to penal imprisonment 13 had been previously convicted once, 8 twice, and two thrice or more. No sentence for one year or more appears to have been passed on any of these prisoners, while sentences of more than three months were only passed on twelve of the prisoners. Sixty-one prisoners were sentenced to terms of imprisonment less than three months.

There was one escape from prison during the year, but the runaway was recaptured. The number of punishments inflicted, 50, falls below the punishments of 1891 by 27. There were three floggings and eight stoppages of rations.

This latter form of punishment is one I do not approve of, as starvation is not, in my opinion, a punishment, but a torture.

The prisoners were employed in the same manner as in 1891.

The health of the prisoners was fairly good.

Criminal Statistics.

14. Seven hundred and fifteen cases were reported to the police or brought by other persons before the Magistrates' Court. Three hundred and ninety-five of these resulted in summary convictions and six were committed for trial in the Supreme Courts.

Three hundred and thirty-three persons were fined and paid the fines.

Fifty-three were ordered peremptory imprisonment.

Nine were sentenced to be whipped by the magistrate.

Hospitals.

15. One hundred and ten persons were admitted in 1892 into the only hospital in the island; there were 12 in hospital on 31st December, 1891, or a total of 122. At the close of the year 63 had been cured, 17 relieved, and 12 "not relieved."

WM. LOW,
Commissioner.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 117.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1893.

(For Report for 1892 *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 78.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
80	Gambia	1892
81	Straits Settlements	”
82	Grenada	”
83	Barbados	”
84	St. Vincent	”
85	Hong Kong	”
86	St. Lucia	”
87	Falkland Islands	”
88	Gold Coast	”
89	Basutoland	1892–93
90	Ceylon	1892
91	Zululand	”
92	Mauritius	”
93	Labuan	”
94	British Honduras	”
95	Lagos	”
96	Sierra Leone	”
97	Fiji	”
98	Rodrigues	”
99	St. Helena	”
100	British Bechuanaland	1892-93
101	British Guiana	”
102	Newfoundland	1892
103	Jamaica	1892–93
104	Victoria	1892
105	Bermuda	1893
106	Gambia	”
107	Hong Kong	”
108	St. Vincent	”
109	Gibraltar	”
110	Bahamas	”
111	Turks and Caicos Islands	”
112	Leeward Islands	”
113	Barbados	”
114	Malta	”
115	Zululand	”
116	British Honduras	”

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.

No. 117.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1893.

(For Report for 1892, *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 78.)

Sir F. NAPIER BROOME to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

Government House, Port-of-Spain,
July 11, 1894.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Book for 1893, and to make the following Annual Report upon the Colony for that year.

TRINIDAD.

Taxes and Duties.

2. There was no change during 1893 in the Taxes and Duties levied. The Washington Agreement remains in force, with its large customs exemptions in favour of United States produce, and the supposed counterbalancing advantage of free admission of our sugar to the Union. The uncertainty of Congressional action on the Tariff Bill render the duration and result of this Agreement very problematical.

Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The income of the Government was 549,398*l.*, the expenditure, 530,348*l.*, showing a surplus of 19,050*l.* In 1892, there was also a surplus of 9,794*l.* The three previous years showed a deficit. The finances are in a sound condition, but require very careful management.

Public Debt.

4. On the 31st of December last, the Trinidad Debt stood at 588,850*l.*, taking credit for Sinking Fund. During 1893, I obtained your Lordship's sanction to a further Public Works Loan of 400,000*l.*, of which 250,000*l.* is to be expended on railway extension, and the balance on Port-of-Spain harbour improvement, waterworks, some much needed sanitary undertakings, and a new lunatic asylum costing not less than 40,000*l.*

Legislation.

5. The Legislation of 1893 amounted to 33 Ordinances. Of these, however, only two need be noticed here, namely, "The Sale of Produce Ordinance, 1893," and "The Land Charges and Land Taxes Ordinance, 1893." The first-named measure is an attempt to check the theft of cocoa, sugar cane, "provisions," and other produce. This had so increased throughout the Island that the agriculture and production of the small, as well as the large, cultivator was greatly interfered with, and, in the former case, often annihilated. The effect has been excellent. The large owner's cocoa plantation and the peasant proprietor's little garden of "provisions," are now secure. The other important law of 1893 changes materially the system of collecting the Land and House Taxes of the Colony, which amount to about 34,000*l.* a year. Under a cumbrous and dilatory procedure, arrears formerly increased and multiplied to such an extent that there was no dealing with them. Large accumulative fines were imposed, which the debtor could not pay; thousands of properties were brought under a forfeiture which could hardly be given effect to, and the matter had really become very serious. The new law imposes only one fine of 25 per cent. followed at a short interval by prompt forfeiture in case of non-payment. It is working very well so far, and will, I believe, be as much of a success in its way as "The Sale of Produce Ordinance."

Official Changes.

6. The chief official changes of the year were my own absence on leave from May to October, when the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Henry Fowler) administered the Government. Mr. Fowler, I regret to say, died in November, and Mr. C. C. Knollys, C.M.G., has since been appointed Colonial Secretary. Mr. G. L. Garcia, Q.C., was appointed Attorney-General in January, as was also Mr. Vincent Brown to be Solicitor-General.

Pensions.

7. The Pension List, which amounted on the 31st of December last to the heavy total of 11,452*l.*, was increased by 1,278*l.* during 1893, and diminished through deaths by 779*l.*

Population and Vital Statistics.

8. On the 31st of December the total population was estimated at 220,285, an increase of 5,789, during the year. The births were 37·8 and the deaths 29·9 per 1,000, the rates for 1892 having been 33.80 and 25·01. In 1893, there were more deaths, but more births, the compensated balance of nature asserting itself. I notice in the newspapers of last mail that the June death-rates at Liverpool and Wolverhampton were 25·4 and 30 per 1,000. The

"deadly tropics" are not, therefore, always so deadly as the temperate zone.

Ecclesiastical.

9. Trinidad possesses a Protestant Cathedral and 16 parish churches, a Roman Catholic Cathedral and 31 parish churches, and 93 other places of worship, with accommodation for 37,000 persons.

Education.

10. The Government and Undenominational Queen's Royal College possessed 79 pupils, whereas 174 scholars were taught at the Roman Catholic College of St. Mary's, the death of the esteemed principal of which, the Revd. Father Lemire, has been a severe loss. A further calamity has also deprived us of Mr. William Miles, B.A., Oxon., the able head master of the Royal College, who died lately while on leave in England. At the Primary Government and Assisted Schools (173 in number) the average attendance was 12,027, as against 169 schools and 10,992 scholars for 1892. The Government spent 27,541*l.* on Primary Education in 1893. The cost on the average attendance of a Government scholar was 2*l* 5*s.* 11*d.*, of a Denominational Assisted-school pupil 1*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.* The Industrial Schools (2) and the Reformatories (2) are satisfactorily reported upon. The Church of England Reformatory building at Diego Martin was in course of being rebuilt after being burned to the ground. It was fortunately well insured. The Industrial Schools contained 181 boys and girls. The Reformatories 141 boys and girls.

Imports and Exports.

11. The Imports and Exports in 1893 and the previous five years were as follows:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1888 - - -	1,943,789	1,678,972	2,132,761	1,904,192
1889 - - -	2,093,932	1,679,944	2,308,832	1,856,651
1890 - - -	2,248,893	1,831,803	2,179,432	1,765,931
1891 - - -	2,096,797	1,793,535	2,058,761	1,716,851
1892 - - -	2,089,380	1,861,027	2,258,063	2,005,277
1893 - - -	2,270,885	1,987,071	2,320,824	1,941,171

TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO.
1893.

The total Trade for 1893 was 3,928,242*l.* exclusive of Bullion and Specie. The Imports exceeded the Exports by 45,900*l.*, and show an excess of 126,044*l.*, or 6·77 per cent. upon 1892, due to the new practice of adding an estimated percentage for charges to invoice values. *Exports,* excluding bullion and specie, were 64,106*l.*, or 3·2 per cent. less than in 1892. Owing to a less abundant crop, the export of cocoa decreased by 23·70 per cent. Our good friend the Pitch Lake was less bountiful than in 1892, and the export of asphalt fell off by 19·62 per cent., owing to the financial troubles in the United States restricting the demand. The export of sugar was 8·53 per cent. less than in 1892. The detailed statistics follow.

The trade with the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and Foreign Countries was :—

—	Imports.			Exports.			
	Goods liable to Duty.	All other Foreign Goods.	Total.	Produce of the Colony.	Foreign Goods liable to Duty.	All other Foreign Goods.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom -	73,948	800,458	874,406	558,863	3,856	301,583	864,302
British Colonies. -	4,965	239,471	244,436	14,291	6,747	34,031	55,069
Foreign Countries -	90,082	1,061,961	1,152,043	943,198	140,960	317,295	1,401,453
Total - -	168,995	2,101,890	2,270,885	1,516,352	151,563	652,909	2,320,824

The following return gives the variation of trade in 1893 as compared with 1892 :—

Imports.

Countries.	Transit Imports.		Direct Imports.		Total Imports.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom -	39,708	—	75,577	—	115,285	—
British Colonies -	1,093	—	—	13,32	—	12,234
United States of America.	13,547	—	—	4,575	8,972	—
France - -	523	—	6,391	—	6,914	—
Venezuela -	11,328	—	—	37,203	—	25,875
All other Countries -	—	1,112	34,094	—	32,982	—
Total -	66,199	1,112	116,062	55,105	164,153	38,109
Net increase or decrease - -	65,087	—	60,957	—	126,044	—

Trinidad and Tobago. 1893.

Exports.

Countries.	Transit Exports.		Exports of Native Products.		Re-exports.		Total Exports.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom - -	460	—	31,855	—	—	2,532	29,783	—
British Colonies - -	2,037	—	—	6,745	8,323	—	3,615	—
United States of America -	5,488	—	—	74,139	—	52,630	—	121,281
France - - -	1,120	—	—	3,286	1,750	—	—	416
Venezuela - - -	56,110	—	1,294	—	—	10,910	46,494	—
All other Countries -	—	470	—	21,735	—	96	—	22,301
Total -	65,215	470	33,149	105,905	10,073	66,168	79,892	143,998
Net increase or decrease -	64,745	—	—	72,756	—	56,095	—	64,106

Exports to Venezuela, a most valuable and important customer of Trinidad, from 1879 to 1893, exclusive of bullion and specie, were as follows. This trade has still to contend with a 30 per cent. differential duty.

Year.	Transit Exports.	Direct Exports.	Total Exports.
	£	£	£
1879 - - -	96,557	122,426	218,983
1880 - - -	110,158	104,513	214,671
1881 - - -	130,962	121,724	252,686
1882 - - -	76,997	98,796	175,793
1883 - - -	65,080	72,566	187,646
1884 - - -	74,655	102,145	176,800
1885 - - -	69,079	62,252	131,331
1886 - - -	69,451	37,670	107,121
1887 - - -	107,792	33,816	141,608
1888 - - -	115,926	38,558	154,484
1889 - - -	130,838	55,819	186,657
1890 - - -	101,385	73,363	174,748
1891 - - -	123,067	94,800	217,867
1892 - - -	73,917	120,769	194,686
1893 - - -	130,027	130,395	260,422

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1893.

The Government Statist (Mr. H. J. Clark) writes:—" *Imports.*
" —While the value of *transit* imports from Venezuela in 1893
" exceeded that in 1892 by 11,328*l.*, or 136·24 per cent., the value
" of *direct* imports was less by 37,203*l.*, or 16·93 per cent., showing
" a net decline in the value of imports from that country of 25,875*l.*,
" or 11·35 per cent. The increase in transit imports was chiefly
" in goods manufactured, unenumerated, while the decline in the
" value of direct imports was almost entirely due to decreased
" imports of vegetable products.

" *Exports.*—Transit exports to Venezuela show an increase of
" 56,110*l.* or 75·91 per cent., the item 'Textiles' contributing
" 41,017*l.* of that increase—thus showing that the *transit* 'Dry
" Goods' trade, the value of which fell from 69,208*l.* in 1891 to
" 29,471*l.* in 1892, has again assumed its former proportions. In
" view of this large increase, it is encouraging to note that the
" decrease in the direct 'Dry Goods' trade has been comparatively
" trifling, the value of direct export of 'Textiles' having been
" 53,946*l.* as against 56,792*l.* in 1892."

The following Return shows the quantities of the staples exported in the last ten years:—

Years.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.	Cocoa.
	Lbs.	Galls.	Galls.	Lbs.
1884 - - -	136,552,804	2,245,650	43,581	12,098,770
1885 - - -	142,641,411	2,416,761	72,525	13,729,565
1886 - - -	108,523,940	2,220,288	16,181	17,913,037
1887 - - -	149,800,919	2,542,225	35,571	11,927,067
1888 - - -	122,491,220	1,948,569	97,974	21,352,312
1889 - - -	112,368,762	2,234,724	20,015	15,335,228
1890 - - -	115,239,227	2,024,884	20,469	21,552,593
1891 - - -	101,601,371	1,538,415	15,386	16,188,493
1892 - - -	110,582,080	1,895,773	3,820	25,041,635
1893 - - -	101,140,361	1,250,968	82,110	19,106,553

(*continued.*)

Year.	Coffee.	Asphalt.	Cocoanuts.	Bitters and Liquors.
	Lbs.	Tons.	No.	Galls.
1884 - - - -	14,960	39,945	11,276,339	32,381
1885 - - - -	20,270	35,236	9,645,700	32,240
1886 - - - -	20,052	35,671	9,013,200	35,355
1887 - - - -	8,380	43,099	7,365,295	35,143
1888 - - - -	4,480	52,028	12,366,592	42,830
1889 - - - -	29,774	78,124	11,495,471	43,692
1890 - - - -	12,597	78,841	12,739,904	43,266
1891 - - - -	8,325	95,990	14,334,054	35,764
1892 - - - -	20,842	112,224	13,922,171	42,557
1893 - - - -	20,471	90,204	11,965,969	38,848

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1893.

The sugar crops of the last six years (1888–1893) have been :—

Description.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	Hhds.	Per cent.	Hhds.	Per cent.	Hhds.	Per cent.
V. Pan - -	30,906	43·62	29,865	44·73	33,809	49·35
Centrifugal - -	10,245	14·46	9,775	14·64	12,362	18·04
Muscovado - -	29,703	41·92	27,122	40·63	22,345	32·61
Total - -	70,854	—	66,762	—	68,516	—

(*continued.*)

Description.	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Hhds.	Per cent.	Hhds.	Per cent.	Hhds.	Per cent.
V. Pan - - -	31,061	50·91	39,283	60·22	41,364	67·72
Centrifugal - -	9,881	16·20	12,402	19·01	8,423	13·79
Muscovado - -	20,064	32·89	13,549	20·77	11,293	18·49
Total - -	61,006	—	65,234	—	61,080	—

The Government statist remarks on this return that there are two points in connexion with it that are worthy of note, viz. :—

1. "That although the total output of 1893 was about 3,200 tons less than that of 1892, the decrease was entirely confined to open-pan sugar, the output of vacuum pan in 1893 having been in excess of that of 1892.
2. "That the annual increase in the output of vacuum pan sugar has been steadily maintained. In 1888 the output of this class of sugar did not reach 25,000 tons, and formed only 43 per cent. of the total; in 1893 it exceeded 33,000 tons, and formed 66 per cent. of the total."

The days of "muscovado" and the simpler processes of the sugar industry are over, for, as prices stand, they can only involve loss. But, given large capital, the best and most improved machinery, and the central usine, sugar-making is still a sure source of substantial profit, even in the West Indies.

Cacao.—The following table gives the average exports for the two last quinquennial periods:—

Countries.	Average annual Export five years, 1884–1888.	Average annual Export five years, 1889–1893.	Increase.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom -	7,729,761	7,730,101	340
France - - -	4,491,715	6,682,696	2,190,981
United States of America	2,325,081	4,891,591	2,566,510
Other Countries - -	118,529	453,522	334,993

Shipping.

12. The shipping entered and cleared amounted to 1,269,119 tons, or 8,393 tons more than in 1892.

The respective tonnage of the steam and sailing vessels which entered and cleared was as follows:—

1893.

——	British.	French.	United States.	Dutch.	Venezuela.	Other Countries.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Sailing - -	80,324	10,133	84,623	6,917	20,767	75,749
Steam - -	707,419	165,502	8,100	71,970	37,615	—
Total -	787,743	175,635	92,723	78,887	58,382	75,749

There was an increase, in 1892 of 23 British sailing vessels and of 11 steamers. Of foreign sailing vessels, there was a decrease of 305, and an increase of four steamers.

Crown Lands

13. The alienation of land amounted to 7,222 acres, and 47 lots. At the end of the year, 419,876 acres had been alienated, and the remaining Crown Lands amounted to 700,124 acres. The area of Trinidad is 1,754 square miles. A new code of Land Regulations was approved, and has since been proclaimed. Rural land is now sold at the fixed price of 1*l.* an acre, instead of by auction, as formerly.

Criminal Statistics.

14. There was an increase of reported offences in 1893, as compared with 1893, from 15,043 to 16,831. There was an

average of 549 prisoners in the gaols. A considerable expenditure is being incurred in improving the prison accommodation.

East Indian Population.

15. The East Indian immigrant population was increased during 1893 by the introduction of 1,818 statute adults, at a cost of 28,887*l.* The report of Dr. Comins, the officer directed by the Government of India to inquire into the condition of the coolies, was received, and was most favourable to Trinidad. Dr. Comins writes: "In this Colony, Indian coolies have already very "exceptional advantages, and a still brighter future is before them. "Of all the Colonies of the West Indies, Trinidad is the favoured "home of the coolie settler, where he can easily and rapidly "attain comfortable independence, and even considerable wealth "with corresponding social position."

Pitch Lake Litigation.

16. The litigation connected with the Pitch Lake, in which the Government has been so much engaged, proceeded in the courts of the Colony and before the Privy Council. The rights and contentions of the Crown have at last been satisfactorily vindicated and secured.

Legislative Council.

17. A movement for a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council of this Crown Colony, by the introduction of a representative element, resulted in a petition considered by your Lordship; and you have referred the matter back for discussion in the Legislature, before which it will shortly come, and to which four members favourable to "the Reform movement" have been recently appointed.

War Office Lands.

18. Your Lordship having permitted me personally to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir William Harcourt) during my leave of absence in London, I was fortunate enough to persuade Her Majesty's Treasury to withdraw a claim for 36,000*l.* against the Colony in respect of War Office Lands and Buildings.

Inquiry into audit of Accounts, &c.

19. An important inquiry into the Audit System and the Accounts of the Colony was completed, an Ordinance on the subject was passed, and a code of new Financial Rules (abolishing the pre-audit) is now in force. At the beginning of the year, a Magistrate in charge of a Savings Bank absconded, having

embezzled between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* of public money. This led to a more careful regulation of the Savings Banks, which had been insufficiently controlled. In November and December, the Auditor-General (the Hon'ble D. B. Horsford) acting under my special orders, discovered grave irregularities in the Railway Accounts. A Commission of Enquiry was appointed and has reported. This will be noticed in the next Annual Report.

Chicago World's Fair.

20. The Trinidad exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair attracted a good deal of attention. The Colony was represented by an able Commissioner (Mr. H. Vincent) who presented a very interesting Report.

New Gulf Steamers.

21. Two handsome little steamers, built for this Government by Messrs. White of Cowes, and costing 15,000*l.*, took up the island coasting trade in the Gulf of Paria in June.

Aid of Mauritius by Martinique.

22. I received in February a cheque for 100*l.* from his Excellency the Governor of Martinique, as a subscription from that French Colony towards the sufferers from the Mauritius hurricane. I think this deserves to be recorded.

Prosperity of Trinidad.

23. The barometer of prosperity was not so high in this island during 1893 as during 1892. But it remained at "steady," which is some degrees above that of most countries in these hard and perplexed times.

Tobago.

24. I annex the Report of the Commissioner of Tobago (the Hon'ble William Low), on the Returns of that island, which has not retrograded during 1893, but to which I wish, with all my heart, a larger share of this world's good things than it at present possesses. It deserves them, for it is healthy, beautiful, and fertile. It wants the capitalist; and why, if the capitalist wants good interest on his money, he does not embark in the ridiculously cheap investments of Tobago, I do not know.

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. NAPIER BROOME.

TOBAGO.

Tobago.
1893.

Annual Report for 1893.

Sources of Revenue.

In addition to the Customs duties, the Land and House tax yields a fair proportion of the small Revenue of the Island. The Land tax itself, *five pence per acre,* is the smallest in the West Indies. It is to be hoped that as soon as persons with capital to invest learn this fact they will avail themselves of this and other undoubted advantages offered by this beautiful and healthy Island for a safe investment. The tax yielded, in 1893, 523*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* more than in 1892: this was the result of a firm collection of arrears, many persons having been allowed to remain in default for two or three years.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The year 1893 opened with a balance of 342*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

The Revenue was 9,211*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* The Expenditure was 8,537*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* The Revenue of 1892 was 7,458*l.* 11*s.* 0*d.*; the Expenditure 9,009*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

Assets and Liabilities.

The total of the Island's liabilities, excluding the Public Debt, at the close of 1893, was 1,715*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

Public Debt.

This amounts to 5,000*l.*, due to Trinidad for money lent.

Roads.

The sum voted for this service was insufficient even to completely remove the bushes which in some places almost obliterated the roads; but in most instances the naturally good stuff of which the roads are made, with the exceptionally easy gradients of the roads themselves, prevented so great a break up by the heavy tropical rains of the "wet season," as would have resulted in most of the other West India Islands. With an experience of a great many of the other West India Colonies, it is quite safe to say that few, if any, have such perfectly traced roads; and fewer could so inexpensively maintain theirs if once they were put in good order. "Tufa" abounds and, if the road is well rounded and drained, is a fair enough substitute for macadam. The road system of the past has been costly, with absolutely no result, and unfortunately at present funds are not available for more than patching.

Regulations.

During 1893, the Financial Board passed eleven Regulations.

The amending Land and House Tax Regulation is an important measure and has already proved the necessity which existed for its being placed on the Statute Book.

Civil Establishment.

During the year the Commissioner obtained four months' leave of absence and Mr. H. H. Sealy, the Auditor, acted for him.

The office of Inspector of Police, a sinecure, in view of the small number of police constables, was abolished and a saving of 280*l.* effected.

Education.

One school was added to the list in 1893. There were altogether twenty-one schools assisted by Government, and the daily average attendance of scholars was 1,618.

There were five unaided schools also doing good work; but unfortunately no State aid could be given to them.

Vital Statistics.

The population on 1st January, 1893, was estimated at 19,534. During the year 694 births were recorded against 466 deaths, leaving the total estimated population, including immigration and emigration, on 31st December, 1893, at 19,885.

The following remarks by the Chief Medical Officer will show how little a European who is prepared to live steadily and not to indulge in imprudences has to dread from a residence here:—

"A residence of twelve years in Tobago has amply confirmed the opinion which I formed on first coming to the Island, viz.: that is one of the healthiest places to be found within the tropics. Its average death-rate for the past sixteen years has been 21·5. Of the total deaths during the past ten years, the mortality of children under five years has been 41·00 per cent., a considerable rate but not excessive when the high illegitimate birth-rate, the neglect by parents, the prevalence of inherited disease and the poverty of many of the people are taken into account.

"The equable temperature has proved very beneficial to the cases of imported phthisis and rheumatism which I have seen, and its suitability to Europeans is undeniable. Several of us who have lived here for lengthy periods will compare very favourably with residents in what are supposed to be more healthy climates.

"I shall close with one instance of Tobago's healthiness. Five years ago I examined in one week twenty-five men of all varieties of colour for life assurance. I gave in each case a First-class A Life. Every one of these men is now in good health, and no one has been even seriously ill during these years with one exception, and that was a case of dysentery. This case made a perfect recovery. Not many countries can boast as good a record."

Imports and Exports.

The total value of Imports into this Island, or rather of goods reported at the Customs House here, was 17,862*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* as against 15,838*l.* in 1892, or an increase of over 2,000*l.*

The Exports, 15,675*l.*, exceeded the exports of 1892 (13,743*l.*) by 1,932*l.*

These figures are not to be accepted as representing the true amount of actual imports and exports.

A considerable number of ponies, cattle, and poultry of all kinds, and large quantities of vegetables, &c. are taken over to Trinidad and sold there. Trinidad and Tobago being one for Customs purposes under the Order of Council uniting them into one Colony, these animals, &c. are not treated as Exports. The money realised by their sale in Trinidad is expended there in purchasing clothes, spirits, tobacco, and all other similar articles on which no duty can be collected on their arrival here. Hence it is, at a glance, apparent that the figures above given do not represent actual facts.

Gaols and Prisoners.

In the year under review 99 persons were committed.

The health of the prison may be judged of by the fact that there was only one death—which was due to natural causes—that of a lunatic who was temporarily detained there.

Agriculture.

A very small proportion of the Island is cultivated.

The total area in square miles is 114, giving an estimated acreage of 73,313 acres. Of this, about 6,500 acres only are in cultivation of various kinds, including the "provision grounds" of the labourers. Portions of lands purchased by the peasants from the Crown are being planted in cocoa, and one or two small properties this valuable plant is being solely cultivated. Every endeavour is being used by the local authorities in Tobago to induce the inhabitants to extend the cultivation of cocoa, as on this and coffee the future welfare of the Island will principally depend.

Sugar cane cultivation is very popular with the labourers, and is principally worked here on what is known as the "Metairie System." The labourers plant and cultivate the land, and the owner of the estate manufactures the crop, each then taking half of the produce. This mode of cultivation has been in force for half a century, and there is no doubt that it is a very excellent plan under the present circumstances of the Island.

The output of sugar at one time was very considerable. In the year 1828, as many as 6,857 tons were exported with 5,047 puncheons of rum and 2,000 puncheons of molasses. The value of these three articles alone, even at present day prices, would be 100,000*l.*

Cocoanuts abound here and are largely used locally, in addition to which more than half a million are annually exported. With more scientific treatment, the output and quality would be considerably increased.

Portions of the Island are peculiarly well adapted for the cultivation of cotton, the product of which at one time formed an important and very valuable export, as will be seen from the following extract from the history of the Island by the late Chief Justice Woodcock:—

> The cotton produced in Tobago was of the most superior quality known in the trade. We are told in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (edition of 1854), under the title of "Cotton Manufacture," that in the year 1792 Mr. Jonathan Pollard of Manchester succeeded in spinning yarn upon the mule of the fineness of 278 hanks to the pound, from cotton wool grown by Mr. Robley in the Island of Tobago. This yarn was sold at twenty guineas per pound to the muslin manufacturers at Glasgow.

Crown Lands.

It is estimated that there are about 12,000 acres of land belonging to the Crown. A simpler scheme of attracting purchasers for large portions of these fertile lands is now under consideration of the Government. It is intended to offer blocks at a very small figure, provided the purchaser will guarantee to cultivate annually a certain portion of his purchase in economic plants.

The lands abound in various kinds of valuable timber and other woods for making furniture, such as red cedar, mahogany, yellow sanders, &c., &c. They are especially adapted for the cultivation of cocoa, coffee and spices, &c., and being nearly all "virgin forest," would yield in four or five years a larger return, with far less trouble and expense, than the worn-out lands already established. The hardwood, the quality of which is not surpassed by that of any Island in the West Indies, would repay the cost of clearing the land and leave a margin of profit besides.

It is most disheartening to think that these magnificent lands do not attract English capitalists, while, despite the frequent warnings of past experience, investors still rush to sink their money in Argentine bonds and other high-sounding and risky speculations.

There can be small doubt that a capital of 50,000*l.* or more, worked with prudence and energy, would convert this place into as remunerative an investment as is to be found anywhere.

General.

The general outlook is somewhat brighter than during the past year. The peasantry are settling down to steadier habits, as is evinced by the considerably increased area being put under cane cultivation, and by other signs more easily observed than recorded, Several applications have also been received from persons resident in other Islands—notably Grenada—with respect to Crown Lands, and every information possible is afforded to them; but until the Regulations which have been prepared as suitable to the requirements of Tobago come into force little can be definitely settled. With economy, the introduction of a little capital, the opening up of roads through the Crown Lands, and the disposal of these lands on easy terms, there is no conceivable reason why this beautiful and healthy Island should not become as valuable as any in the Caribbean Sea.

WM. LOW,
Commissioner.

Tobago, West Indies,
March 20, 1894.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 145.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1894.

(For Report for 1893, *see* Colonial Report [Annual] No. 117.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
1895.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, Reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
112	Leeward Islands	1893
113	Barbados	"
114	Malta	"
115	Zululand	"
116	British Honduras	"
117	Trinidad and Tobago	"
118	Falkland Islands	"
119	Rodrigues	"
120	Mauritius	"
121	Straits Settlements	"
122	Labuan	"
123	Basutoland	1893–94
124	St. Lucia	1893
125	St. Helena	"
126	Ceylon	"
127	Fiji	"
128	Grenada	"
129	Sierra Leone	"
130	British Bechuanaland	1893-94
131	British New Guinea	1892–3 & 1893–4
132	Lagos	1893
133	British Guiana	1893–4
134	Jamaica	"
135	Newfoundland	1893
136	Gold Coast	"
137	Zululand	1894
138	Bermuda	"
139	Bahamas	"
140	Barbados	"
141	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
142	Malta	"
143	Gambia	"
144	Windward Islands	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.

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No. 145.

TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO.
1894.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

[For Report for 1893, *see* Colonial Report (Annual) No. 117.]

Sir F. NAPIER BROOME to the MARQUESS OF RIPON.

Government House,
May 30, 1895.

MY LORD MARQUESS,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Book for 1894, and to make the following Annual Report upon the Colony for that year. In the preparation of this report I have been aided by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. C. C. Knollys, C.M.G.

TRINIDAD.

Taxes and Duties.

2. The Legislative Council, after investigating the prevailing agricultural depression, more especially in the sugar industry, proposed in December to assist the planters by reducing the land tax and transferring to general revenue the major part of the cost of East Indian immigration. The expense entailed necessitated increased customs duties to the amount of 43,760*l.* per annum. An ordinance, altering the tariff accordingly, was passed. This scheme for the relief of the planters was, however, only partially approved by your Lordship. A further amendment of the tariff was therefore necessary, and Ordinance, No. 18, of 1895, became law on the 6th of May. Though not within the year under review, it is convenient to refer to this later tariff ordinance, which also abrogated changes made in 1892, following on the Washington agreement of 1891. The "McKinley Tariff" had not afforded the expected advantages to the sugar trade. Public opinion was unanimous in desiring its repeal.

3. The following table shows the differences between the import duties levied under Ordinance, No. 3, of 1892, "the

McKinley Tariff," and under the now existing Ordinance, No. 18, of 1895.

Customs Duties on Imports.

Articles.	Rate under Ordinance No. 3 of 1892.			Rate under Ordinance No. 18 of 1895.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bread—all kinds, the barrel	0	0	9	0	1	0
Boots and shoes, for every 100*l.*	2	0	0	5	0	0
Bricks, the 1,000	—			0	3	0
Butter, ghee, &c.	0	0	1	0	0	1
Carriages on springs, 4 wheels	7	0	0	7	0	0
" " 2 "	4	0	0	4	0	0
Cheese, the pound	0	0	0½	0	0	1
Cement, the barrel	Free			0	0	6
Cocoanuts, the 1,000	Free			0	10	0
Coal and coke, the ton	0	2	0	Free		
Corn—all kinds, including oats, the bushel	0	0	3¾	0	0	4
Dogs, each	0	10	0	0	10	0
Fireworks, the pound	Free			0	1	3
Flour, the barrel, 196 lbs.	0	3	1½	0	3	4
Gunpowder, the pound	0	0	7	0	0	7
Earthen and glassware, every 100*l.*	6	0	0	5	0	0
Furniture, every 100*l.*	6	0	0	5	0	0
Lard and its compounds, 100 lbs.	0	1	6	0	4	2
Liquors, viz. :—						
Malt—in wood, the gallon	0	0	7½	0	0	10
" in bottles, the dozen reputed quart bottles	0	1	3	0	1	6
Methylated spirits, gallon	0	1	6	0	1	6
All other spirits, strong waters, &c., the gallon	0	10	0	0	10	6
Wines in bottle :—						
Sparkling wines, the gallon	0	6	0	0	6	0
All other wines—42 degrees, the gallon	0	2	6	0	3	3
Wines in wood—23 degrees, the gallon	0	0	10	0	1	3
" " 32 degrees, the gallon	0	1	3	0	1	9
" " 42 degrees, the gallon	0	2	6	0	3	3
Matches—lucifer, the gross of boxes	0	2	6	0	2	6
Match splints, the case of 10 gross of matches	—			0	12	6
Meal or other flour, the barrel of 196 lbs.	0	1	6	0	1	6
Muskets, guns, &c., each	0	5	0	0	5	0
Oil—creosote, every 100*l.* value	6	0	0	5	0	0
" cocoanut, the gallon	0	1	0	0	1	3

Articles.	Rate under Ordinance No. 3 of 1892.	Rate under Ordinance No. 18 of 1895.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oil, petroleum, the gallon	0 0 9	0 0 9
„ lard, the gallon	0 0 6	0 1 3
„ all others	0 1 0	0 1 3
Oleomargarine, the pound	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Opium, the pound	0 15 0	0 15 0
Oxen, bulls and cows, each	0 10 0	0 10 0
Patent fuel, the ton	0 2 0	Free
Rice, the 100 lbs.	0 2 2	0 2 2
Slates, flagstones, and tiles, the 1,000	—	0 4 2
Soap, the 100 lbs.	0 2 1	0 2 1
Sugar, the 100 lbs.	0 10 0	0 10 0
Tea, the pound	0 0 6	0 0 6
Timber, the 1,000 feet	0 6 2	0 8 4
Shingles, the 1,000	0 1 6	0 1 6
Shooks, the bundle	0 0 3½	0 0 3½
Staves, the 1,000	0 6 0	0 6 0
Wood hoops, the 1,000	0 3 0	0 3 0
Tobacco—unmanufactured, the pound	0 1 1	0 1 3
„ cigars and cigarettes, the pound	0 5 0	0 5 0
„ all other manufactured, the pound	0 2 0	0 3 0
Textile manufactures, wearing apparel, &c., the 100*l.*	6 0 0	5 0 0
Other goods, wares, merchandize, &c., the 100*l.*	6 0 0	5 0 0

4. There are no other changes to report under the heading of taxes and duties.

Revenue and Expenditure.

	£
5. The revenue for the year 1894 amounted to	585,905
The expenditure was	537,775
showing a surplus of	£48,130

The surplus for the year 1893 was 19,050*l.* That for 1892 was 9,794*l.* The three years previous to 1892 showed a deficit.

6. The following table compares the revenue and expenditure of the years 1890 to 1894 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1890 - - - - - -	468,559	475,244
1891 - - - - - -	492,784	501,883
1892 - - - - - -	563,983	554,190
1893 - - - - - -	549,398	530,348
1894 - - - - - -	585,905	537,775

	£
7. The assets of the colony on the 31st December 1894, were - - - -	336,696
The liabilities, excluding the Public Debt, were	254,503
Showing a balance in favour of Colony of -	£82,192

This credit balance of 82,192*l.* consisted of available cash in hand.

Public Debt.

8. During 1894 Debentures amounting to 12,772*l.* were paid off, leaving the Public Debt at 576,078*l.*, as follows :—

	£
Railways - - - - - -	478,661
Roads, &c. - - - - -	97,417
Total - - -	£576,078

The various loans forming this Debt amounted originally to 712,000*l.*, of which there has been paid off, or remains to credit in the Sinking Fund, the sum of 135,922*l.*

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9. A further loan of 500,000*l.* is about to be raised. It is being expended (by means of advances from revenue) or will be expended, as follows:—

	£
Railway Extension	250,000
Works in connection with the harbour	100,000
Water works	73,000
New lunatic asylum and other buildings	60,000
Various works	17,000
Total	£500,000

It will be seen that the Government finances are in a sound and favourable condition.

Legislation.

10. During the year, 45 Ordinances were passed, of which 43 have become permanent additions to the Statute Book. Of these the most important were those to establish an agricultural society and to consolidate and amend the law respecting public roads. The former has created a very important body representing all the agricultural interests of the island, which can and ought to exercise, and I think I may say is already exercising, valuable influence in advancing agriculture. The new law as to roads gives the inhabitants of any district which desires it the opportunity of obtaining an elected local road board, with exclusive right to spend the Government grant for local roads, and power to impose a local rate in aid. This is a distinct step towards enfranchisement. Five road boards have already been established and are working well, and a sixth is in course of election.

Official Changes.

11. I was absent on leave for six weeks during 1894, during which time the Government was very satisfactorily administered by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. C. C. Knollys, C.M.G. The following Heads of Departments were changed during the year, in consequence of deaths, retirements or promotions:—The Colonial Secretary, the Director of Public Works (twice), the Registrar of the Supreme Court, the Superintendent of Prisons, the Harbour Master, the General Manager of the Government Railway, the Head Master of Queen's College, and the Stipendiary Magistrate, Port of Spain. During the previous two years the following had been changed:—The Chief Justice, the Puisne Judges (2), the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Receiver-General, the Surgeon-General, the Registrar-General. The official world of a tropical colony is a moving panorama.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1894.

Population and Vital Statistics.

12. The estimated population of Trinidad at the end of 1893 was			219,285
The number of births registered during the year was	7,608		
The number of deaths registered during the year was	5,593		
Giving a natural increase of			2,015
Arrivals recorded by Harbour Master during the year:			
General	14,900		
Indian Immigrants	2,519		
		17,419	
Departures recorded by Harbour Master during the year:			
General	9,797		
Indian Immigrants	707		
		10,504	
Giving an increase by Immigration of			6,915
Total			228,215
Deduct for leakage			1,000
Estimated population at the end of 1894			227,215

The above may be divided as follows:—

General population	150,967
Indian Immigrants	76,248
Total	227,215

13. The number of births gives a birth-rate of 34·07 per 1,000. The birth-rate for England is 34·0 per 1,000. The ratio of illegitimate births was 59·34, and of still-births 5·9 per cent.

14. The death-rate was 25·05 per 1,000 as against 27·6 in 1893 and 25·5 in 1892. The death-rate of England is 20·3, of Italy 28·6, and of Spain 32·7.

The ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age was 21·5 per cent. of the total deaths. The similar return for England gives 15·9 per cent. Two deaths resulted from snake-bites, and two from the stings of scorpions. Twenty-four persons were drowned, six murders were recorded, and one case of manslaughter. sixteen persons committed suicide.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO 1894.

Immigration.

15. The number of new immigrants introduced from India during the year was 2,519. The total number of indentured immigrants at work in the island was 34,407, while the total number of the Indian population was 76,248. The cost of the Immigration Department for the year was 58,329*l.*

16. One ship left for India taking 707 return immigrants. These deposited in the Treasury for remittance the sum of 10,863*l.* besides taking jewellery valued at 800*l.*

17. The number of creole immigrants who came as "deckers" from the neighbouring islands was 11,559. Of these about 8,459 again left the Colony after working for a longer or shorter time. These visitors of the labouring classes frequently take away with them considerable earnings.

Ecclesiastical.

18. The following table gives the places of worship of each Denomination :—

Sect.	No. of Places of Worship.	Accommodation.
Roman Catholic - - -	60	17,608
Anglican - - - -	40	10,070
Wesleyan - - - -	13	4,230
Presbyterian - - - -	8	2,225
Baptist - - - - -	22	1,089
Total - - -	143	35,222

The population of the Island, excluding Asiatics, who are principally heathens, was estimated to be 150,967.

Education.

19. The total expenditure on elementary education amounted to 27,482*l.* as follows :—

	£
Government Schools - - - -	9,501
Assisted Schools - - - -	13,737
Training Schools - - - -	1,317
Administration, &c. - - - -	2,927
Total - - -	27,482

The cost to the Government of each scholar in average attendance was, in Government Schools, 2*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*, and in Assisted Schools, 1*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*

20. The following Table gives a summary of the attendance:—

——	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on Roll.	Average Atendance.
Assisted Schools :			
Roman Catholic - -	55	6,577	4,174
Church of England - -	31	4,268	2,872
Presbyterian (Canadian Mission) Indian.	37	2,665	1,648
Wesleyan - - -	4	624	410
Baptist - - -	1	68	45
Total - - -	128	14,202	9,149
Government Schools - -	62	6,419	4,148
Grand Total - -	190	20,621	13,297

These are not unfavourable figures, when the large East Indian population, only very partially as yet drawn into the education system, is considered. At least the returns are more favourable than those of some other Colonies in which a good deal of educational work has been done for a long time.

Imports and Exports.

21. The following table gives the figures relating to the Imports and Exports for 1894, and the five previous years:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1889 - - -	2,093,932	1,679,944	2,308,832	1,856,651
1890 - - -	2,248,893	1,831,803	2,179,432	1,765,931
1891 - - -	2,096,797	1,793,535	2,058,761	1,716,851
1892 - - -	2,089,380	1,861,027	2,258,063	2,005,277
1893 - - -	2,270,885	1,987,071	2,320,824	1,941,171
1894 - - -	2,152,883	1,869,330	2,000,748	1,726,963

22. The following tables give the value and direction of trade during the years 1893 and 1894 :—

Imports.

From	1894.	1893.
	£	£
United Kingdom - - - -	835,185	874,406
British Colonies - - - -	207,070	244,436
United States of America - - -	446,387	466,354
Venezuela - - - - -	431,010	408,565
Other foreign countries - -	233,231	277,124
Total - - - -	2,152,883	2,270,885

Exports.

To	1894.	1893.
	£	£
United Kingdom - - - -	831,700	864,302
British Colonies - - - -	54,099	55,069
United States of America - - -	558,863	753,824
Venezuela - - - - -	189,556	260,422
Other foreign countries - - -	366,530	387,207
Total - - - -	2,000,748	2,320,824

23. The class of Imports and Exports were as follows during the year 1894 :—

—	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Live animals, food, and drink - -	950,667	1,383,444
Raw material - - - -	65,745	105,508
Manufactured articles - - -	852,918	238,011
Coin and bullion - - - -	283,553	273,785
Total - - - -	2,152,883	2,000,748

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1894.

24. The following table gives the total quantities and values of the more important staples exported during the last five years:—

Year.	Sugar.		Cocoa.		Asphalt.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Tons.	£
1890 - - -	115,239,227	630,815	21,552,593	531,025	78,841	89,481
1891 - - -	101,601,371	662,789	16,188,493	439,786	95,990	105,961
1892 - - -	110,583,154	675,342	25,041,635	648,103	112,224	121,631
1893 - - -	101,140,361	757,037	19,106,553	535,055	90,203	98,572
1894 - - -	104,986,406	598,010	21,608,384	587,564	99,192	112,401

25. The directions in which the staples of the Island were exported, and their values, were as follows:—

—	United Kingdom.	France.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar - - -	366,115	—	219,045	12,850	598,010
Molasses - -	324	—	5	41,759	42,088
Rum - - -	3,988	—	192	93	4,273
Cocoa - - -	148,277	246,252	174,584	23,451	587,564
Cocoanuts - -	33,849	—	926	1,226	36,001
Asphalt - -	14,121	6,196	75,250	16,834	112,401
Bitters - - -	7,896	402	13,605	9,199	31,102
Total - -	569,570	252,850	483,607	105,412	1,411,439

26. The total trade for the year was 3,596,293*l.* exclusive of Bullion and Specie, showing a decrease of 331,949*l.* as compared with 1893. The Acting Collector of Customs in his Annual Report remarks that, *primâ facie*, it would appear that there has been a falling off in the trade of the Colony, but, inasmuch as the duties received, no material change having been made in the tariff, were in excess of those collected in 1893 by 3,180*l.*, the lower values must be mainly due to a decline in cost price and not in quantity.

Shipping.

27. The number of vessels entered and cleared during 1894 was 5,001, with a total tonnage of 1,273,455 tons.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1894.

28. The following tables show the countries from which vessels arrived, and to which they departed:—

Entered.

From.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	31	14,075	92	132,977	123	147,052
United States	48	20,861	31	38,070	79	58,931
British North America.	41	5,811	14	15,347	55	21,158
British West Indies and British Guiana.	415	38,498	135	149,870	550	188,368
Venezuela	1,401	12,774	149	103,244	1,550	116,018
Other Countries	108	37,900	52	69,356	160	107,256
Total	2,044	129,919	473	508,864	2,517	638,783

Cleared.

For.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	47	18,665	17	21,480	64	40,145
United States	74	41,643	34	41,151	108	82,794
British North America.	11	1,787	11	11,927	22	13,714
British West Indies and British Guiana	384	24,791	180	203,888	564	228,679
Venezuela	1,369	11,567	201	185,020	1,570	196,587
Other Countries	126	29,728	30	43,025	156	72,753
Total	2,011	128,181	473	506,491	2,484	634,672

29. The Nationality of the vessels which entered and cleared is shown in the following table:—

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British	463	44,462	298	371,944	761	416,406
French	19	1,323	57	74,542	76	75,865
United States	68	37,059	21	4,497	89	41,556
Dutch	28	3,152	33	34,111	61	37,263
Venezuela	1,382	10,968	61	21,756	1,443	32,724
Other Countries	84	32,955	3	2,014	87	34,969
Total	2,044	129,919	473	508,864	2,517	638,783

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1894.

Crown Lands.

30. The total area of the Colony is 1,120,000 acres. Of this 426,948 acres have been alienated, while there still remains 693,052 acres of Crown Land. The upset price of Crown Lands is 30*s.* per acre, which covers cost of survey and fees. During the year, 669 lots were sold, of which 92 were town or village lots, the remainder contained 7,072 acres of rural land. About the same quantity was sold during the year 1893.

Criminal Statistics.

31. The number of offences reported to the Police was 15,779, against 16,831 during the year 1893. Twenty thousand, four hundred and sixty-eight (20,468) persons were apprehended by the Police, or summoned before the Magistrates, of whom 12,262 were summarily convicted, and 195 committed for trial at the Sessions: of the latter 115 were convicted.

32. The following table compares the state of crime during the last four years:—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Offences - -	16,169	15,043	16,831	15,779
Apprehensions - -	16,835	16,808	19,793	20,468
Convictions:				
By the Magistrate -	9,668	10,464	11,549	12,262
In Superior Courts -	145	108	117	115

The total number of convictions bears the same percentage to the population as the previous year, viz., 5·5 per cent.

There was a daily average of 567 prisoners in the gaols.

Meteorological.

33. The highest temperature recorded at the Botanical Gardens, St. Ann's, during the year 1894, was 90·4 in May, the lowest was 65·5 in March. The mean annual temperature was 78·45.

April was the driest month, with a rainfall of 1·22 inches: in August most rain, 12·06 inches. The total rainfall for the year was 52·21 inches. The average rainfall for 33 years to 1894, was 67·5 inches. The mean daily height of the barometer, reduced readings, was 29·971.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1894.

Savings Banks.

34. There are nine branches of the Saving Bank in the Colony.

	£
The balance on 1st January, 1894, was	- 167,205
The deposits during the year were -	- 129,623
Total - - -	- £296,828
The withdrawals during the year were	- 122,376
Leaving as due to depositors -	- £174,452

Of this, 158,517*l.* is invested in English Funds and Colonial Inscribed Stock, the remainder being cash in hand to meet current transactions.

The number of depositors on the 31st December, was 8,337, being an increase of 553 over the number of the previous year and being in the proportion of 1 in 27 of the population.

Friendly Societies.

35. There were 53 registered Friendly Societies, containing 5,624 members and holding funds amounting to 3,272*l.*

General.

36. There were throughout the year 83 sporadic cases of a pernicious fever, resembling yellow fever, of which 50 proved fatal. Almost all the cases among the White people were of males under 40 years of age, and of less than three years residence in the Island. In spite of this fever, the general health of the Colony was good, and the death-rate was lower than that of the previous two years.

37. Towards the close of the year, a severe agricultural depression set in, due to the low prices of sugar, and a fall in cocoa. This depression, though it seriously affected individuals, did not, owing to the varied nature of our products, affect the general prosperity of the Island as much as might have been expected.

38. The question of a change of the political constitution, by which the inhabitants of the Island might obtain direct representation in the Legislative Council, was much discussed, but no decision on the matter has yet been given.

39. Important commissions appointed by me inquired into the condition of the railway and roads departments. In the former, large frauds were discovered. Penal measures were taken against officers implicated, and the department was reorganised. The report of each commission has been fully considered and acted

upon. One result has been a substantial increase in the railway revenue.

40. I found, on investigation, that the accounts of the Colony were imperfectly kept. A commissioner of accounts has been appointed to thoroughly overhaul the entire system and the books at the Treasury and Audit offices. This officer has not yet reported. Defalcations or losses of public funds are not suspected, but the book-keeping appears to have more or less at fault for a number of years, and it has been impossible to ascertain true balances or to prepare correct returns in certain instances. There is no question, however, as to the Government possessing the large surplus cash balance of 82,192*l.*, before mentioned at the close of 1894. A complete set of financial instructions has been prepared and brought into force.

41. A contract was concluded for the construction of deep-water wharfage and a railway at Chaguaramas Bay, near Port-of-Spain. The scheme is as yet at the option of the promoter, but, if it proceeds, it will be a very important and valuable work.

42. I annex the report of the Commissioner of Tobago (the Hon. William Low). In the affairs of this Island the clouds seem lifting. Let us hope they will soon show a silver lining! Tobago is fertile, it is healthy, it is beautiful, it is very cheap. It is possible to live there there "like a gentleman," and with a certain amount of tropic luxury, on 200*l.* a year. On 400*l.* a year, a family would be in easy circumstances. Land is to be had for almost nothing. There is a competence in cocoa, and a fortune, as I am assured, in coffee. I have travelled, but know no part of the world which offers so much to the small capitalist. The retired officer or employé, with his pension and some hundreds of pounds, could, it seems to me, do surprisingly well in Tobago, both for himself and his family.

43. These are hard times for agriculture, and Trinidad is almost wholly agricultural. The planters have been suffering much from low prices. Yet, thanks to its varied products, to the Pitch Lake (which yielded 33,498*l.* in 1894), and to the spirit and industry of its population, the Colony still shows a brave and bright front to the world. The public revenue of 1894 (585,905*l.*) was the largest ever collected. The surplus (48,130*l.*) was the largest since 1879.

I have, &c.
F. NAPIER BROOME.

TOBAGO.

TOBAGO.
1894.

ANNUAL REPORT ON BLUE BOOK FOR 1894.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The balance at credit of the revenue on the opening of the year was 212*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

During 1894 the receipts were 8,842*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* This included the sum of 871*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* credited to Tobago by the authorities of Trinidad on such goods as were entered at the Customs on "Transires" for transfer to Tobago.

The total revenue, therefore, including the balance, was 9,055*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* The revenue of 1893 was 9,211*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

The expenditure in 1894 was 8,135*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*, as against 8,537*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* in 1893.

Assets and Liabilities.

Excluding the sum of 5,000*l.* due to Trinidad, the available assets on 31st December, 1894, exceeded the liabilities by 146*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*

At the close of 1893 the total liabilities were 1,715*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*

Thus, by a rigid supervision of expenditure and the reduction of some superfluous offices, the financial outlook has become brighter.

Public Debt.

The sum of 5,000*l.* is still owing to Trinidad; 4 per cent. interest is paid on this sum.

Legislation.

Twelve Regulations became law in 1894. The two most important were the Road Regulation and the Animals Trespass Regulation.

Civil Establishment.

The only changes in the Establishment during the year were the resignation of Mr. A. B. Duprey, who had been appointed provisionally to be Medical Officer of No. 3 District, and the appointment of Mr. Thomas B. Kenny, M.B., to succeed him.

Vital Statistics.

The health of the island during 1894 was all that could be desired. No disease of abnormal character affected the population, and, while the sister island and other places were afflicted with various ills, Tobago maintained its prestige for superior health.

It is estimated that the total population on 31st December, 1894, was 20,000.

Imports.

The Imports reported at the Treasury in 1894 amounted to 15,403*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, as against 17,862*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* in 1893. The decrease may partly be accounted for by the small amount of money in circulation during the year, and partly to the introduction, duty free, by passengers, of goods of all descriptions from Trinidad, which necessarily are not reported at the Customs of either island.

In connexion with this, the falling off of Imports from the United Kingdom (3,157*l.* less than in 1893) may be noticed.

Exports.

The exports in 1894, as shown in the Blue Book, were 15,872*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*

These figures represent in reality only a part of the Island's output. The exports to Trinidad (of which under existing arrangements no notice can be taken in the Blue Book) amounted to 11,727*l.*, or 1,973*l.* more than in 1893.

In 1893 the figures were:—General Exports, 15,675*l.*; to Trinidad 9,753*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.* It may be here mentioned that Tobago supplies the Barbadoes market annually with firewood, cattle, fruits, cocoanuts, &c., to the sum of 2,700*l.*

Criminal Statistics.

There were only three indictable offences referred to the Supreme Court in 1894.

The total number of offences reported to the Magistrate was 670, resulting in 256 convictions. The convictions were principally for assaults, offences against revenue and highway laws, and prædial larceny. The last offence is, as in most of the West India Islands, the besetting sin of the peasant, the attractions of the cocoanut and sugar cane being in most cases irresistible. However, only 18 convictions were obtained. The reason for the small proportion of convictions is not known, but, as a rule, it is most difficult to obtain evidence where the offence is regarded with a lenient eye.

TOBAGO 1894.

Agriculture.

During the year the labourers have planted some hundreds more acres of canes than in 1893; but, with the depressed state of the sugar market, little real advantage is likely to accrue to the Colony from this expenditure of labour. This depression is on all accounts to be regretted, but it is especially felt in an island struggling with adverse fortune.

General.

Financially the island is at the close of the year in a sounder position than has been the case for some years.

It may perhaps be well to close this Report by appending a portion of an address to the Financial Board at the beginning of the year:—

"It is a pleasing duty for me to place on record—and at once—that, owing to the loyal co operation and assistance of the Financial Board, most of the difficulties I have indicated have disappeared. The debt to the Crown Agents has been practically extinguished, the arrears of taxes collected; and, owing to the salutary effect of the Amending Land and House Tax Regulation of 1894, no possibility exists of the Revenue ever again losing large amounts of its land tax, as was the case when an estate owner had only to hand over some worthless acres to get rid of his liability.

"To establish a sound financial equilibrium has been my constant study. I have abolished some sinecure offices and by this means saved an annual expenditure of 784*l.*

"No liability has been incurred which could not be met out of current revenue, and every item of expenditure has been paid under my own personal supervision. I have devoted much time and attention to the expenditure on poor relief and hospitals, and I am able to report a reduction on those votes without in any way impairing the efficiency of the services.

"One of the questions on which I at once saw any possible permanent improvement of the Island depended was the devising of a simple method of disposing of the Crown Lands to small proprietors on easy terms. The first step was to introduce a system suitable to local requirements in lieu of the cumbrous and expensive procedure of the Intendant's office of Trinidad. After a very considerable correspondence I was enabled to obtain sanction to deal with these lands on terms suitable to our wants and which I think have met with very fair success, all things considered. Up to 31st December, 144 lots—principally of five acres—have been allocated to peasant proprietors, who are required to plant cocoa, coffee and other economic plants. I am constantly endeavouring to popularise the movement, as on its success and extension depend the future prosperity of our lovely but poor little island.

"A savings bank which had been long contemplated has been established and is working satisfactorily. On 31st December, 1894, there were 166 depositors whose savings amount 874*l*. 10*s*. 0*d*.

"The condition of the roads is deplorable; but it has been absolutely impossible to devote more than 300*l*. per annum to them. To mention that there are 120 miles of main roads is to demonstrate the impossibility of doing anything permanent with a sum which would barely upkeep 10 miles of good roads; and their present condition must, I regret to think, continue until adequate means can be raised for their thorough repair. The present state of the finances having at length justified my doing so, I have asked the most honourable the Secretary of State to sanction for Tobago a loan of 10,000*l*. to effect a few repairs to public buildings, to remake some of the roads, and to open three or four tracks to and through the Crown Lands. Should his Lordship assent to my proposal, I shall as speedily as possible consult the Board on the most advantageous manner of expending on loan.

"The state of the sugar market can only be described as distressing. 'How are the mighty fallen' may well be applied to this 'King' of a past day; and, unless means can be devised to command a remunerative price for this staple, it is quite probable that, except in small patches for local consumption, sugar must soon cease to be regarded as a source of profit or employment for our labouring population.

"None of the advantages which were anticipated from the adoption of the principles of the McKinley tariff have been realised, and Tobago, in common with all the other West Indian sugar growing Colonies, has suffered a loss of much needed revenue.

"I am submitting to-day to your further consideration the question of the terms on which the grants of land may be made in order to encourage emigration from Barbados. The question is one of much importance, as the advantages of increasing the number of our population are manifold. You have already had this question before you and I am sure that, recognizing the desirability of attracting attention to our fertile and healthy Island, you will deal with the matter from a liberal point of view."

WM. LOW,
Commissioner.

May 10, 1895.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 181.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1895.

(For Report for 1894 *see* No. 145 of this Series.)

Preſented to both Houſes of Parliament by Command of Her Majeſty.
October 1896.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
146	Gibraltar	1894
147	Falkland Islands	"
148	Hong Kong	"
149	Straits Settlements	"
150	Lagos	"
151	Seychelles	"
152	Basutoland	1894–95
153	Fiji	1894
154	St. Helena	"
155	Ceylon	"
156	Mauritius	"
157	Labuan	"
158	Gold Coast	"
159	British Guiana	"
160	Sierra Leone	"
161	Jamaica	1894–95
162	British Honduras	1894
163	British Bechuanaland	1894–95
164	Newfoundland	1894
165	Gambia	"
166	Bermuda	"
167	Leeward Islands	"
168	British New Guinea	1894–95
169	Zululand	1895
170	Sierra Leone	"
171	Gibraltar	"
172	Malta	"
173	Barbados	"
174	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
175	Falkland Islands	"
176	St. Helena	"
177	Bahamas	"
178	Hong Kong	"
179	Windward Islands	"
180	Labuan	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1895.

No. 181.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1894 see No. 145.)

Sir F. Napier Broome to Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir, Government House, June 15, 1896.

I have the honour to transmit the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Book for the year 1895, and to make the following report upon the Trinidad returns.

Taxes and Duties.

2. The customs' tariff was revised. The present tariff, fixed by Ordinance No. 18 of 1895, is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Bread—all kinds, the barrel	0	1	0
Boots and shoes, for every 100*l.*	5	0	0
Bricks, the 1,000	0	3	0
Butter, ghee, &c.	0	0	1
Carriages on springs, 4 wheels each	7	0	0
„ „ 2 „	4	0	0
Cheese, the pound	0	0	1
Cement, the barrel	0	0	6
Cocoanuts, the 1,000	0	10	0
Coal and coke, the ton	Free		
Corn—all kinds, including oats, the bushel	0	0	4
Dogs, each	0	10	0
Fireworks, the pound	0	1	3
Flour, the barrel 196 lbs.	0	3	4
Gunpowder, the pound	0	0	7
Earthern and glassware, every 100*l.*	5	0	0
Furniture, every 100*l.*	5	0	0
Lard and its compounds, 100 lbs.	0	4	2
Liquors, viz.:			
Malt—in wood, the gallon	0	0	10
„ in bottles, the dozen reputed quart bottles	0	1	6
Methylated spirits, the gallon	0	1	6
All other spirits, strong waters, &c., the gallon	0	10	6

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1895.

	£	s.	d.
Wines in bottle:			
Sparkling wines, the gallon - -	0	6	0
All other wines—42 degrees, the gallon	0	3	3
Wines in wood—23 „ „	0	1	3
„ 32 „ „	0	1	9
„ 42 „ „	0	3	3
Matches—Lucifer, the gross of boxes -	0	2	6
Match splints, the case of 10 gross of matches	0	12	6
Meal or other flour, the barrel of 196 lbs. -	0	1	6
Muskets, guns, &c., each - - -	0	5	0
Oil—Creosote, every 100*l.* value - -	5	0	0
„ Cocoanut, the gallon - - -	0	1	3
„ Petroleum „ - - -	0	0	9
„ Lard „ - - -	0	1	3
„ All others „ - - -	0	1	3
Oleomargarine, the pound - - -	0	0	0½
Opium, the pound - - - -	0	15	0
Oxen, bulls and cows, each - - -	0	10	0
Patent fuel, the ton - - -		Free	
Rice, the 100 lbs. - - - -	0	2	2
Slates, flag stones and tiles, the 1,000 -	0	4	2
Soap, the 100 lbs. - - - -	0	2	1
Sugar, the 100 lbs. - - - -	0	10	0
Tea, the pound - - - -	0	0	6
Timber, the 1,000 feet - - -	0	8	4
„ Shingles, the 1,000 - - -	0	1	6
„ Shooks, the bundle - - -	0	0	3½
„ Staves, the 1,000 - - -	0	6	0
„ Wood hoops, the 1,000 - -	0	3	0
Tobacco—Unmanufactured, the pound -	0	1	3
„ Cigars and cigarettes, the pound -	0	5	0
„ All other manufactured, the pound	0	3	0
Textile manufactures, wearing apparel, &c., the 100*l.* - - - - -	5	0	0
Other goods, wares, merchandize, &c. the 100*l.* - - - - - -	5	0	0

3. A dog-tax of a dollar on every dog was imposed, with the object of lessening the number of dogs and diminishing the danger from hydrophobia. It realized 3,473*l.*

Revenue and Expenditure.

4. The revenue of 1895 was 598,884*l.*, exceeding the revenue of 1894 (which had been the largest ever collected) by 12,979*l.* The expenditure was 605,514*l.*, the apparent deficit of 6,630*l.* being occasioned by expenditure from the surplus in hand. The sum of 29,684*l.* accrued from the Pitch Lake.

TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO.
1895.

Assets and Liabilities.

5. The assets of the Colony on the 31st of December 1895 were 433,091*l.*; the liabilities 345,314*l.* There was thus a cash credit balance of 87,777*l.*, in addition to stores in stock, estimated at 30,302*l.*

Public Debt.

6. The debt outstanding on the 31st of December was 563,507*l.*, as follows:—

	£
Railway debenture debt - - - -	467,188
Public works and road extension loan - -	96,319

7. The authorised loan of 600,000*l.* for railway extension and other public works has not yet been raised, but considerable progress has been made with some of the works, the expenditure being met from the cash balance and by advances from the Crown Agents.

Legislation.

8. Forty-seven Ordinances were enacted during the year, the principal being Ordinances relating to the sale of goods, to the registration of titles to lands, and to procedure in respect of offences punishable on summary conviction.

Vital Statistics.

9. The estimated population at the end of 1895 was 237,934 of whom 84,503 were East Indians. The births numbered 8,059, and the deaths 5,876, or 34·8 and 25·3 per 1,000 respectively. The health of the Island was good; as good or better, in fact, than that of some parts of the United Kingdom, and no epidemic of any kind prevailed. Among the deaths registered were four persons of the reputed ages of 110, 111, 125, and 131 years.

Immigration.

10. Immigrants to the number of 2,766 were introduced from India during the year, and 872½ were returned at the expiration of their period of service in the Colony, the latter carrying with them 11,077*l.* in cash, besides their jewellery.

11. Since the establishment of the immigration system in 1845, 12,615 immigrants have returned to India, taking with them savings to the amount of 221,115*l.*

12. The unremunerative price of sugar and the depreciation in other staples rendered it necessary for the Government to come to the assistance of the planters, and a special grant of 9,599*l.* was made towards the cost of immigration, in addition to the usual one-third Government contribution.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1895.

Ecclesiastical.

13. The following table gives the places of worship of each denomination :—

Denomination.	No. of Places of Worship.	Accommodation.
Roman Catholic - -	61	18,544
Anglican - -	49	9,970
Wesleyan - -	13	4,230
Presbyterian - -	8	2,375
Baptist - - -	22	1,112
Total - -	153	36,231

14. The annual ecclesiastical grant of 10,600*l.* is apportioned as follows :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Roman Catholic Church - -	6,155	10	0
Anglican - - - -	3,917	0	0
Wesleyan - - - -	527	10	0

Education.

15. The amount expended on elementary education was 30,994*l.*, being some 3,500*l.* more than the expenditure of 1894. The total reimbursements amounted to 1,776*l.*

16. The sum of 15,961*l.* was paid in grants to 126 assisted schools with an average attendance of 9,528 scholars.

17. There were 21,895 children on the rolls of elementary schools, with an average attendance of 13,890. The following table will show how these were distributed between the Government and the various denominational schools.

—	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on Roll.	Average Attendance.
Assisted Schools :			
Roman Catholic - -	55	6,980	4,333
Church of England - -	29	4,375	2,940
Presbyterian (Canadian Mission).	37	2,885	1,796
Wesleyan - - -	4	617	424
Baptist - - -	1	54	35
Totals—Assisted Schools -	126	14,911	9,528
„ Government Schools -	61	6,984	4,362
„ All Schools - -	187	21,895	13,890

18. The existing dual system continues to be costly, and to some extent unsatisfactory, but it seems difficult under present conditions to alter it for the better. The cost to the Government of each scholar in average attendance during the year was, in the Government schools 2*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, and in the assisted schools 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

19. A commission which sat during the year has recommended the adoption of a system of free and compulsory education. The question ultimately resolves itself into one of cost, and it will be for the Legislature, who will shortly be consulted, to consider how far the recommendations of the commission can be adopted.

Imports and Exports.

20. The following table gives the figures relating to the imports and exports for 1895, and the five previous years:—

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1890 - - -	2,248,893	1,831,803	2,179,432	1,765,931
1891 - - -	2,096,797	1,793,535	2,058,761	1,716,851
1892 - - -	2,089,380	1,861,027	2,258,063	2,005,277
1893 - - -	2,270,885	1,987,071	2,320,824	1,941,171
1894 - - -	2,152,853	1,869,330	2,000,748	1,726,963
1895 - - -	2,276,864	2,040,872	2,065,104	1,791,867

21. The following tables give the value and direction of trade during the years 1894 and 1895:—

Imports.

From	1894.	1895.
	£	£
United Kingdom - - - -	835,185	988,553
British Colonies - - - -	207,070	253,095
United States of America - - -	446,387	443,477
Venezuela - - - - -	431,010	395,788
Other foreign countries - - -	233,231	195,951
Total - - - -	2,152,883	2,276,864

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1895.

Exports.

To	1894.	1895.
	£	£
United Kingdom - - - -	831,700	907,493
British Colonies - - - -	54,099	56,558
United States of America - - -	558,863	563,912
Venezuela - - - - -	189,556	189,636
Other foreign countries - - -	366,530	347,505
Total - - - -	2,000,748	2,065,104

22. The classes of imports and exports were as follows during the year 1895:—

——	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Live animals, food and drink - -	876,282	1,485,987
Raw material - - - -	48,498	113,792
Manufactured articles - - -	1,116,092	192,088
Coin and bullion - - - -	235,992	273,237
Total - - - -	2,276,864	2,065,104

23. The following table gives the total quantities and values of the more important staples exported during the last five years:—

Year.	Sugar.		Cocoa.		Asphalt.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	tons.	£
1891 - - -	101,601,371	662,789	16,188,493	439,786	95,900	105,961
1892 - - -	110,583,154	675,342	25,041,635	648,103	112,224	121,631
1893 - - -	101,140,361	757,937	19,106,553	535,055	90,203	98,572
1894 - - -	104,986,406	598,010	21,608,384	587,564	99,192	112,401
1895 - - -	122,353,755	536,415	29,458,813	620,634	86,148	97,318

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1895.

24. The following table shows the countries to which the principal staples were exported:—

—	United Kingdom.	France.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar	327,412	2,589	263,604	2,810	596,415
Molasses	2,265	—	—	40,286	42,551
Rum	10,409	36	—	10	10,455
Cocoa	251,891	233,733	131,103	3,907	620,634
Cocoanuts	23,497	—	874	596	24,967
Asphalt	9,518	698	69,668	17,434	97,318
Bitters	9,855	784	17,264	12,226	40,129
Total	634,847	237,840	482,513	77,269	1,432,469

25. Owing to the changes made in the tariff, and the disturbance of trade consequent upon the disastrous fire which occurred in the business centre of Port-of-Spain early in the year, it is difficult to draw any useful comparison between the import returns and those of previous years. Imports, exports (except asphalt, on which there was a decrease) and production, all increased appreciably, as the figures given show.

26. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year was 5,026, with a capacity of 1,291,855 tons. These, and the other statistics relating to shipping, include the Tobago returns.

27. The following tables show the countries from which these vessels arrived, and the destinations for which they cleared:—

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	36	25,021	103	149,212	139	174,233
United States of America	48	19,732	28	38,857	76	58,589
British North America	30	4,443	12	13,085	42	17,528
British West Indies and British Guiana.	584	39,801	141	150,342	725	190,143
French West Indies	49	5,996	24	35,185	73	41,180
Venezuela	1,247	13,905	128	86,886	1,375	100,791
Other countries	44	18,053	38	48,568	82	[illegible]
Total	2,038	126,950	474	522,135	2,512	649,085

TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO.
1895.

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom - - -	51	22,533	25	30,763	76	53,296
United States of America - -	80	44,166	38	52,080	118	96,246
British North America - -	11	2,435	17	20,751	28	23,186
British West Indies and British Guiana.	546	25,134	174	191,308	720	216,442
French West Indies - - -	38	2,894	18	25,990	56	28,884
Venezuela - - - - -	1,258	12,652	191	185,179	1,449	197,831
Other countries - - - -	59	16,380	8	10,505	67	26,885
Total - - -	2,343	126,194	471	516,576	2,514	642,770

28. The nationality of the vessels which entered and cleared is shown in the following table:—

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British - - - - -	1,228	97,556	555	735,097	1,783	832,653
French - - - - -	30	3,722	111	142,988	141	146,710
United States - - - -	178	75,596	58	9,829	236	85,425
Venezuelan - - - -	2,469	22,832	130	62,375	2,599	85,207
Dutch - - - - - -	30	2,897	73	76,480	103	79,377
Norwegian - - - - -	53	21,549	14	7,978	67	29,527
Other countries - - - -	93	28,992	4	3,964	97	32,956
Total - - -	4,081	253,144	945	1,038,711	5,026	1,291,855

Agriculture.

29. The area of the Colony is estimated to be 1,120,000 acres, of which 433,843 acres have been alienated from the Crown. Grants amounting to 6,894 acres and 62 village lots were made during the year. The acreage under cultivation is estimated at 200,000 acres, made up as follows:—

	Acres.
Sugar cane - - - -	58,500
Cocoa - - - - -	97,000
Coffee - - - - -	1,000
Cocoanuts - - - -	14,000
Provisions - - - -	13,500
Pastures - - - - -	10,000
Other products - - - -	6,000

Criminal Statistics.

30. The number of convictions in the magistrates' courts was 12,892, and in the Supreme Court 106, making a total of 12,998. This shows a proportion of 5·6 per cent. to the population, which is slightly in excess of the average.

31. The following table compares the state of crime during the last five years:—

—	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Offences - - - - -	16,169	15,043	16,831	15,779	18,238
Apprehensions - - - -	16,835	16,808	19,795	20,468	21,037
Convictions:					
By the Magistrate - - -	9,068	10,464	11,549	12,262	[illegible]
In Superior Courts - - -	145	108	117	115	106

32. There was one conviction for murder.

33. The average daily number in the prisons was 508. The cost of each prisoner, after deducting the value of his labour, was 5½*d.* per day.

34. The numbers in detention on the 31st of December 1895 were:—

In the prisons	- - -	449 men,	40 women.
In the reformatories	-	119 boys,	45 girls.
		568	85

35. There were also 120 boys and 94 girls in the industrial schools.

Savings Banks.

36. These banks, comprising the central bank in Port-of-Spain, with nine branches in the country districts, continue to bear evidence to the material prosperity of the peasantry.

37. There were 9,580 depositors on the 31st of December 1895, being an increase of 1,243 over the previous year, and the transactions of the year were as under:—

		£
Amount of deposits on 31st December 1894 -		174,453
Withdrawals during 1895 - - -		131,898
	£	42,555
Deposits in 1895 - -	147,673	
Interest carried to deposits -	4,212	
		151,885
Amount of deposits on 31st December 1895 -		194,440

38. There are sixty-one friendly societies in the Colony.

General Remarks.

39. As previously stated, the health of the Island was good. The rainfall of the year was 62·23 inches. 3·68 inches below the average. The mean temperature was 78·6.

40. During my absence from the Colony from July to November the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. C. C. Knollys, C.M.G.

41. A disastrous fire occurred in March, completely destroying the business part of the town of Port-of-Spain, and doing damage to the extent of half a million sterling. But for the ready and valuable aid of the officers and men of the United States squadron under Admiral Meade, and of H.M.S. "Buzzard" (Captain Farquhar, R.N.), then in the harbour, the calamity must have been far greater than it was. Her Majesty's gracious telegram expressing sympathy with the sufferers from the fire was much appreciated.

42. I am pleased to be able to state that at the present moment there remain but few traces of this great fire. The premises destroyed have, in every instance, been replaced by better buildings, while the widening of Frederick Street and the uniformity of the new buildings have materially improved the principal business thoroughfare of the city.

43. There has been much activity in the Department of Public Works during the year. The line of railway (12 miles 72 chains) running from Arima to Sangre Grande is nearly completed, and construction work is advancing on the line from Chaguanas to Tabaquite (15 miles 6 chains). Messrs. Gregory and Eyles, the consulting engineers, are represented by an efficient local staff under Mr. Oliver, M.I.C.E. Much needed improvements have been commenced in the harbour of Port-of-Spain under the supervision of Messrs. Coode, Son, and Matthews. Steps are being taken to carry out schemes recommended by Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., for the improvement of the water supply of the three boroughs, and the additions to the Government buildings in Port-of-Spain and the work of erecting the new lunatic asylum are well advanced. The work of reclaiming the "insanitary corner" of Port-of-Spain harbour, so long injurious to public health, was undertaken and completed.

44. The news that Her Majesty had been pleased to confer the honour of the K.C.M.G. on the venerable Dr. (now Sir Louis) de Verteuil, the late senior unofficial member of the Legislative Council, was received with appreciation by the entire community.

45. I append the report of the Commissioner of Tobago (the Hon. W. Low) on the returns relating to that island, which was visited during the year both by the Acting Governor and myself. Its finances and general condition are, I think, slowly improving.

46. The question of an introduction of the elective element into the political constitution of the Island led to discussion, which was closed by your concurrence with the majority of the Legislative Council that change was inexpedient.

47. Petitions against the foreign sugar bounties were forwarded and have been receiving the attention of Her Majesty's Government.

48. The contract with the Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of the West Indian mails was extended (on nearly unaltered terms) to the year 1900.

49. The electric light was introduced, by a locally formed company, into many of the streets and houses of Port-of-Spain, including the Governor's residence, which has been fitted with a very handsome installation.

50. The newly-established Road Boards worked well, and their number was increased from four to seven.

51. The year 1895 was a good one for the Colony. There was a bustle and stir of general progress. The prices of sugar were at first very low, but bettered later, and there was a good crop. The cocoa crop was very good indeed.

52. Trinidad was distinctly on the up-grade during 1895, and I am happy to say that it has continued there to the present date.

I have, &c.

F. NAPIER BROOME.

TOBAGO.

REPORT BY THE COMMISSIONER ON THE TOBAGO BLUE BOOK FOR 1895.

At the close of 1895 there was an actual balance in the chest of 585*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

The Revenue from all sources during 1895, including the balance of 212*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* brought forward from 1894, was 8,803*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The total expenditure was 8,218*l.* 1*s.* This expenditure includes a sum of 321*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* for various necessary services unforeseen at the time of the framing of the Estimates for 1895.

Assets and Liabilities.

The Public Debt of 5,000*l.* is still due to Trinidad. The interest at 4 per cent. is regularly paid.

The excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st December 1895 (excluding this sum of 5,000*l.*) was 106*l.* The debt of 2,000*l.* (in round numbers) due to the Crown Agents in 1893 has been paid off.

Legislation.

Only eight Regulations were passed by the Financial Board in 1895. Neither of them call for special notice, being purely local in their operation.

Civil Establishment.

Several small offices were abolished in 1895, resulting in a saving of 255*l.* A total reduction on establishments since 1893 amounts to about 1,000*l.*

Vital Statistics.

Tobago maintained its good name for healthiness and salubrity of climate in this year. All who visit it contrast its balmy breezes with the heat and stuffiness of some of the other West India Islands. The estimated population at close of 1895 was 20,039.

Imports.

The imports into Tobago as shown by the Blue Book return were 13,643*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, or 1,800*l.* less than in 1894.

The true figures of the imports cannot be furnished, as goods purchased in Trinidad are brought in here without report owing to the two Islands being one for trade purposes. The imports from the United Kingdom were 8,820*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* as against 9,178*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* in 1894.

Exports.

The exports shown amount to 10,517*l.* as against 15,872 in 1894. This large apparent decrease is due to the fact that specie sent out of the Island is treated as an export. In 1894 specie amounting to 4,963*l.* was sent to England, while in 1895 only 563*l.* was exported. Exports of cocoa, sugar, &c., to Trinidad are also omitted from the return. The exports to Trinidad amounted to 11,626*l.* 16*s.*

Criminal Statistics.

During the year 484 cases were reported to the Magistrate resulting in 311 summary convictions. There were only *three* persons tried before the superior courts in 1895, two of whom were convicted. The offences were perjury and abandonment of a child.

Agriculture.

The unfortunate continuance of the depressed condition of the sugar and cocoa markets seriously affects this little place. The labourers are naturally disinclined to extend the cultivation of plots of land with sugar cane, and as most of the present estate holders are almost dependent on the share of sugar they receive from the Metayers with which to pay their taxes, &c., the outlook is not very encouraging.

Coffee could be cultivated under the most favourable circumstances here. Land is cheap and fertile, and grants of Crown Land would be made to persons possessed of the necessary capital on the easiest of terms. The land tax is only *five pence* per acre, the smallest in the West Indies.

Traces to the Crown lands are now being opened and the roads improved, the loan of 10,000*l.* having now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The advantages of good roads are too apparent to need special mention, and it is hoped that their improved condition will induce the peasants to extend the cultivation of cocoa and coffee.

WM. LOW,
Commissioner.

Government House, Tobago,
May 11, 1896.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 201.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1896.

(For Report for 1895, *see* No. 181.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1897.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
169	Zululand	1895
170	Sierra Leone	"
171	Gibraltar	"
172	Malta	"
173	Barbados	"
174	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
175	Falkland Islands	"
176	St. Helena	"
177	Bahamas	"
178	Hong Kong	"
179	Windward Islands	"
180	Labuan	"
181	Trinidad and Tobago	"
182	Seychelles	"
183	Mauritius and Rodrigues	1894 and 1895
184	British Honduras	1895
185	Lagos	"
186	Basutoland	1895–96
187	Ceylon	1895
188	British Guiana	1895–96
189	Gold Coast	1895
190	Jamaica	1895–96
191	Canada	1895
192	Bermuda	1896
193	Bahamas	"
194	Zululand	"
195	Gambia	"
196	Malta	"
197	British New Guinea	1895–96
198	Turks and Caicos Islands	1896
199	Barbados	"
200	Leeward Islands	1895

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast...	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	Solomon Islands.

No. 201.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1895, *see* No. 181 of this Series.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1896.

GOVERNOR SIR H. E. H. JERNINGHAM to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,
17th June, 1897.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book Report of the Colony for the year 1896, which has been prepared in the Colonial Secretary's office.

2. I do not consider myself sufficiently competent as yet to offer any remarks of mine on this report, but it appears to me to be very complete and to have been drafted with great care.

I have, &c.,
HUBERT E. H. JERNINGHAM,
Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Taxes and Duties.

The following are the Customs Duties on Imports :—

Articles.	*Rate under Ordinance No. 18 of 1895.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Bread, all kinds, the barrel	0	1	0
Boots and Shoes, for every £100	5	0	0
Bricks, the 1,000	0	3	0
Butter, Ghee, &c.	0	0	1
Carriages on springs, 4 wheels each	7	0	0
" " 2 "	4	0	0
Cheese, the pound	0	0	1
Cement, the barrel	0	0	6
Coconuts, the 1,000	0	10	0
Coal and Coke, the ton	Free		
Corn—all kinds, including Oats, the bushel ..	0	0	4

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1896.

Taxes and Duties—continued.

Articles.	*Rate under Ordinance No. 18 of 1895.*		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Dogs, each	0	10	0
Fireworks, the pound	0	1	3
Flour, the barrel 196 lbs.	0	3	4
Gunpowder, the pound	0	0	7
Earthen and Glass ware, every £100 ...	5	0	0
Furniture, every £100	5	0	0
Lard and its Compounds, 100 lbs.	0	4	2
LIQUORS, vizt.:—			
Malt—in Wood, the gallon	0	0	10
„ in Bottles, the dozen reputed quart bottles	0	1	6
Methylated Spirits, gallon	0	1	6
All other Spirits, Strong Waters, &c., gallon	0	10	6
Wines in bottle:			
Sparkling Wines, the gallon	0	6	0
All other Wines—42 per cent., the gallon	0	3	3
Wines in Wood—23 degrees, „ ...	0	1	3
„ 32 „ „ ...	0	1	9
„ 42 „ „ ...	0	3	3
Matches—Lucifer, per gross of boxes ...	0	2	6
Match Splints, 10 gross of Matches	0	12	6
Meal or other Flour	0	1	6
Muskets, Guns, &c., each	0	5	0
Oil—Creosote, every £100 value	5	0	0
„ Coconut, the gallon	0	1	3
„ Petroleum „	0	0	9
„ Lard „	0	1	3
„ All others „	0	1	3
Oleomargarine, the pound	0	0	0½
Opium, the pound	0	15	0
Oxen, Bulls and Cows...	0	10	0
Patent Fuel, the ton		Free	
Rice, the 100 lbs.	0	2	2
Slates, Flag Stones and Tiles, the 1,000 ...	0	4	2
Soap, the 100 lbs.	0	2	1
Sugar, the 100 lbs.	0	10	0
Tea, the pound...	0	0	6
Timber, the 1,000 feet...	0	8	4
Shingles, the 1,000	0	1	6
Shooks, the bundle	0	0	3½
Staves, the 1,000	0	6	6
Wood Hoops, the 1,000	0	3	0
Tobacco—Unmanufactured, the pound ...	0	1	3
„ Cigars and Cigarettes, the pound ...	0	5	0
„ All other Manufactured, the pound	0	3	0

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1896.

Taxes and Duties—continued.

Articles.	*Rate under Ordinance No. 18 of 1895.* £	*s.*	*d.*
Textiles, Manufactured, Wearing Apparel, the £100	5	0	0
Other Goods, Wares, Merchandize, etc., the £100	5	0	0

The only change under this head was the imposition of a small due on shipping in order to meet the charges on the loan for harbour improvements.

Revenue and Expenditure.

2. The revenue for the year 1896 was	£618,332
The expenditure was	594,462
Showing a surplus of	£23,870

3. The following table compares the revenue and expenditure for the last five years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1892	563,983	554,190
1893	549,398	530,348
1894	585,905	537,775
1895	598,834	605,514
1896	618,332	594,462

4. The Assets of the Colony on the 31st December, 1896, were	£597,974
The Liabilities, excluding the Public Debt, were	491,900
Showing a balance in favour of the Colony of...	£106,074

Of this, the sum of £96,718 consisted of cash or immediately realizable investments.

Public Debt.

5. During 1896, Debentures amounting to £11,880 were paid off, leaving the Public Debt at £556,288, as follows :—

Railways	£461,101*
Roads, etc.	95,187
Total	£556,288

---

* £346,200 converted, in October 1896, into Trinidad 4% Inscribed Stock.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1896.

The various loans forming this debt amounted originally to £712,000 of which there has been paid off, or remains to credit in the Sinking Fund, the sum of £155,711.

6. The authorized loan of £600,000 for railway extension and public works has not yet been raised. The expenditure on the works now in progress, which to the 31st December amounted to £232,738, has been met from the cash balance, and by advances from the Crown Agents. The Government finances are in a sound condition.

Legislation.

7. During the year 34 Ordinances were enacted, besides which on the 27th of July, the Ordinance to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Immigration was passed, after having been before the Legislative Council 13 times. This Ordinance has not yet been confirmed.

Official Changes.

8. On the 1st of October, owing to the state of his health, Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., left the Colony on leave, and his death, universally regretted, took place in England on the 26th of November. Mr. C. C. Knollys, C.M.G., administered the Government from the 1st October, 1896, to 2nd June, 1897. The only other change of importance was the resignation of Mr. C. Mitchell of the post of Protector of Immigrants, and the appointment of Commander W. H. Coombs, R.N., as his successor.

Population and Vital Statistics.

General Population.

9. Estimated population at end of 1895 ...		237,934
Births registered in 1896	8,175	
Deaths registered in 1896	6,433	
Natural increase		1,742
Arrivals recorded by Harbour Master in 1896	25,155	
Departures recorded by Harbour Master in 1896	16,427	
Increase by Immigration		8,728
Estimated population at end of 1896 ...		248,404

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1896.

East Indian Population.

10. The estimated number of East Indians at end of 1895, was		78,899
Registered births	2,677	
„ deaths	1,977	
Natural increase		700
Immigrants from India	3,086	
Emigrants to India	712	
Increase by Immigration		2,374
Total Number of East Indians on 31st December		81,973
Population other than East Indian ...		166,431
East Indian population...		81,404
Total		248,404

11. The number of births gives a birth-rate of 33·7 per 1,000. The birth-rate for England is 34· per 1,000. The percentage of illegitimacy among the general births was 58·1, and of still-births, 8·4.

12. The death-rate was 26·5 per 1,000 against 25·3 in 1895, and 25·5 in 1894. The death-rate of England is 18·7 ; of Italy, 25·2 ; and of Spain, 32·7. The ratio of deaths of infants under one year of age was 22·6 per cent. of the total deaths. The similar return for England gives 15·9 per cent. Two deaths resulted from snake bites, and eleven from the stings of scorpions.

Immigration.

13. The number of new immigrants introduced from India during the year was 3,086. The number of indentured immigrants on estates was 10,620 while the total number of the Indian population was 81,973. The cost of the Immigration Department for the year was £51,980.

14. One ship left for India taking 712 return immigrants. These deposited in the Treasury for remittance the sum of £4,542, besides taking jewelry valued at £500.

Ecclesiastical.

15. The following Table gives the number of Places of Worship of each Denomination :—

SECT.	No. of Places of Worship.	Accommodation.
Roman Catholic	61	18,544
Anglican	50	10,540
Wesleyan	13	4,230
Presbyterian	8	2,375
Baptist	22	1,112
TOTAL...	154	36,801

The Christian population of the Island was estimated to be 170,000.

Education.– Primary.

16. The total expenditure on Elementary Education amounted to £32,756 as follows :—

Government Schools	£10,417
Assisted Schools	17,338
Training Schools	1,929
Administration, etc.	3,072
TOTAL	£32,756

The cost to the Government of each scholar in average attendance was, in Government Schools, £2 6*s.* 6*d.* and in Assisted Schools £1 14*s.* 7*d.*

17. The following Table gives a summary of the attendance :—

—	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on Roll.	Average Attendance.
ASSISTED SCHOOLS :			
Roman Catholic	56	7,175	4,579
Church of England	31	4,833	3,120
Presbyterian (Canadian Mission) Indian.	38	3,041	1,888
Wesleyan	4	648	439
TOTAL	129	15,697	10,026
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS	60	6,783	4.478
GRAND TOTAL	189	22,480	14,504

Secondary.

18. There are two schools for secondary education. The Queen's Royal College, which is a Government Institution and undenominational, had 89 pupils, while the St. Mary's College, which is Roman Catholic, had 180 pupils.

Imports and Exports.

19. The following table gives the figures relating to the Imports and Exports for 1896 and the four previous years :--

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Total Value.	Value exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1892	2,089,380	1,861,027	2,258,063	2,005,277
1893	2,270,885	1,987,071	2,320,824	1,941,171
1894	2,152,883	1,869,330	2,000,748	1,726,963
1895	2,276,864	2,040,872	2,065,104	1,791,867
1896	2,463,525	2,188,189	2,165,820	1,896,748

20. The following tables give the value and direction of trade during the years 1895 and 1896 :—

Imports.

FROM	1896.	1895.
	£	£
United Kingdom	978,565	988,553
British Colonies	241,438	253,095
United States of America	458,440	443,477
Venezuela	524,042	395,788
Other Foreign Countries	261,040	195,951
TOTAL	2,463,525	2,276,864

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1896.

Exports.

To	1896.	1895.
	£	£
United Kingdom	943,888	907,493
British Colonies	40,129	56,558
United States of America	669,950	563,912
Venezuela	209,727	189,636
Other Foreign Countries	302,126	347,505
TOTAL	2,165,820	2,065,104

21. The class of Imports and Exports were as follows during the year 1896 :—

—	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	£	£
Live Animals, Food and Drink	939,847	1,426,322
Raw Material	184,444	255,721
Manufactured Articles	1,063,898	214,705
Coin and Bullion	275,336	269,072
TOTAL	2,463,525	2,165,820

22. The following table gives the total quantities and values of the more important staples exported during the last five years :—

YEAR.	SUGAR.		COCOA.		ASPHALT.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	tons.	£
1892	110.583,154	675,342	25,041,635	648,103	112,224	121,631
1893	101,140,361	757,937	19,106,553	535,055	90,203	98,572
1894	104,986,406	598,010	21,608,384	587,564	99,192	112,401
1895	122,353,755	596,415	29,458,813	620,634	86,148	97,318
1896	120,562,942	700,347	23,481,848	452.141	96,385	106,920

23. The directions in which the staples of the Island were exported, and their values, were as follows :—

—	United Kingdom.	France.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar	432,398	...	257,385	10,564	700,347
Molasses	5,911	...	...	30,577	36,488
Rum	5,696	...	11	193	5,900
Cocoa	178,697	164,164	87,951	21,329	452,141
Coconuts	24,013	...	1,340	844	26,197
Asphalt	6,508	4,656	74,334	21,422	106,920
Bitters	8,633	523	11,512	10,978	31,646
TOTAL ...	661,856	169,343	432,533	95,907	1,359,639

Shipping.

24. The number of vessels entered and cleared during 1896, was 5,632, with a total tonnage of 1,242,278.

25. The following tables show the countries from which vessels arrived, and to which they departed :—

Entered.

FROM	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	29	11,655	71	109,021	100	120,676
United States of America ...	39	19,174	30	43,440	69	62,614
British North America	36	4,519	12	14,049	48	18,568
British West Indies and British Guiana.	600	38,508	152	170,593	752	209,101
Venezuela	1,563	16,449	129	100,678	1,692	117,127
Other countries	113	37,514	43	57,641	156	95,155
TOTAL	2,380	127,819	437	495,422	2,817	623,241

Cleared.

To	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom	57	21,465	16	20,517	73	41,982
United States of America ...	63	37,121	27	37.475	90	74,596
British North America	15	2,715	12	14,119	27	16,834
British West Indies and British Guiana.	564	20,298	177	195,649	741	215,947
French West Indies	51	5,104	17	25,546	68	30,650
Venezuela	1,574	18,960	172	182,223	1,746	201,183
Other countries	54	20,435	16	17,410	70	37,845
TOTAL	2,378	126,098	437	492.939	2,815	619,037

26. The nationality of the vessels which entered is shown in the following table :—

NATIONALITY.	SAILING.		STEAM.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	643	41,399	259	345,190	902	386,589
French	25	2,862	57	72.121	82	74,983
United States	64	34,258	27	4,031	91	38,289
Venezuela	1,539	13,656	56	33.010	1,595	46,666
Dutch	16	2,106	33	35,622	49	37,728
Norwegian...	27	9,182	2	2,095	29	11,277
Other countries	66	24,356	3	3,353	69	27,709
TOTAL	2,380	127,819	437	495,422	2,817	623,241

Crown Lands.

27. The total area of the Colony is estimated at 1,120,000 acres. Of this 438,234 acres have been alienated, while there still remains 681,766 acres of Crown Land. The upset price of Crown Land is 30*s*. per acre which covers cost of survey and fees. During the year 407 grants were made, all under 100 acres, containing 4,390 acres. Forty-four village lots were also sold.

Agriculture.

28. The acreage under cultivation is estimated at 200,000 acres, made up as follows :—

Sugar Cane	58,500 acres.
Cocoa	97,000 „
Coffee	1,000 „
Coconuts	14,000 „
Provisions	13,500 „
Pastures	10,000 „
Other products	6,000 „

Criminal Statistics.

29. The number of offences reported to the Police was 19,279, against 18,238 during the year 1895. 22,820 persons were apprehended by the Police, or summoned before the Magistrates, of whom 13,978 were summarily convicted, and 141 committed for trial at the Sessions. Of the latter 126 were convicted.

30. The following table compares the state of crime during the last 4 years :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Offences	16,831	15,779	18,238	19,279
Apprehensions	19,793	20,468	21,037	22,820
Convictions by the Magistrate	11,549	12,262	12,892	13,978
In Superior Courts	117	115	106	75

31. The large increase in the number of convictions by the Magistrate is due to the stringent enforcement of the laws regarding the desertion of Indian immigrants and the licensing of dogs.

Gaols and Prisons.

32. There are three prisons—the Royal Gaol, Carrera Island, and the Female Prison. The royal Gaol is in the centre of the town and is the head quarters where all prisoners are received. Carrera Island is an island in the Gulf of Paria where there are extensive quarries. To this all except short sentence prisoners are sent. In both these prisons the separate system is in force. The third prison is part of the old Military Barracks and is used as a Female Prison. The daily average during the year was as follows :—

Royal Gaol	226
Carrera Island	158
Female Prison	46
Total	470

Meteorological.

33. The highest temperature recorded at the Botanical Gardens, St. Anne's, during the year 1896, was 91·1 in May, the lowest was 66·7 in February. The mean annual temperature was 79·07.

February was the driest month, with a rainfall of ·88 inches. In June most rain fell—10·29 inches. The total rainfall for the year was 66·45 inches. The average rainfall for the last five years—1892 to 1896, was 72·92, while the average for 33 years to 1894, was 67·5 inches. The mean daily height of the Barometer, reduced readings, was 29·956 inches.

Savings Banks.

34. There are ten branches of the Savings Bank in the Colony.

The balance in deposit on 1st January, 1896, was	£198,992
The deposits during the year were ...	169,705
Total	£368,697
The withdrawals during the year were	£138,945
Leaving as due to depositors	£229,752

Of this £188,117 is invested in English Funds and Colonial Inscribed Stock, the remainder being cash in hand to meet current transactions.

The number of depositors on the 31st December, was 10,768, being an increase of 576 over the number of the previous year, and being in the proportion of 1 in 23 of the population.

An amending Ordinance was enacted during the year, which provides among other things for raising the limit of interest bearing deposits from £300 to £500 for ordinary depositors; and for an increase of the amount from £50 to £300, for which appointments can be made.

Friendly Societies.

35. There are 69 registered Friendly Societies, containing 7,529 members and holding funds amounting to £4,544.

Hospitals and Asylums.

36. The following tables give a return of the Government Institutions under this head with the number of inmates on the 31st December, 1896, and the cost of upkeep for the year. This cost does not include the Medical Staff, whose emoluments for the year amounted to £17,691 :—

Hospitals.

——	Number of Inmates on 31st December, 1896.	Cost, exclusive of Medical Staff.
		£
Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain	628	13,959
San Fernando Hospital	221	5,988
St. Joseph District Hospital	32	700
Tacarigua Hospital	29	712
Arima Hospital...	23	683
Chaguanas Hospital	18	588
Couva Hospital	42	751
Princes Town Hospital	29	579
Cedros Hospital...	16	415
Mayaro Temporary Hospital	...	77
TOTAL	1,038	24,452

Asylums.

——	Number of Inmates on 31st December, 1896.	Cost, exclusive of Medical Staff.
		£
Lunatic Asylum	407	7,422
Leper Asylum	218	4,879
House of Refuge and San Fernando Almshouse	245	4,230
TOTAL	870	16,531

37. Total Expenditure of the Medical Department for 1896.

Medical Staff	£17,691
Clerical and Store Staff	1,458
Hospitals	24,452
Asylums	16,531
Vaccination	1,381
Various	3,290
Total	£64,803

Hospitals.

38.

The number remaining in the Hospitals on 31st December, 1895		914
Number admitted during the year 1896 ...		14,712
Total number treated during the year		15,626
Number discharged	13,003	
„ died	1,585	
		14,588
„ remaining on 31st December, 1896		1,038
Daily average throughout the year ...		977
Percentage of deaths on number treated ...		10·14

There was a marked increase in the number of admissions during the months August to January over the remaining six months. This may be accounted for by the fact that these months are generally wet and also that work is not so plentiful or so highly paid.

39. The following is an abstract of Diseases treated in Hospital during the year 1896 :—

DISEASE.	TOTAL.	
	Discharged.	Died.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.		
Specific :		
a. Febrile Group	2,528	141
b. Dependent on external agents other than Morbid Poison	125	7
c. Developmental Diseases	439	169
d. Not classified	2,443	363
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.		
1. Nervous System	332	81
2. Eye	388	...
3. Ear	19	1
4. Nose	26	2
5. Circulatory System	108	65
6. Respiratory „	730	135
7. Digestive „	1,593	492

DISEASE.	TOTAL.	
	Discharged.	Died.
8. Lymphatic System	48	...
9. Thyroid Body	...	...
10. Urinary System	172	74
11. Generative System	518	8
a. Affections connected with Pregnancy	196	2
b. Affections connected with Parturition	9	1
c. Affections consequent on Parturition	7	...
d. Diseases of the Female Breast	6	...
12. Organs of Locomotion	97	5
13. Connective Tissue	289	2
14. Skin	1,245	10
Poisons	40	1
Injuries	876	26
No Appreciable Disease	769	...
Total	13,003	1,585

40. The following are the most noticeable diseases in the above table :—

DISEASE.	Discharged.	Died.
Measles	68	2
Influenza	33	...
Typho-malarial fever	44	14
Yellow Fever	...	1
Malarial Fever :		
Intermittent	1,124	6
Remittent	531	68
Remittent Bilious	10	5
Malarial cachexia	160	9
Phthisis Pulmonalis	204	186
Anœmia...	1,303	148
Bronchitis	469	49
Pneumonia	79	57
Dysentery	377	151
Diarrhœa	465	270
Snake Bite	4	1
Scorpion Bite	11	...
Fish "	3	...
Dog "	5	...

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1896.

41. The following are the birth-places of those treated in the Hospitals :—

BIRTHPLACE.	Number.
Barbados	2,018
Grenada	421
St. Vincent	755
Trinidad	4,808
Tobago	407
Venezuela	181
India	4,698
Various	2,338
TOTAL	15,626

Lunatic Asylum.

42. Number remaining on 31st December 1895 ...		378
„ admitted during 1896		115
		493
„ discharged	43	
„ died	43	
		86
„ remaining on 31st December, 1896 ...		407
Daily average		378
Percentage of deaths on number resident ...		11·37
„ of recoveries on number resident...		30·43

43. The following is the nationality of patients admitted during 1896 :—

Birthplace.	*Number.*
Barbados	11
India	33
Trinidad	49
Various	22
TOTAL	115

44. A very fine new Lunatic Asylum is in an advanced stage of building.

Leper Asylum.

45. This institution has been considerably enlarged and improved during the year. New quarters for the nursing sisters, two chapels for the Anglican and Roman Catholic services respectively, and two new Wards, were built.

Number remaining on 31st December, 1895 ...		209
„ admitted during 1896		44
		253
„ discharged	4	
„ died	31	
		35
„ remaining on 31st December, 1896 ...		218
Percentage of deaths on numbers treated ...		12

House of Refuge and San Fernando Alms House.

46. These Institutions are of the nature of work-houses in England. To them are sent those who have no friends and are unable to support themselves.

Number in House of Refuge		225
„ in San Fernando Alms House		20
		245
Number remaining on 31st December, 1895 ...		266
„ admitted during 1896		75
		341
Number discharged	28	
„ died	68	
		96
Number remaining on 31st December, 1896 ...		245

The average age of those who died at the House of Refuge was 68.

Yaws.

47. An Ordinance to provide for the treatment of Yaws came into force in September. It was feared that this disease was on the increase. The Ordinance provided for the establishment of Dispensaries in the districts most affected, and for the compulsory attendance of patients.

Number treated during four months	705
„ cured „ „ „	260
„ improved „ „ „	350

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1896.

Vaccination.

48.

Number of births during 1896	8,175
„ of Vaccinations	5,995
Percentage of Vaccinations	73·

Paupers.

49. Persons certified to be paupers by a responsible officer are entitled to medical attendance free. If a "Poverty Certificate" is given a very small fee is charged.

Number of Pauper Certificates issued during 1896	18,028
Number of Poverty Certificates issued during 1896	7,770
Total	25,798
Number treated as Out-patients	21,908
„ sent to Hospital	3,861
„ „ House of Refuge... ...	28
„ „ Leper Asylum	1
	25,798

Public Health.

50. On the whole the health of the Colony for the past year was satisfactory. With the exception of measles and a slight epidemic of influenza the health condition presented no features calling for special comment. The death rate was 26·5 per 1,000.

Tobago.

51. The report on the Tobago portion of this Blue Book, written by the acting Commissioner (Hon. S. W. Knaggs), is attached.

General.

52. The year under review was uneventful. The health of the Island was good. The agricultural depression continued, and towards the close of the year became more acute, especially with regard to the sugar industry. Satisfactory progress was made on the extensive public works which had been commenced in the year 1895.

In spite of the depression in agriculture the revenue of the Colony was satisfactory, and the cash balance in the Treasury was increased by £23,870 being on the 31st December, £106,074.

C. C. KNOLLYS,
Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
17th June, 1897.

REPORT ON THE TOBAGO BLUE BOOK.

ON the 31st December, 1896, there was a balance of £2,580 in the Treasury Chest. This, however, included funds advanced by the Crown Agents on account of the loan; and the actual cash balance of the Colony on that date was £962.

The Revenue actually received was £9,321, which was £871 in excess of the Estimate, and £730 in excess of the Revenue of 1895.

The total expenditure from general revenue during the year was £9,269 or £819 more than was estimated: this amount was expended on unforeseen services such as Vaccination, Post Office, and the repair of the roads damaged by the heavy rains during November.

Assets and Liabilities.

The Assets on the 31st December were £6,890 and the Liabilities £10,937, shewing a debit of £4,047. This may not be considered a very satisfactory balance sheet, but this excess of liabilities over assets shows a reduction of £425 on the figures of 1895.

£5,000 is still due to Trinidad, on which the interest at 4°/o is duly paid.

Legislation.

Only four Regulations were passed by the Financial Board in 1896. None of these are of sufficient importance to require special notice.

Civil Establishment.

Advantage was taken of the removal of the Stipendiary Magistrate, and of the transfer to Trinidad of Mr. H. H. Sealy, the Auditor and Sub-Registrar, to amalgamate these offices, and Mr. J. C. O'Halloran, of the Bahamas Service, was appointed to them in December. In the interim the duties of Stipendiary Magistrate were performed by Major E. B. Walker, Barrister-at-Law.

Imports.

The total Imports were £13,932, a trifling increase on the amount shewn in 1895. As Mr. Low has pointed out in previous reports, these figures do not, it is believed, represent the actual amount of goods coming into Tobago.

Export.

The value of the total Exports shewn amounts only to £9,336. To this, however, must be added a sum of £12,000, the estimated value of the trade between this Island and Trinidad. Owing to the depressed condition of the Sugar market the exportation of that product is diminishing every year, and the general outlook of the industry is by no means cheering.

Criminal Statistics.

The total number of cases reported in 1896 was 588, or 104 more than the previous year. These figures do not, however, mean that there was an increase of crime, but merely that the police have been vigorously prosecuting the owners of unlicensed guns, dogs, &c. There was only one indictment in the Supreme Court during the year for larceny.

Crown Lands.

The peasants have not come forward to purchase these lands as readily as was anticipated, the fact being that they find it much easier to work portions of estate lands on the Metayer System—which really means primarily a vegetable garden and then the growing (it cannot be termed cultivation) of indifferent canes enough to produce two or three barrels of coarse sugar for their use during the remainder of the year.

Loan.

The expenditure under the Loan, on account of which a sum of £4,500 has been advanced by the Crown Agents, has not proceeded as rapidly as was anticipated, the cost of the works executed to the 31st December having amounted only to £2,580. The gradual expenditure of the money, however, enables a closer supervision to be exercised over it, and is in other respects better for the Island. The roads in all directions show evidence of the judicious manner in which the works are being carried out.

General Remarks.

It is but fair to the Commissioner (the Honourable W. Low) to state that on my assumption of office on the 1st instant I found the Blue Book already prepared, and to explain that the foregoing report has been drawn up from notes left by him which he was unable, in consequence of the state of his health at the time of his departure on leave, to complete.

The health of the Island continued good during 1896, and there is no disease of an unusual or epidemic nature to chronicle.

The continued depression in the staple industry (Sugar) necessitated the most rigid economy in all the departments of the service, and there seems to be but little hope of an immediate improvement in this, although the Usine St. Marie, established in the Sandy Point district by Mr. W. S. Kernahan of Trinidad, has made an apparently successful departure in a new direction. It is to be hoped that if success continues to attend his efforts, the low terms on which good land can be acquired here, the light land tax of five pence an acre, and the possibility of obtaining cheap, though not always reliable, labour, will induce others to turn their attention to this Island.

As regards the material prosperity of the Island, I see nothing to fear for the future when the comparative comfort of the labourers, who are in the majority of cases peasant proprietors, is considered.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1896.

The larger land-owners and merchants, and as a consequence the Treasury, which mainly depends upon their contributions, may feel the pinch of the times, but the labourer with his small holding and his few head of stock, supplemented by occasional spells of work on the estates or public roads, finds his existence an easy one. It is this class which contributes chiefly towards the export trade to the sister Island, the particulars of which are given below.

MEMO of Coasting trade between Tobago and Trinidad during 1896.

Articles.	*No.*	*Estimated Value.*
		£
Hogsheads, Sugar	45¾	274
Puncheons, Molasses	104½	157
" Rum	...	...
Coconuts	210,520	211
Bags, Cocoa	450	1,350
Bags, Vegetables, Yams, &c.	5,112	1,278
Other Vegetable Products	530	133
Packages, Fruit	28	14
Dozen Poultry	1,453	1,089
" Eggs	12,526	626
Turtles	27	27
Gallons Coconut Oil	6,211	932
Bags, Charcoal	12	2
Pieces, Cedar	36	10
Asses	6	18
Cattle	586	2,344
Dogs	52	26
Goats	2,153	861
Horses	65	780
Mules	1	20
Pigs	1,774	1,064
Sheep	338	254
Bunches, Plantains	11,476	574
		£12,044

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1896.

Of course, as Mr. Low has pointed out in a previous report on this subject, the trade is hampered with great difficulties, and the producers have, at no inconsiderable expense, to carry themselves and their stock, &c., to Trinidad, on the chance of making a profitable sale. It is somewhat a matter for surprise that, considering the extent to which the trade has developed, one of the enterprising merchants of Port-of-Spain has not been induced to establish a branch house here with the object of tapping the business at its source. Under such circumstances the trade would no doubt soon increase to yet larger proportions.

No very great strides appear to have been made during the year in the extended cultivation of cocoa, and the services of the Cocoa Instructor were not at first in much requisition, but I am pleased to be able to report that the peasantry have latterly shown more signs of interest in the matter, and a greater desire to avail themselves of, and to profit by, the Instructor's advice. One or two of the larger landed proprietors have lately been extending their horse-breeding operations, and it is hoped that the result of this will be apparent before long in the increased exportation.

The population of Tobago on the 31st December, 1896, was estimated at 20,463.

S. W. KNAGGS,
Acting Commissioner.

TOBAGO,
26th April, 1897.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 241.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1897.

(For Report for 1896, *see* No. 201.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty
September, 1898.

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1898.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
213	St. Helena	1896
214	Seychelles	"
215	Mauritius	"
216	Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands	1897
217	Fiji	1896
218	Ceylon	"
219	Lagos	"
220	Gold Coast	"
221	Labuan	"
222	British Guiana	1896–97
223	Rodrigues	1896
224	Basutoland	1896–97
225	Jamaica	"
226	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
227	Leeward Islands	1896
228	Bermuda	1897
229	Gambia	"
230	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
231	Barbados	"
232	Lagos	"
233	St. Vincent	"
234	Sierra Leone	"
235	Falkland Islands	"
236	Straits Settlements	"
237	British New Guinea	1896–97
238	Bahamas	1897
239	St. Lucia	"
240	St. Helena	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.

No. 241.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1897.

(For Report for 1896, *see* No. 201.)

ACTING-GOVERNOR SIR C. C. KNOLLYS to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Trinidad,
10th August, 1898.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Book for 1897, and to make the following Annual Report upon the Colony for that year.

TAXES AND DUTIES.

2. The following changes have been made in the Customs duties levied on imports into the Colony :—

(*a*) The admission free of duty of goods imported by Foreign Consuls for the official use of their Consulates.

(*b*) The prohibition of the importation of tobacco extracts.

(*c*) Exemption from duty of packages or coverings of articles imported ; all articles passed by the Collector of Customs as the personal baggage or household effects of passengers ; and all professional apparatus and workmen's tools brought in by passengers for their own use.

(*d*) The substitution of the following tariff for that imposed under Section 3 of Ordinance No. 18 of 1895 :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Varnish or polish containing methylated spirits, and admitted as such by the Collector of Customs, the gallon ...	0	1	6
Spirituous preparations admitted by the Collector of Customs as medicinal, the gallon	0	5	0

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.
1897.

	£	s.	d.
Liqueurs, cordials and other spirituous preparations (except perfumed spirits) in bottle if entered on the first entry thereof in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested, the gallon	0	12	6
Perfumed spirits, the gallon	0	15	0
All other spirits, liqueurs, cordials and spirituous preparations (including naphtha or methylic alcohol purified so as to be potable) not exceeding the strength of proof, the gallon ...	0	10	6
And in addition for every degree of strength above proof, the gallon ...	0	0	1
Wines, sparkling, the gallon	0	6	0
All other wines in bottle, containing less than 42 degrees of proof spirit, the gallon	0	3	3
And for every degree of strength above 42 degrees, the gallon	0	0	3
Wines in wood containing less than the following rates of proof spirit, viz. :—			
23 degrees, the gallon	0	1	3
32 " "	0	1	9
42 " "	0	3	3
And an additional duty for every degree of strength above 42 degrees, the gallon	0	0	3

There has been no change in taxes during the year.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

3. The revenue for the year 1897 was £611,434, and the expenditure £622,364. Of this £31,872 was for unusual expenditure on public works.

The following table compares the revenue and expenditure for the last five years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1893	549,398	530,348
1894	585,905	537,775
1895	598,884	605,514
1896	618,332	594,462
1897	611,434	622,364

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	£
4. The Assets of the Colony on the 31st December, 1897, were	405,090
The Liabilities, excluding the Public Debt, were	313,170
showing a balance in favour of the Colony of ...	£91,920

in addition to stores in stock the value of which is estimated at £27,595.

PUBLIC DEBT.

5. During 1897, Debentures amounting to £4,020 were paid off, leaving the Public Debt at £916,518, as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
1. (*a*) Railway Debenture Debt	111,039	0	2½
(*b*) Public Works and Road Extension and Railway Debt (4 per cent. Inscribed Stock)	413,380	4	5
2. Port-of-Spain Water Works Ordinance 3 of 1883...	—		
3. Railway Extension and Public Works Further Loan	392,099	6	7
Total Public Debt outstanding ...	£916,518	11	2½

LEGISLATION.

6. The legislation of the year consisted of 24 Ordinances, the principal of which were those relating to Immigration.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

7. The chief official changes were the arrival in the Colony of, and assumption of the Government by, Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., on the 2nd of June, up to which date the Government had been administered by me. Mr. G. L. Garcia, Q.C., Attorney-General, died on the 19th of October, and on the 13th December Mr. N. Nathan, Q.C., was appointed to succeed him. Mr. Vincent Brown, Q.C., Solicitor-General, acted as Attorney-General during the whole year to the 13th December. Mr. T. A. Thompson succeeded the late Mr. C. F. Monier-Williams in the office of Registrar of the Supreme Court and Marshal.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1897.

PENSIONS.

8. The pension list amounted to the total of £14,640, being £533 in excess of that for the preceding year.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

General Population.

9. Estimated population at the end of 1896 ...		246,173
Births registered in 1897	7,927	
Deaths registered in 1897	7,091	
Natural increase		836
Arrivals recorded by the Harbour Master in 1897	21,079	
Departures recorded by the Harbour Master in 1897	15,544	
Increase by immigration		5,535
Estimated population at the end of 1897		252,544

East Indian Population.

10. The estimated number of East Indians at the end of 1896, was		81,973
Registered births during 1897	2,509	
„ deaths „ „	2,563	
Natural decrease		54
		81,919
Immigrants from India	1,860	
Emigrants to India	747	
Increase by immigration		1,113
Total number of East Indians on 31st December, 1897		83,032
Population other than East Indian		169,512
Total		252,544

11. Of the total number of births registered 4,005 were males and 3,922 females. This gives a birth-rate of 31·8 per 1,000 compared with 33·7 and 34·8 for 1896 and 1895 respectively.

12. The illegitimate birth-rate, on the general births, was 59·2, as against 58·1 for each of the two previous years, and on the East Indian births 79·2.

13. The percentage of still births was—

General births	6·9
East Indian	10·7

14. The deaths—3,989 males and 3,102 females—give a death-rate for 1897 of 25·3 per 1,000. One-fourth of the total number of deaths occurred among children of two years of age and under.

14 males and 16 females reached the age of 95 and upwards. 18 of these were centenarians, the birth-place of 8 of whom is registered as Trinidad.

IMMIGRATION.

15. During 1897, 1,165 men, 607 women, 43 boys, 20 girls and 43 infants, making a total of 1,878 souls, embarked at Calcutta for Trinidad. Of these 27 paid their own passages and brought with them, besides jewellery, the sum of £487.

The East Indian population is estimated to have been 83,032 on the 31st of December, 1897, and the number of indentured immigrants on estates was 9,636.

On the 24th of September the return ship left Trinidad for Calcutta taking 442 men, 164 women, 60 boys, 65 girls and 16 infants. The amount deposited by these return immigrants for remittance to India was £7,091.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

16. The following table gives the number of places of worship of each denomination :—

Sect.	No. of Places of Worship.	Accommodation.
Roman Catholic	60	18,544
Anglican	51	10,540
Wesleyan	15	4,230
Presbyterian	8*	2,375
Baptist	16	Not given.

---

* Also 59 chapels are returned with accommodation for 2,120 persons.

The amount voted under this head was £10,600 and was distributed as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Church of England	3,917	0	0
Roman Catholic Church	6,155	10	0
Wesleyan body	527	10	0
Total	£10,600	0	0

EDUCATION.

17. *Primary.*—The expenditure on elementary education amounted to £33,896, and was incurred under the following heads :—

	£
Government Schools	10,166
Assisted Schools	18,839
Government Training Schools	1,121
Assisted " "	673
Administration	3,097
Total	£33,896

In addition to the above expenditure on Government Schools, a sum of £1,358 was spent by the Public Works Department in repairs and alterations to school buildings.

The expenditure for 1897 exceeded that for 1896 by the sum of £1,140.

The excess is accounted for by the increase in the number of schools under the control of the Board of Education.

18. The reimbursements to the Revenue amounted to £1,524, made up as follows :—

	£
Contribution from Borough Council of Port-of-Spain.	500
Fees paid by scholars in Government Schools and amount received for the sale of needlework	1,024

19. The cost to the Government of each scholar in average daily attendance was, in Government Schools, £2 7*s.* 9*d.*, and in Assisted Schools, £1 14*s.* 11*d.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1897.

20. The following table gives a summary of the attendance :—

—	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars on Roll.	Average Attendance.
ASSISTED SCHOOLS :			
Roman Catholic	59	7,686	4,844
Church of England	34	5,257	3,319
Presbyterian (Canadian Mission) ...	42	3,584	2,109
Wesleyan	4	788	465
Moravian	1	78	50
Totals, Assisted Schools	140	17,393	10,797
„ Government Schools ...	56	6,558	4,258
Totals, all Schools	196	23,951	15,055

21. *Secondary.*—The two schools for secondary education are the Queen's Royal College which is a Government institution, undenominational and with 91 students ; and the St. Mary's College, which is a private institution, assisted by the Government, Roman Catholic, with 195 students. Four scholarships, each of the annual value of £150 tenable for three years, at some European University, are offered, subject to the rules and regulations governing their grant, to the students of both colleges who attain the highest places in one of the Honour Divisions of the Cambridge Senior Local Examinations.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

22. The figures relating to the imports and exports for 1897 and the four previous years are shown in the following table :—

Year.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Total Value.	Value exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1893	2,270,885	1,987,071	2,320,824	1,941,171
1894	2,152,883	1,869,330	2,000,748	1,726,963
1895	2,276,864	2,040,872	2,065,104	1,791,867
1896	2,463,525	2,188,189	2,165,820	1,896,748
1897	2,161,231	1,992,537	1,994,926	1,823,818

23. The value and direction of trade during the years 1896 and 1897, was—

Imports.

From	1896.	1897.
	£	£
United Kingdom	978,565	857,857
British Colonies	241,438	201,779
United States of America ...	458,440	450,664
Venezuela	524,042	462,697
Other Foreign Countries ...	261,040	188,234
Total	2,463,525	2,161,231

Exports.

To	1896.	1897.
	£	£
United Kingdom	943,888	713,540
British Colonies	40,129	41,346
United States of America ...	669,950	628,264
Venezuela	209,727	254,760
Other Foreign Countries ...	302,126	357,016
Total	2,165,820	1,994,926

24. The class of imports and exports was as follows during 1897 :—

—	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	£	£
Live Animals, Food and Drink	901,941	1,328,502
Raw Material	129,381	241,005
Manufactured Articles ...	961,215	254,311
Coin and Bullion	168,694	171,108
Total	2,161,231	1,994,926

25. The total quantities and values of the more important staples exported during the last five years were—

Year.	Sugar.		Cocoa.		Asphalt.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	Tons.	£
1893	101,140,361	757,937	19,106,553	535,055	90,203	98,572
1894	104,986,406	598,010	21,608,384	587,564	99,192	112,401
1895	122,353,755	596,415	29,458,813	620,634	86,148	97,318
1896	120,562,942	700,347	23,481,848	452,141	96,385	106,920
1897	110,026,245	537,107	23,840,665	532,123	124,672	138,801

26. The directions in which the staples of the Island were exported and their values were as follows :—

—	United Kingdom.	France.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar	272,212	—	259,421	5,474	537,107
Molasses	1,823	150	826	14,192	16,991
Rum	5,932	—	—	149	6,081
Cocoa	154,956	198,091	147,165	31,911	532,123
Coconuts... ...	20,275	4	3,012	1,199	24,490
Asphalt	8,304	3,360	95,736	31,401	138,801
Bitters	10,510	530	17,183	11,883	40,106
Total ...	474,012	202,135	523,343	96,209	1,295,699

SHIPPING.

27. During 1897, 2,916 vessels, with a total tonnage of 673,323 entered, and 2,908, with a total tonnage of 667,673 cleared.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1897.

The following tables show the countries from which vessels arrived, and to which they departed :—

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	39	19,199	85	127,215	124	146,414
United States of America.	93	45,805	30	39,937	123	85,742
British North America	29	3,220	10	11,752	39	14,972
British West Indies and British Guiana.	552	33,966	139	170,269	691	204,235
Venezuela	1,677	16,943	142	126,131	1,819	143,074
Other countries ...	72	20,821	48	58,065	120	78,886
Total	2,462	139,954	454	533,369	2,916	673,323

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	56	22,630	17	22,981	73	45,611
United States of America.	118	60,139	46	59,875	164	120,014
British North America	9	1,254	10	11,204	19	12,458
British West Indies and British Guiana.	536	23,203	161	191,026	697	214,229
French West Indies...	27	4,392	21	27,247	48	31,639
Venezuela	1,677	16,120	184	207,533	1,861	223,653
Other countries ...	38	10,056	8	10,013	46	20,069
Total	2,461	137,794	447	529,879	2,908	667,673

28. The nationality of the vessels which entered is shown in the following table :—

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	596	38,573	258	361,208	854	399,781
French	5	679	52	64,301	57	64,980
United States ...	105	52,240	36	19,569	141	71,809
Venezuela	1,654	14,089	60	32,911	1,714	47,000
Dutch...	18	1,435	39	43,587	57	45,022
Norwegian	31	12,915	2	1,793	33	14,708
Other countries ...	53	20,023	7	10,000	60	30,023
Total	2,462	139,954	454	533,369	2,916	673,323

AGRICULTURE.

29. The acreage under cultivation is estimated at 200,000 acres, and is made up as follows :—

	Acres.
Sugar cane	57,000
Cocoa	98,000
Coffee	1,500
Coconuts	14,000
Provisions	13,500
Pastures	10,000
Other products	6,000

30. The nature of the produce grown or manufactured in the Colony in 1897, and the quantity of each product was—

Sugar	54,933 tons (crop of 1897)
Molasses	680,761 gallons.
Rum, (home consumption)	246,814 (proof gallons.)
„ (exported) ...	99,533 „ „
Cocoa	23,840,665 lbs.
Coconuts	11,649,138 in number.
Asphalt	124,672 tons.

The coffee grown in the Colony is chiefly used for home consumption, and the price is governed by the supply.

CROWN LANDS.

31. 4,690 acres of Crown Land were sold during 1897, realizing the sum of £5,474. This brings the total number of acres alienated to 442,924
and leaves ungranted 677,076

Total acreage of the Colony 1,120,000

Of 432 grants issued 2 were for 159 and 103 acres respectively. 67 village lots were sold. The upset price of Crown Land is £1 an acre and 10*s*. per acre to cover all fees and cost of survey.

GAOLS AND PRISONERS.

32. The total number of persons committed in 1897 was 4,877, against 4,583 in 1896, showing an increase of 294.

Of the above numbers there were committed for the purposes of—

——	During 1897.	During 1896.
Penal imprisonment	3,907	3,482
For debt	23	24
For safe custody till trial, or for want of security ...	947	1,077
Total	4,877	4,583

Of the number committed during 1897, 4,170 were men, 683 women and 24 juveniles.

33. The daily average at the three prisons of the Colony was—

——	In Prison.	On Sick List.
At the Royal Gaol	228	14
At Carrera's Depôt	171	11
At Female Prison...	41	—
Total	440	25

There were 18 deaths at the Royal Gaol, 3 of which were by judicial execution and 2 by suicide.

There were 27 deaths at Carrera's and 1 at the female prison.

	£	*s*.	*d*.
34. The total expenditure for prisons was ...	8,817	1	7½
Estimated value of prisoners' labour exclusive of that in service of prison ...	3,655	18	3½
Daily gross cost of each prisoner ...		1	1

The following is a comparison of expenditure and average number of prisoners for the last 5 years :—

Year.	Average number of Prisoners.		Expenditure.
	Males.	Females.	
			£ s. d.
1892	445	41	10,144 14 10½
1893	499	44	10,520 7 0
1894	509	50	10,517 10 0
1895	463	45	9,398 16 11½
1896	424	46	9,220 17 1
Average for 5 years ...	468	45	9,960 9 2¼
1897	399	41	8,817 1 7½
Below the average by...	69	4	1,143 7 6¾

Classified according to nationalities, the most striking figures are—

India ...	2,040	... being 430 more than 1896.
Trinidad ...	802	... „ 32 „
Venezuela	32	... „ 12 „
Barbados ...	382	... „ 10 less than 1896.
St. Vincent	110	... „ 16 „
Grenada ...	89	... „ 2 more than 1896.
Tobago ...	79	... „ 2 less than 1896.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

35. The number of offences reported to the police was 17,484 against 19,279 during the year 1896. 20,725 persons were apprehended by the police, or summoned before the magistrates, of whom 13,090 were summarily convicted, and 112 committed for trial at the sessions. Of the latter 72 were convicted.

The following table compares the state of crime during the last four years :—

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Offences	15,779	18,238	19,279	17,484
Apprehensions	20,468	21,037	22,820	20,725
Convictions by the Magistrate	12,262	12,892	13,978	13,090
In Superior Courts	115	106	75	72

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1897

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

36. A return showing the hospitals of the Colony with the number of inmates and the cost of upkeep, exclusive of medical staff, is subjoined :—

Institutions.	Daily Average No. of Diets Issued.	Cost exclusive of Medical Staff. £	s.	d.
Colonial Hospital	616	13,608	12	11
San Fernando Hospital	227	5,863	17	9
St. Joseph District Hospital	34	765	6	5½
Tacarigua Hospital	31	750	8	3
Arima Hospital	24	675	2	1½
Chaguanas Hospital	19	622	4	4
Couva Hospital	34	754	13	3
Princes Town Hospital	27	587	7	6
Cedros Hospital...	18	448	19	10
Total	1,030	23,076	12	5

37.—*Asylums.*

Institutions.	Daily Average No. of Diets.	Cost exclusive of Medical Staff. £	s.	d.
Lunatic Asylum	441	7,701	9	6¼
Leper Asylum	241	4,679	10	1½
House of Refuge	229	3,912	14	5½
San Fernando Alms-House	14	238	6	8½
Total	925	17,532	0	9¾

The San Fernando Alms-House was closed on the 2nd of October, and the patients transferred to the San Fernando Hospital.

38. The total expenditure of the medical department for 1897 was as follows :—

Institutions.	Salaries, &c.			Other Charges.			Total.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Medical Staff ...	17,974	2	11½	—			17,974	2	11½
Clerical and Store Staff.	1,421	19	1½	—			1,421	19	1½
HOSPITALS.									
Colonial Hospital ...	3,741	10	7	9,898	11	7	13,640	2	2
San Fernando Hospital.	1,682	12	0	4,428	1	2½	6,110	13	2½
St. Joseph District Hospital.	144	1	8	620	19	5½	765	1	1½
Tacarigua District Hospital.	130	15	6	638	16	0	769	11	6
Arima District Hospital.	182	5	0	484	11	4	666	16	4
Chaguanas District Hospital.	164	1	8	446	15	0½	610	16	8½
Couva District Hospital.	175	15	0	583	4	6½	758	19	6½
Princes Town District Hospital.	154	1	8	423	11	8½	577	13	4½
Cedros District Hospital.	100	15	0	344	17	0	445	12	0
Mayaro (Temporary) District Hospital.	22	10	0	83	1	0	105	11	0
ASYLUMS.									
Lunatic Asylum ...	2,238	8	6½	5,517	16	7½	7,756	5	2
Leper " ...	1,155	12	7	3,512	3	8½	4,667	16	3½
House of Refuge ...	949	3	4	2,979	4	7½	3,928	7	11½
Moruga Dispensary	110	0	0	39	18	10½	149	18	10½
Medical Expenses and for Paupers.	—			1,049	18	3½	1,049	18	3½
Miscellaneous Sanitary Expenses, Public Health.	1,593	0	0	105	15	7	1,698	15	7
Quarantine	255	0	0	184	17	5½	439	17	5½
Vaccination	—			1,454	12	7	1,454	12	7
Travelling Expenses Officers on special duty.	—			93	10	3	93	10	3
Office Contingencies	—			42	2	7½	42	2	7½
Yaws Dispensaries ...	186	1	8	281	3	7½	467	5	3½
Total	£32,381	16	3½	£33,213	13	1½	£65,595	9	5

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1897.

Hospitals.

39. The admissions, discharges, and deaths of patients during the year 1897, at the Colonial Hospital, San Fernando and District Hospitals were as follows :—

Total number remaining in hospitals on 31st December, 1896		1,038
Total number admitted during the year ended 31st December, 1897		16,132
Total number treated during 1897... ...		17,170
Number discharged during the year ended 31st December, 1897 ...	14,518	
Number died	1,807	
		16,325
Number remaining in hospitals on 31st December, 1897		845
Daily average number in hospitals on 31st December, 1897		1,006
Percentage of deaths on number treated during 1897		10·53

40. The following is an abstract of diseases treated in the various hospitals during 1897 :—

Disease.	Discharged.	Died.
I.—GENERAL DISEASES.		
SPECIFIC :		
(*a*) Febrile Group	3,406	197
(*b*) Dependent on external agents other than Morbid Poison.	378	34
(*c*) Developmental Diseases	617	157
(*d*) Not classified	2,703	462
II.—LOCAL DISEASES.		
1. Nervous System	372	89
2. Eye	301	—
3. Ear	63	1
4. Nose	30	1
5. Circulatory System	97	61
6. Respiratory „	673	121

Disease.	Discharged.	Died.
II.—LOCAL DISEASES—*cont.*		
7. Digestive System	1,609	518
8. Lymphatic „	61	2
9. Thyroid Body	—	—
10. Urinary System	198	92
11. Generative System	562	17
(*a*) Affections connected with Pregnancy	261	4
(*b*) Affections connected with Parturition	10	1
(*c*) Affections consequent on Parturition...	4	3
(*d*) Diseases of the Female Breast ...	11	—
12. Organs of Locomotion	106	1
13. Connective Tissue	313	2
14. Skin	1,138	4
Poisons	22	2
Injuries	796	38
No Appreciable Disease	787	—
Total	14,518	1,807

41. The most noticeable diseases in the above table are—

Disease.	Discharged.	Died.
Whooping Cough	52	8
Influenza	39	—
Enteric Fever	18	12
Typho-malarial fever	17	10
Malarial Fever :		
Intermittent Fever...	1,520	10
Remittent	925	102
Malarial cachexia	76	5

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1897.

Disease.	Discharged.	Died.
Rheumatism	437	5
Phthisis Pulmonalis	192	17
Anæmia	1,696	181
Bronchitis	439	36
Asthma	89	6
Pneumonia	60	60
Pleurisy	59	10
Dysentery	276	88
Diarrhœa	512	374

42. The following are the birth-places of the patients admitted to the hospitals :—

Birth-place.	Number.
India	4,943
Trinidad	4,940
Barbados	2,522
Windward Islands	1,492
Leeward Islands	516
Tobago	409
Venezuela	185
Various	1,125
Total	16,132

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

43. The number remaining on 31st December, 1896, was 407
" " admitted during 1897 ... 157
564
" " discharged 47
" " died 49
96
" " remaining on 31st December, 1897 468

The average number resident during the year was 439·73. Besides the lunatics resident in the Asylum there is a lunatic ward and an idiot ward at the House of Refuge, containing 49 patients.

The number of cases admitted was above the average, the increase being chiefly on the female side.

The death-rate was smaller than in the previous year, but the Medical Superintendent reports that there was much sickness throughout the year, cases of fever being very prevalent.

44. The nationality of the patients admitted was—

Birth-place.	Number.
Barbados	26
India	37
Trinidad	56
Various	38
Total	157

LEPER ASYLUM.

45. Number remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1896		218
Number admitted during 1897		52
Total number under treatment		270
Discharges in 1897	14	
Deaths in 1897	23	37
Number remaining in Asylum on 31st December, 1897		233
Death-rate		8

The number of admissions was about the average for past years.

During the year important improvements to the Asylum were in course of progress, the old building being re-roofed, and new floors and galleries built.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

46. The number remaining on the 31st December, 1896, was		184
Admitted during 1897		79
		263
Number discharged during 1897	36	
„ died ... „ „	56	92
Number remaining on 31st December, 1897 ...		171

The average age of those who died at the House of Refuge was, males 89·3, and females 69·9.

YAWS.

47. The Dispensaries for the treatment of Yaws cases and the districts in which they are situated are—

District.	Dispensary where situated.
Port-of-Spain...	Colonial Hospital.
San Fernando...	San Fernando Hospital.
Diego Martin	
Santa Cruz	
St. Joseph	District Hospital.
Tacarigua	" "
Arima	Garden Estate. District Hospital. D'Abadie. Cunapo. Tumpuna.
Mayaro	
Toco	Matelot. Grande Rivière. Matura. Toco.
Chaguanas	District Hospital.
Couva	Carapichaima. Exchange Village.
Pointe-à-Pierre	Claxton's Bay.
Gran Couva	D. M. Officer's Residence. Preysal Village.
Guaracara	D. M. Officer's Residence. Whitelands.
North Naparima	
South "	Picton Estate.
Savana Grande	
Oropuche	Siparia.
Indian Walk	D. M. Officer's Residence.
Cedros	District Hospital.
Bocas	

The total number of cases remaining on 31st December, 1896, was 389
The number of cases treated during 1897, was... 1,898
" " " cured " " ... 353
" " " remaining on 31st December, 1897 350
" " " missing was 114

The total expenditure for the year under this head was £467 5*s*. 3½*d*, made up as follows :—

	£	*s*.	*d*.
Medicines	221	15	4
Rent, Freight, &c.	59	8	3½
Dispensers, Attendants, &c.	186	1	8
	£467	5	3½

This disease continues to be prevalent in certain districts, but the dispensary system has certainly checked its increase.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

48. The general health of the Colony during 1897 was satisfactory. Mild epidemics of influenza and whooping cough prevailed for some months.

METEOROLOGICAL.

49. The meteorological results for 1897, taken at the Royal Botanic Gardens, show that the month of May was the hottest in the year, the temperature being recorded at 91·0. The lowest temperature was 67·6 in February. The mean annual temperature was 79·13.

The total rainfall for the year was 77·68 inches. Most rain fell in July, the gauge registering 13·88 inches.

The mean daily height of the barometer, reduced readings, was 29·962 inches.

SAVINGS BANK.

50. There are 10 Government Savings Banks open in the Colony, viz :—

Port-of-Spain with	5,559	Depositors.
San Fernando "	2,336	"
Arima "	899	"
St. Joseph "	272	"
Couva "	605	"
Tortuga "	274	"
Princes Town "	500	"
Cedros "	173	"
Mayaro "	218	"
Chaguanas "	100	"
Total	10,936	

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1897.

Of this number, 4,379 were East Indians, with a total amount to credit of £85,761.

	£
The balance in deposit on the 1st January, 1897, was	229,043
The deposits during the year, including interest added on 1st January, 1897, were	180,826
	£409,869
Withdrawals during 1897	177,929
Leaving as due to depositors	£231,940

Of this amount, £218,117 is invested in Colonial Inscribed Stock and English Funds, the remainder being cash in hand to meet current transactions.

TOBAGO.

51. I annex the report of the Commissioner of Tobago (the Hon. W. Low) on the portion of this Blue Book relating to that Island.

I have &c.,

C. C. KNOLLYS,

Acting Governor.

REPORT ON THE TOBAGO BLUE BOOK.

Trinidad and Tobago. 1897.

I have the honour to forward the Tobago Blue Book Returns and to report to His Excellency thereon.

At the close of 1897 there was in the Treasury Chest £1,325 0*s*. 4*d*. The total revenue during the year was £8,107 2*s*. 7*d*., or £297 17*s*. 5*d*. less than the estimate. The expenditure was £8,386 14*s*. 1*d*., or £164 6*s*. 3*d*. more than the estimate, thus leaving the Island £462 3*s*. 8*d*. to the bad. In addition to this must be noted the fact that of the sum of £4,500 raised by the Crown Agents for loan purposes and credited to Tobago in their current account, only £4,032 6*s*. 2*d*. had been actually expended on roads and buildings to 31st December.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The balance sheet for 1897 shows an excess of liabilities of £9,203 3*s*. 10*d*. The Assets at 31st December were £2,621 4*s*. 4*d*. as against liabilities amounting to a total of £11,824 8*s*. 2*d*. The sum of £4,500 raised by the Crown Agents during 1897 on account of the loan was carried to credit of Tobago to adjust their temporary advances. This sum has been included in the balance sheet. The whole of the amount of £4,500 had not been expended to 31st December as is shown under the head of revenue and expenditure.

LEGISLATION.

During the year six regulations were passed by the Financial Board. None of them were of a character demanding special report.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

The Commissioner was absent on leave for six months, and Mr. S. W. Knaggs, 1st Clerk in the office of the Colonial Secretary of Trinidad, acted during Mr. Low's absence.

IMPORTS.

The total imports appear to be £11,656 12*s*. 1*d*. This shows a decrease in the imports of £2,276, as compared with the amount in 1896.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1897.

EXPORTS.

The exports only amount to £4,968 5*s*. 4*d*., and if from this be taken £911 4*s*. 4*d*. "specie" the actual exports of "produce" of the Island would only be £4,057 1*s*., or less than half of the previous year's exports; but £14,433 9*s*. 3*d*. which represents the trade between Tobago and Trinidad during 1897 must be added to the first-mentioned figures. These figures require no comment to show the effect on the Island of the collapse of the sugar industry.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimated population at close of 1897 was 20,785 or an increase of 463 over the figures of 1896. This increase may be taken as a further tribute not only to the healthiness of the Island but to the facilities for easy living here.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

In 1897, 507 cases were reported. Of these 112 were for assaults and 47 for prædial larceny with 81 and 32 convictions respectively. There was a total of 376 convictions. The offences against the person were of a trifling nature. Five persons were indicted for this offence but only one was convicted by the Supreme Court. Prædial larceny—*i.e.* larceny principally of coconuts—is, as in most West Indian Islands, prevalent. There is no serious crime in the Island. "Other Offences" principally represents cases against owners of animals, &c., who have neglected to obtain licenses at the Treasury within the specified time.

CROWN LANDS.

In addition to the other difficulties the Island is now struggling against, the sale of Crown Lands is being retarded by having to compete against the abandoned sugar estates. These lands are being sold at 8*s*. to 10*s*. per acre plus survey fees. The owners of the estates are also only too glad to let the peasants have what land they require for provision grounds; and as human nature is the same everywhere the negro, whose wants are very small, cultivates part of an abandoned cane field with a sufficiency of vegetables for his immediate wants, and when this piece is exhausted he moves on to another spot. This system saves him the trouble of felling forest trees, and as most of the negroes are devoid of ambition, the consideration that a lot of the Crown Lands would in time become their own property, does not exercise an important influence.

LOAN.

Expenditure on roads is being conducted on the principle of reconstructing the worst portions of the principal roads and bye-ways. Thus every road receives a proportionate amount of attention: none are now really bad, many are really good, while some require very little repairs.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year 1897 Tobago maintained its well deserved reputation for being one of the healthiest of Her Majesty's West Indian Colonies. It is to be regretted that the well-to-do of Trinidad who can afford short absences from work do not resort to Tobago for rest and enjoyment of the pure air of this Island, and thus help to advertise the advantages of the poorer partner. Tobago is virtually even now a part of Trinidad; yet the richer Trinidadians prefer going further away. Were some effort made by the influential Trinidadians to bring to notice the salubrity of an Island within sight of theirs much good would result, not only to the people themselves but to the mutual friendly understanding which should exist between the two places.

Sugar is dead. Cocoa is being slowly planted in small quantities, but a judicious and liberal expenditure of capital is necessary to restore the Island to some degree of prosperity.

WM. LOW,
Commissioner.

23rd March, 1898.

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1898.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 272.

TRINIDAD.

REPORT FOR 1898.

(For Report for 1897, *see* No. 241.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
September, 1899.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained for a few pence from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
243	Malta	1897
244	Fiji	"
245	Hong Kong	"
246	Leeward Islands	"
247	Grenada	"
248	Gibraltar	"
249	Gold Coast	"
250	Mauritius and Rodrigues	"
251	British Solomon Islands	1897–98
252	Seychelles	1897
253	Labuan	"
254	Ceylon	"
255	Basutoland	1897–98
256	Newfoundland	1896–97
257	Cocos-Keeling and Christmas Islands ...	1898
258	British New Guinea	1897–98
259	Bermuda	1898
260	Niger.—West African Frontier Force ...	1897–98
261	Jamaica	"
262	Barbados	1898
263	Falkland Islands	"
264	Gambia	"
265	St. Helena	"
266	Leeward Islands	"
267	St. Lucia	"
268	Fiji	"
269	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
270	Malta	"
271	Gold Coast	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.

No. 272.

TRINIDAD.

Trinidad, 1898.

(For Report for 1897, *see* No. 241.)

Acting Governor Knollys to Mr. Chamberlain.

Government House,
31st July 1899.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Trinidad Blue Book for the year 1898 with my Report thereon. The Tobago returns are not yet ready, so I would not keep back the Trinidad Blue Book for them. Next year there will be no separate returns for Tobago, as all the returns will be for Trinidad and Tobago.

I have, &c.,

C. C. Knollys.

3586—800—8/99 Wt 21935 D & S—5 (B)

BLUE BOOK REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1898.

I.—FINANCIAL.

A.—GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

	£
1. The revenue for 1898 was	615,372
The expenditure for 1898 was	640,952
The balance on 31st December, 1898 was ...	64,326

The heads of Revenue and Expenditure, compared with those of 1898, will be found in Appendices A. and B.

2. The total revenue and expenditure for the last five years was :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1894	585,905	537,775
1895	598,884	605,514
1896	618,332	594,462
1897	611,434	622,364
1898	615,372	640,952

3. The revenue shows a steady increase year by year, such as would be expected as a result from the increased population, except in the year 1896, the exceptional increase being accounted for by the fact that in that year the shops and stores which had been burnt in the great fire of 1894 were completed and re-stocked, thereby abnormally swelling the Customs receipts.

4. The increase in the expenditure, also, is due to the progress of the Island. The chief increases, comparing the first with the last of the five years are under the following heads :—

		£
Charges on account of Public Debt—increase...		9,555
Post Office and Subsidies	„ ...	4,753
Medical and Poor Relief	„ ...	5,286
Education	„ ...	8,597
Government Railway	„ ...	26,942
Public Works and Roads	„ ...	49,333

Trinidad, 1898.

Schemes have been elaborated by which the expenditure for medical and education may be reduced.

5. The increase in population has been from 219,000 at the end of 1893 to 260,000 at the end of 1898, or 18·8 per cent. during the five years. The increase in revenue during the same period has been five per cent., and in expenditure 19 per cent. A variation in the rates of increase between revenue and expenditure might be expected from the nature of the immigration, the immigrants being almost entirely composed of the working classes, and many of them practically paupers. These, of course, spend little money, while they materially increase the cost of education, hospitals, and poor relief. The increase in expenditure, however, has chiefly occurred under the heads of Public Debt, Railways, and Public Works. The railways extensions and loans for various large works account for the first two, while the third is explained by the economy in repairs and necessary works which prevailed during the years 1891–94, necessitating increased expenditure later. The average expenditure on Public Works, including roads, during the years mentioned was £73,823, while during the three previous years the average had been £86,543, and during the years 1896–98, £116,488. The Government buildings are now in good repair, and most of the existing roads are in good, and the rest in fair order. Any surplus revenue, therefore, that can be spared will be available for the extension of roads and for the erection of certain public buildings which are still needed. But the current revenue and recurrent expenditure are nearly equal; every mile of new road opened necessitates an increase in the annual cost of upkeep, and the cash balance to the credit of the Colony, which had been accumulated during the years 1892–96 and amounted at the end of the latter year to £106,074, is now being spent in such remunerative works as the supply of water to country-towns and villages. As, therefore, there is no immediate intention of raising further loans, it is absolutely necessary to provide for an increase of revenue if the present prosperity of the Island is to continue and its further development to be encouraged. If the taxation per head in Trinidad and England be compared, it will be seen that there will be no hardship in a moderate increase. The taxation per head in England is £2 10*s*. 6*d*., besides local rates of between 20 per cent. and 43 per cent. on assessed rentals, while the taxation per head in Trinidad is £1 14*s*. 0½*d*., and the local rates 7½ per cent. on assessed rentals. The taxation per head in Trinidad in 1882 was £1 17*s*. 10½*d*., since which time it has gradually fallen to its present rate. It is proposed that the new tax shall take the form of a stamp duty, which it is estimated will produce between £10,000 and £20,000 per annum, the whole of which will be available for improvements. This would increase the taxation by about 1*s*. per head.

B.—IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TAXATION.

6. There were no changes in taxation during 1898.

C.—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

7. The assets of the Colony were on 31st December 1898:—

	£	
Cash	39,172	
Investments in English and Colonial Securities	313,965	
Advances	50,408	
		403,545

The liabilities of the Colony were:—

	£	
Balance due sinking funds on loans...	133	
Deposits due sundry persons ...	300,230	
Suspense Accounts	8,281	
Advances	30,000	
Sundry debts	574	
		339,218
Giving a balance in favour of the Colony		£64,327

D.—PUBLIC DEBT.

8. The Public Debt of Trinidad amounts to £911,211. The debt is a first charge on the general revenue, the payment on account of interest and sinking fund amounting in 1898 to £47,657. This debt will shortly be increased by about £200,000 to complete works now under construction.

The proceeds of the whole of this debt, with the exception of about £175,000, have been spent on directly remunerative works, such as railways, and harbour, sewerage, and water works.

The receipts from railways more than cover working expenses, and had the lines belonged to a company a dividend of £2 19*s.* 6*d.* per cent. would have been declared for the year 1898. The cost of the harbour works is covered by harbour improvement dues levied on the tonnage landed and shipped, while that of the sewerage and water works is, or will be when they are completed, covered by special rates. The £175,000 spent on roads and public buildings is the only part of the loan which is not directly remunerative.

E.—CURRENCY.

9. The currency of Trinidad consists of British bronze, silver, and gold coins, and a note issue by the Colonial Bank. Though the currency is based on a gold standard, and twenty shillings are worth a pound, there is no limitation to the legal tender of silver. Hence, in obedience to the laws of exchange, gold is practically non-existent. Formerly, the note issue of the Colonial Bank amounted to between £120,000 and £140,000, but by their new charter the bank is limited to a note issue of £500,000 for the whole of the West Indies, of which £100,000 is apportioned to Trinidad. This has proved insufficient, and a recent famine of the larger currency has hampered trade, especially with Venezuela, where foreign silver is contraband.

F.—MUNICIPAL REVENUES, &c.

10. Comparative statements of revenue and expenditure of the boroughs of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Arima will be found in Appendix C. These show that the average revenue and expenditure for the past five years of Port-of-Spain were £19,900 and £20,636 respectively, of San Fernando £5,424 and £5,359 respectively, and of Arima £1,360 and £1,304 respectively. The local rates on the annual rental were five per cent. for Port-of-Spain and Arima, and seven per cent. for San Fernando. The debts are secured on the rates and are—Port-of-Spain, £37,800, San Fernando, £5,700, Arima nil.

The Borough Council of Port-of-Spain was, however, abolished in January last and the care of the Municipality, with extended boundaries, entrusted to four commissioners, the chairman being a Government official. The rates have been increased from five per cent. to 7½ per cent., and this, with a more careful assessment and the extension of the boundaries, has increased the income from rates from £8,026 to £13,500 per annum.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

A.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

11. The values of the chief articles imported compared with those of the previous year will be found in Appendix D., and of articles exported in Appendix E. The falling off in the amount of asphalt exported in 1898 is accounted for by an unusual activity displayed during the previous year in view of an impending alteration in the tariff of the United States.

12. The total values of imports and exports for the last five years are given in Appendix F.

TRINIDAD, 1898.

13. The total values of the imports from and exports to each country in the years 1896, 1897, and 1898 are given in Appendices G. and H.

14. The class of imports and exports for the years 1897 and 1898, the total quantities and values of the more important staples exported during the last five years, and the directions in which the staples of the Colony were exported, with their values, are given in Appendix I.

15. The following tables of imports from and exports to Great Britain and the United States are instructive. Bullion and transhipments are deducted :—

—	1878.	1888.	1898.
Imports from—	£	£	£
Great Britain...	558,290	754,348	706,509
United States	341,560	349,863	453,609
Exports to—			
Great Britain...	930,845	727,898	425,656
United States...	168,803	665,342	744,512

Compared with 1897 there was a diminution of £45,000 in imports from Great Britain, and an increase of £40,000 in those from the United States.

16. The trade with Venezuela is of great importance to Trinidad, and shows healthy signs of reviving. The imports from Venezuela have not varied very greatly, but the following table, giving the exports to Venezuela for the three years immediately preceding the imposition of the 30 per cent. differential duty and the last three years, speaks for itself.

Exports to Venezuela.

Year.	Value.
	£
1879	218,983
1880	214,671
1881	252,686
1896	93,097
1897	69,318
1898	81,031

The following are some of the items which show a falling off:—

—	1881.	1898
	£	£
Leather manufactures	2,619	226
Lumber	1,830	286
Sugar	5,760	1,104
Vegetables	6,900	1,972
Machinery	5,400	—
Hardware	34,503	1,324
Textiles	139,200	36,152

The loss on the two last items amounts to roughly a third of the whole trade of the Colony in these branches, from which fact some idea may be formed of the importance of the tax in question.

B.—MINES, MANUFACTURES, AND FISHERIES.

17. There are no mines in Trinidad, and the manufactories, with the exception of sugar and angostura bitters, are small and unimportant. Bitters to the value of £33,901 was exported from one factory. There are several magnificent sugar factories in the Island fitted with the most modern and improved appliances.

C.—AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

18. The nature of the produce grown or manufactured in the Colony in 1898 and the quantity of each was:—

Sugar	50,704	tons.
Molasses exported	660,535	gallons.
Rum, home consumption ...	270,000	proof gallons.
„ exported	172,000	„
Cocoa	24,340,960	lbs.
Coconuts	12,240,306	in number.
Asphalt	100,208	tons.
Bitters	40,000	gallons.

Sugar.

19. The most useful method of treating the agricultural interests of the Colony will be to deal with them as they are at the present time (July 1899). The sugar crop of the Island just past can be fairly described as a good one. The output will reach 60,000 tons. The weather has been favourable for cultivation and reaping, and consequently the cost of production has been low, and as the markets have been better than for some years past most estates will have made a fair profit.

Cost of Production excluding Interest.

20. The average cost of production for the crops of 1898 and 1899 was £9 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The net proceeds of 1898 and 1899 were £11 4*s.* 4*d.*, showing a profit per ton of £1 16*s.* 10*d.* About 50 per cent. of the crop of the Island was manufactured in well equipped factories with the most modern machinery. The above shows a fair margin for interest on capital invested, which would lead one to suppose that the sugar industry of the Island is in a flourishing condition, and that owners could find a ready market for estates if they desired to sell them. This is not the case, and estates representing 40 per cent. of the total output are in a precarious condition.

21. This state of things has been brought about by the losses between the years 1883 and 1896, which were usually charged against capital account. About the year 1890 it became apparent that only modern well equipped factories could produce sugar below market price, and owners of estates had to decide whether they would abandon, or invest further capital in improved machinery, &c., and form central factories. The investments in most cases were already so large that a total loss could not be faced. Hence, while in isolated cases estates were abandoned, others were improved and enlarged. The result is that many estates are over capitalized, the interest on capital in some cases amounting to £1 15*s.* per ton of sugar produced. Under these circumstances those most interested cannot be expected to invest further capital in improvements, although it has been clearly demonstrated that some of the best equipped estates can produce sugar at a cost of £8 10*s.* per ton; hence outside capitalists must be approached to put the industry on a sound basis. Many capitalists of late have enquired into the business to be done, but all have come to the same conclusion, viz.: bounties cause such uncertainty in the market, that until bounties are abolished or countervailed, investments in sugar estates in Trinidad are not safe.

22. Prospects for next year's markets are favourable. Although beet sowings are higher than last year, last year's "world-

365

production" was 350,000 tons less than consumption, and by the time next crop is reaped old stocks will be reduced by 500,000 tons, and the increased beet crop is not likely to make this up.

23. The stimulus given to the beet sugar industry in the United States by the present protective tariff has been checked by the acquisition of Cuba and the Philippines, both sugar-producing countries, but, owing to scarcity of labour and stock in the former, and the unsettled state of the latter, no increase of production is expected next year.

24. The ultimate fate of the sugar industry in Trinidad will depend almost altogether on the measures taken by the Imperial Government to abolish or counteract the bounties given by foreign powers.

25. It is probable that five years hence Louisiana, Hawaii, Cuba, and the Philippines will be able to supply the consumption of the United States. The West Indies will then be driven to compete with bounty-fed sugar in England. Capital is the first necessity to reduce the cost of production, but much could still be done with an abundant supply of labour.

26. Sales of Crown lands have increased enormously during the last two years, and are still increasing, especially in the new districts opened up by the railway extensions. This expansion necessitates labour, which must come from the already populated districts where the sugar estates are situated.

27. Of late years a new form of the sugar industry in the shape of cane farming has sprung up. This is specially suited to the temperament of the peasants of this country, who like to be independent and to work when they like and idle when they like. It is estimated that the total weight of canes supplied by about 5,000 cane farmers during the last crop was 90,000 tons, representing 6,000 acres. Omitting one or two whole estates which are farmed, the weight of canes sold by individuals varied from 10 cwt. to 600 tons, and the average price given was 7*s.* 8*d.* per ton. About 12 tons of canes will give one ton of sugar. Two factories alone bought 32,720 tons of canes.

28. The prospects of the sugar industry at the present time are more hopeful than they were three years ago, and well managed and equipped properties, such as those which now turn out fifty per cent. of the total output, have no difficulty in making fair profits.

Cocoa.

29. The area of land under cultivation of cocoa is estimated to be 103,000 acres, which in the year 1898 gave a crop of 24,340,306 lbs. This will be considerably exceeded in 1899.

Cocoa is exported in bags averaging 165 lbs. each. The cost of cultivation varies according to accessibility and nature of the land, and the maturity of the estate. The trees bear but little when young, and increase in bearing until they are 14 years old, and continue in full bearing until about eighty years old. The cost thus varies from 33 shillings to 60 shillings per bag; but 40 shillings may be taken as an average for a fairly matured estate. The average price obtained last year was 80 shillings per bag, so 40 shillings may be taken as the average profit per bag. The value of an estate to produce 600 bags is about $60,000 or £12,500. Calculated as above this would give an annual profit of £1,200, or 10 per cent. on the capital invested; but many well matured estates, making a good quality of cocoa, realized last year as much as 14 per cent., and some even more. There is a good opening for the investment of capital in the establishment of combined rubber and cocoa estates.

Rubber.

30. The cultivation of rubber-producing trees is in its infancy, but there is every prospect of this industry being a paying one.

C.—BOTANICAL STATIONS.

31. The Botanical Station has been doing good work in Trinidad during the year. 4,866 letters were registered outward, and 5 bulletins were published, one being a special issue on rubber. 31,188 plants and 52 packets of seeds as well as 12,398 loose seeds were distributed. Much assistance was given to the establishment of rubber plantations, seeds of the Castilloa rubber were readily sold by auction at the rate of 30*s.* per thousand, while plants a year old were sold for seven cents each and seedlings in boxes for 4*s.* per hundred. A subsidiary station is in course of establishment in Tobago, which will be supported by an Imperial grant: the land for this has already been purchased, and it will be immediately laid out. Much good is expected to result from this station.

Government Farm.

32. This institution is in a flourishing condition. The farm was originally started for two purposes, first, to supply an abundance of good milk to the public hospitals, and secondly, to improve the breed of stock in the Colony. Both of these purposes have been fulfilled. During the year, 129,514 gallons of good milk was supplied at a cost of 3¾ cents per quart, which is less than the cost of condensed milk. The San Fernando Hospital has for the last two years been supplied also, and last year took

21,864 gallons, thereby effecting a saving on the previous rate of contract of £410. The introduction of zebu cattle from India and red poll and other good stock from England and Canada has had a most beneficial effect. Stock has been purchased at the annual sales for exportation to Jamaica, Demerara, and other places. The stock now on the farm is 245 cattle, 31 horses, and imported poultry. On account of the milk being supplied at cost price no profit is shown by the institution, but the advantages gained are very great.

D.—LAND GRANTS.

33. During the year 1898, 706 grants of Crown lands were made, comprising 8,001 acres and 62 village lots, for which £9,657 was received. During the previous year, 1897, 432 grants were made, comprising 4,690 acres and 67 village lots, realizing £5,474. The average for the last ten years, including 1898, has been 552 lots, comprising 6,237 acres and 52 village lots, realizing an average of £7,309. Up to the 30th June 1899, the number of grants completed were 535, comprising 5,439 acres and 45 lots and realizing £9,528, including survey fees, while on the same date there were still 632 applications not dealt with, comprising 6,533 acres and 22 lots. The total received for purchase money and survey fees to that date was £18,665. The estimate for the whole year was £12,500. On the recommendation of the Royal Commissioners, instructions were issued for the reduction of the minimum quantity to be sold from ten acres to five acres. This alteration has not been taken advantage of to any appreciable extent, and nearly all the lots sold are of ten acres. The number of grants issued in 1898 to Indian immigrants was 217, comprising 2,698 acres and 5 village lots. Crown land is usually sold without competition for £1 per acre and 10s. per acre to cover cost of survey, though sometimes particularly good land has a slightly higher price put upon it.

34. The acreage under cultivation in Trinidad is estimated at 210,000 acres, and is made up as follows :—

	Acres.
Cocoa	103,000
Sugar cane	57,000
Coffee	1,500
Coconuts	14,000
Provisions (vegetables)	18,500
Pastures	10,000
Other products	6,000

TRINIDAD,
1898.

F.—SHIPPING.

35. Returns of shipping inward and outward compared with that of the year 1897 will be found in Appendix K, the nationality of vessels in Appendix H, and a comparative statement of the total shipping inward and outward for the last five years in Appendix N.

III.—LEGISLATION.

36. Thirty-six Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council during the year, of which two were exceptionally important.

No. 5, "An Ordinance for quieting possession and titles against the Crown in this Colony." This Ordinance establishes a title against the Crown to property after sixteen years exclusive possession or forty years enjoyment of rents.

No. 15, "An Ordinance to authorize the acquisition of land for public purposes." It was found that the valuation by a jury of land acquired for public purposes was practically unworkable, and an Ordinance was passed, providing that in case of dispute the value of such land shall be fixed by a Judge of the Supreme Court assisted by assessors. This has been found to work admirably.

IV.—EDUCATION.

A.—PRIMARY.

37. The expenditure on elementary education amounted to £35,924, being an increase of £2,028 over the previous year, and was incurred under the following heads:—

	£
Government schools	10,297
Assisted schools...	20,608
Exhibitions at colleges	222
Government training schools	1,132
Assisted	667
Administration	2,998
Total	£35,924

38. The following table gives a summary of attendance :—

Assisted Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. on Roll.	Average Attendance.
Roman Catholic	61	8,217	5,196
Church of England	37	5,424	3,605
Presbyterian (Canadian Mission)	44	3,554	2,137
Wesleyan	4	783	491
Moravian	1	78	47
Total Assisted Schools ...	147	18,056	11,476
„ Government Schools...	57	6,810	4,341
„ All Schools 1898 ...	204	24,866	15,817
„ „ 1897 ...	196	23,951	15,055

39. The cost to the Government of each scholar in average daily attendance was in Government schools £2 7*s.* 5*d.*, in assisted schools £1 15*s.* 11*d.*

B.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

40. The two schools in which secondary education is given are the Queen's Royal College, which is a Government institution, undenominational, with 91 students; and the St. Mary's College, which is a private institution assisted by Government, Roman Catholic, with 208 students. Four scholarships, each of the annual value of £150, tenable for three years at some European University are offered, subject to certain conditions, to the students of both Colleges who attain the highest places in one of the honour divisions of the Cambridge senior local examination.

C.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

41. There are two industrial schools, one for boys and one for girls. At the former, as well as at the reformatory for boys, agricultural training is carried on by officers who have had special experience of the work in England. There are no technical or agricultural schools, but arrangements are being made for agricultural teaching at elementary schools, and for this purpose a certain number of school teachers are attending agricultural lectures. A considerable number of technical lectures have been delivered during the past year at the Victoria Institute, a local institute subsidized by the Government, and these were well attended by working men.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

A.—HOSPITALS.

42. There are nine hospitals in the Island, viz.: the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, with 581 beds and an average of 535 patients, the San Fernando Hospital with 205 beds and an average of 168 patients, and seven district hospitals with 218 beds and an average of 164 patients. There are also four dispensaries, nine medicine chests, and twelve yaws dispensaries.

43. The expenditure under the medical vote was as follows:—

	£
Medical (including Lunatic Asylum)	53,316
Health Department	2,916
Quarantine	1,192
Poor Law, House of Refuge	3,608
„ Leper Asylum	4,660
Total	£65,695

Divided as follows:—

—	Salaries.	Other Charges.	Total.
	£	£	£
Medical Staff	17,826	—	17,826
Clerical and Store Staff	1,362	—	1,362
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	7,402	16,887	24,289
Lunatic Asylum	2,332	5,639	7,971
Leper Asylum	1,129	3,530	4,659
House of Refuge	953	2,655	3,608
Health, Quarantine, Vaccination, &c.	1,953	4,027	5,980
Totals ... £	32,957	32,738	65,695

44. During the year there were 12,816 admissions into the hospitals, 11,227 discharges, and 1,634 deaths, giving a daily average of 814 patients, with a percentage of 11·96 deaths on the number treated. A return of the diseases treated is given in Appendix N.

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PAUPERS.

45. Pauper and poverty certificates for medical attendance were issued to the number of 27,319. Of these, 21,972 were treated as out-patients, and 5,347 treated in hospital. The number of pauper certificates was 18,010, the holders of which are treated free, and the number of poverty certificates was 9,309, the holders of which are treated for a reduced fee.

YAWS.

46. The average number of yaws cases under treatment throughout the year was 500. The number of cures was 503, while 453 are reported as uncured at the close of the year.

VACCINATION.

47. 7,012 children were successfully vaccinated, being the proportion of about 96 per cent. of the births. The results obtained with glycerinated calf lymph were all that could be desired.

B.—ASYLUMS—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

48. The number of inmates at the beginning and close of the year was 468. Admissions 120, discharges 43, deaths 77; percentage of deaths on the average number resident 16·49. As remarked elsewhere, the inmates will be moved to new quarters within a few months.

LEPER ASYLUM.

49. This asylum is under the able administration of the Roman Catholic sisterhood "The Little Sisters of St. Dominic" with a Government Medical Superintendent. The sisters receive regular salaries as nurses and have very comfortable quarters provided for them within the institution. The number of admissions was 83, of deaths 35, and discharges 16, leaving 265 inmates at the close of the year.

C.—POOR HOUSES—HOUSE OF REFUGE.

50. The number of admissions was 105, of discharges 35, and deaths 58, leaving 232 inmates at the close of the year. Of these 57 were harmless lunatics. The average age of death of inmates other than lunatics was for males 66 years, and for females 70 years. There is a poor house belonging to the Borough Council of Port-of-Spain containing 59 inmates.

D.—REFORMATORIES.

51. There are two reformatories—one for boys, in charge of the Church of England, and one for girls, under the care of the Church of Rome. In the boys' reformatory there were 86 inmates, who receive a sound industrial training. Besides carrying on the general service of the institution, including cooking and baking bread, the inmates cultivate a considerable quantity of farm land. A very creditable brass band has been formed among the boys. There were 26 inmates in the girls' reformatory, who were mostly engaged in laundry work.

E.—SAVINGS BANKS.

52. There are twelve branches of the Savings Bank, and 11,389 depositors having £244,288 to their credit, or an average of £21 8*s.* 11½*d.* This money is invested in Stock Annuities and Colonial Inscribed Stock and yields an interest of £7,595. The interest paid depositors was £5,478 and the cost of management £1,231. The number of deposits during the year was 19,793, amounting to £183,571, and of withdrawals 20,187, amounting to £176,702.

LABORATORY.

53. This institution has done good work and will be an important factor in industrial education. 1,213 samples were analysed during the year.

FIRE BRIGADES.

54. There are two fire brigades, one in Port-of-Spain and one in San Fernando. The Port-of-Spain Fire Brigade consists of the Commandant, 20 paid members, and 39 volunteers, and cost £2,257. The San Fernando Fire Brigade consists of a paid Commandant and 24 volunteers, and cost £232. In both cases the Government pays one-half the cost, the respective Borough Councils one-third, and the Insurance Companies one-sixth.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

55. This institution is very complete. It cost during the year £7,128, including £1,300 for stationery for public departments. There were printed 1,900,000 forms and circulars, 10,000 ledgers, journals, &c., 5,988 counterfoil books. 2,943 volumes were bound.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

A.—POLICE.

56. The strength of the force including all ranks was 555, which was distributed among 37 stations. 57 horses and mules are attached to the force. Of these 555 men, 318 were natives of Barbados and only 52 natives of Trinidad. The police are armed and drilled and are a semi-military body forming part of the local forces, under which heading they will be dealt with later. When on police work they carry the usual policeman's baton. The cost of the force was £43,545.

B.—PRISONS.

57. There are three prisons, the Central Gaol, which is in the middle of the town of Port-of-Spain, the Female Prison, which is about one mile from the town, and the Establishment on Carrera Island, about seven miles from Port-of-Spain and half a mile from the nearest land, from which it is separated by a deep channel having a strong current. Only one prisoner has ever made good his escape from this prison. The number of female prisoners is so small, being under fifty, that their time is fully taken up by mending and washing prison clothes. Of the male prisoners, unless there is some reason to the contrary, all, except very short-sentence men, are sent to Carrera Island. There the chief occupation is quarrying and breaking up stones for road metal, which is droghed to the various landing places on the coast. The prisons have been much improved of late years, additions being made by prison labour at a small cost. The separate system is in force.

The following figures are interesting :—

—	Males.	Females.
The number of prisoners committed during the year	3,370	564
Discharged on expiration of sentence	3,372	571
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor for special reason.	11	0
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum	3	2
" " House of Refuge	1	0
" " Colonial Hospital	2	1
Discharged on ticket of leave	23	1
Died from natural causes	26	2
Number in custody on 31st December, 1898 ...	385	28
Daily average for year 1898	382	39

TRINIDAD, 1898.

The number of committals was 656 males and 114 females less than in 1897, being 471 males and 133 females below the average for four years.

	£	s.	d.
Total expenditure for prisons was ...	8,593	10	6½
Estimated value of prisoners' labour, exclusive of that in service of prison. ...	3,044	6	8½
Daily gross cost of each prisoner ...	0	1	1¼
Daily cost deducting value of labour ...	0	0	8½
Daily cost of each prisoner, exclusive of pay of Staff	0	0	5
Daily cost of each prisoner for the Staff	0	0	8¼

The following is a comparison of expenditure and an average number of prisoners for the last five years :—

Year.	Average number of Prisoners.		Expenditure.
	Males.	Females.	
			£ s. d.
1893	499	44	10,520 7 0
1894	509	50	10,517 10 0
1895	463	45	9,398 16 11½
1896	424	46	9,220 17 1
1897	399	41	8,817 1 7½
Average for 5 years ...	459	45	9,694 18 6½
1898	382	39	8,593 10 6½
Below the average by ...	77	6	1,101 8 0

C.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

58. The number of offences reported to the police was 14,996, against 17,484 in 1897 and 19,279 in 1896. 18,674 persons were apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrate, of whom 11,831 were summarily convicted and 130 committed for trial at the sessions. Of the latter, 64 were convicted. There were no judicial executions during 1898, but during the first half of 1899 there were five, three of whom were East Indians and two creoles.

The following is a comparative statement of crime for the past five years :—

TRINIDAD, 1898.

—	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Offences	15,779	18,238	19,279	17,484	14,996
Apprehensions	20,468	21,037	22,820	20,725	18,674
Convictions by Magistrate	12,262	12,892	13,978	13,090	11,831
Convictions in Superior Courts.	115	106	75	72	64

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—POPULATION.

59. The estimated population at end of 1897 was 252,544.

Births registered during 1898 ...	7,962	
Deaths " " " ...	6,755	
Natural increase		1,207
Arrivals recorded by the Harbour Master during 1898	19,828	
Departures recorded by the Harbour Master during 1898	13,062	
Increase by Immigration		6,766
Estimated population at end of 1898 ...		260,517
The actual population at the last census in 1891 was		200,028
Increase in eight years		60,489
The number of East Indians in the Island is estimated to be		83,505

60. Of the total number of births registered, 4,060 were males and 3,902 females This gives a birth-rate of 31 per thousand : of the above births, 5,592 were among the general population and

TRINIDAD, 1898.

2,370 among the East Indians, of the former 2,321 were legitimate and 3,271 illegitimate. There were 620 still-births recorded. The number of legitimate and illegitimate births among the East Indians is not given, as it is not fair to say that the off-spring of parents married according to their own religion is illegitimate.

61. The deaths, 3,793 males and 2,962 females, give a death-rate of 26·3 per thousand. More than one-fourth of the deaths occurred among children under one year of age, while nearly one-third were among those under five years old.

Seven males and nine females reached the age of 95, of whom six were centenarians.

B.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

62. The general state of public health during the year was satisfactory. In some districts dysentery in a particularly aggravated form was prevalent. This is attributed to the drinking of bad water. It is satisfactory to notice that since the introduction of pure water into the town of Arima, dysentery, which had for years been prevalent, has practically ceased to exist. A very interesting paper by the Professor of Chemistry was printed in the November number of "The Journal of Tropical Medicine" giving the curve lines of rainfall and death-rate for the town of Port-of-Spain. It is a striking fact that there are rhythmic rises and falls in both curves, those of the rain curve usually preceding those of the other by a month or two.

C.—SANITATION.

63. A Staff of Sanitary Inspectors is established throughout the Island who work under the direction of the Surgeon-General; orders were served by the Sanitary Inspectors of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando during the year to the number of 11,979.

D.—CLIMATE.

(1.)—*Rainfall.*

64. The average annual rainfall for 30 years, 1862 to 1891, was 65·91 inches. The average for 7 years, 1892–98, was 71·42 inches. The mean rainfall for 1898 taken at 72 Stations was 73·21 inches.

(2.)—*Temperature.*

65. The reading of the thermometer gives a monthly average for the year of *maximum* 87·6, *minimum* 69·2, with a mean annual temperature of 78·4. The highest was the average for May with 92·3, the lowest the average for February with 67·0. The mean daily height of the barometer was 29·954 inches. The average humidity was 80.

These observations were taken at the Botanical Station, which is 140 feet above sea level. The barometer readings are reduced.

66. The weather Bureau Division of the United States Department of Agriculture has instituted an observatory of the best class in Port-of-Spain, which sends telegraphic messages at least twice daily to head quarters.

(3.)—*Direction and Force of Wind.*

67. A table giving the force and direction of wind for each month in the year forms Appendix O.

Seismograph.

68. This instrument for recording earthquakes has just been erected as part of the Meteorological Department of the Botanical Gardens. It has been established in connection with the Seismological Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

POSTAL.

69. There are 58 post offices, 12 money order offices, and 29 telegraph offices in Trinidad. The revenue of the Post Office was £9,457, and the expenditure £18,094. The latter includes £2,740 subsidy to the Royal Mail, and £1,579 for transit charges under the Postal Union. The number of letters passing through the Post Office during the year was 1,373,737. The number of newspapers, book packets, &c., 520,580, and the number of parcels 14,482. The value of the money orders sent out of the Colony was £39,101, and of those paid in the Colony £6,948.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

70. A subsidy of £3,000 per annum is paid to the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, by which telegrams can be sent to all parts of the world *viâ* New York, or they can be routed over the Bermuda and Halifax line *viâ* Jamaica and Bermuda. The rate per word to England is 5*s.* 4*d.* Internal telegraph lines are laid along the various railway lines, and there is an extensive system of telephones over the greater part of the Island.

IX.—MILITARY FORCES.

A. B.—REGULAR FORCES—MILITIA.

71. None.

C.—VOLUNTEERS.

72. There is a Volunteer Force, consisting of the Commandant, Staff Officer, Garrison Quartermaster, 5 Sergeant Instructors, (all the above have served in the regular army), 53 officers, and 762 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, divided as follows :—

—	Officers.	W.O., N.C.O., and men.
Permanent Staff	3	5
Trinidad Light Horse (Yeomanry)	17	83
Trinidad Field Artillery Volunteers°	6	136
Trinidad Light Infantry Volunteers	30	487
Total	56	711

° COLONIAL OFFICE NOTE : Disbanded since the date of this Report.

The cost of this force, which is entirely paid from Colonial funds was £6,241.

D.—CONSTABULARY.

73. The police is a semi-military force, which has not only to keep order in the Colony, but also, when required, to defend it against Her Majesty's enemies. The force consists of an Inspector-General, who is also Commandant of the local forces, a Deputy Inspector-General, 3 Inspectors, and 550 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. They are well-drilled, taught to shoot, and next year, in common with the whole of the local forces, will be armed with Martini-Enfield rifles. When on police duty they do not carry arms, but a policeman's baton.

74. The total strength of the local forces is 61 officers and 1,317 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

75. The tables attached to this Report are for the year 1898, but in these remarks the present condition of the Island is dealt with rather than that of several months ago. On the 1st of January, 1899, the Island of Tobago, containing 114 square miles with a population of 18,000, and having a revenue and expenditure of £8,107 and £8,385, respectively, became an integral part of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago. Its departments were made district branches of the several chief offices in Trinidad and the treasuries were amalgamated. This Report deals with Trinidad alone except where expressly stated.

76. There is no doubt that Trinidad is at the present moment more prosperous than it has ever been before. The crops just taken off are exceptional, both in extent and in price. The sugar crop and the cocoa crop are far above the average, and both articles are obtaining remunerative prices. A few sugar estates have been unfortunate, but the majority have made good profits, while every cocoa estate has paid well.

77. The following is a comparative statement of exports up to 6th July for this and previous years :—

—	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Asphalt.
	Reduced to bags.	lbs.	Tons.
1895	438,514	19,253,315	36,148
1896	463,037	15,446,457	46,659
1897	459,528	15,389,080	67,552
1898	422,270	15,624,700	50,323
1899	460,803	21,690,470	59,103

These figures are shadowed in the Treasury receipts to the 30th June, as compared with the previous year as follows :—

—	1898.	1899.
Customs	122,654	131,136
Excise	54,548	57,999
Government Railway	40,136	43,305
Land Sales	11,661	17,825

78. Another sign of general prosperity is the almost total temporary disappearance of the larger currency represented by five dollar bank notes. These, no doubt, were paid away to cane farmers, small cocoa proprietors, and country shopkeepers who are temporarily hoarding them, and will return to circulation or be taken to Venezuela after the conclusion of crop. Yet another and lasting sign is the erection in every direction of neat little wooden cottages. These are small, but they are well finished and are such as are occupied by members of the working and small trading classes who have saved money.

RAILWAYS, ROADS.

79. Two extensions of the Government railway have recently been opened—one from Arima to Sangre Grande of 13 miles was opened in 1897 and already is paying considerably more than its working expenses, and a new branch from Caroni to Tabaquite of 15 miles, through entirely new country, was opened in 1898, but is not yet paying its working expenses, though doing much good by opening out the country, which is being taken up in considerable quantities. The total length of lines is 81 miles. The roads throughout the Island are being extended and improved, though very much still remains to be done in this direction.

IMMIGRATION.

80. The number of arrivals in the Colony during 1898 was 19,828 and departures 13,062, giving an increase to the population by immigration of 6,766.

The number of East Indians brought to the Colony under indenture was 1,292 souls, and 746 were sent back to India. The former were brought from Calcutta in two ships, and it is remarkable that every one embarked at Calcutta in the first of these was landed in Trinidad, with the addition of five infants born on the voyage; while in the second ship there were three deaths, but five more souls were landed than were embarked. The 746 who returned to India transmitted savings to the amount of £10,863, besides the jewellery and gold coins displayed on their persons. Of the 83,505 East Indians resident in Trinidad, 4,481 have deposits in the Savings Bank amounting to £88,440. The deposits during the year amounted to £40,570, and £2,781 was remitted to friends in India.

There are two orphan homes for East Indians, one in Port-of-Spain under the charge of a Roman Catholic sisterhood with 53 inmates, and one at Tacarigua, under charge of the Anglican Church, with 58 inmates. In both cases the Government contributes annually ten pounds a head.

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PUBLIC WORKS.

81. The several public works commenced in 1895, or shortly afterwards, are completed or approaching completion. Two lighthouses have been built. The San Fernando and Arima waterworks are opened, to the very great comfort of the inhabitants of these boroughs. The water tanks at Couva are finished, and the waterworks for St. Joseph and Tunapuna progressing. The harbour improvements at Port-of-Spain will be finished by the end of the year, and already the facilities to trade obtained thereby are thoroughly appreciated. A new steamer's warehouse has been built. The new lunatic asylum, which will have cost over £50,000, will be occupied within the next few months. These are handsome and substantial buildings, built throughout of concrete, and will last practically for all time. It is a pity that the site is rather in the background, as the appearance of the buildings would do credit to any town. The casing of galleries and additions to the public buildings in Port-of-Spain finished in 1897 change what was a structure of mean and barn-like appearance into a very handsome edifice. The new waterworks and sewerage works for Port-of-Spain are progressing very slowly. As yet preliminary work only has been done, but once the designs are settled the work will proceed more rapidly. A new fire brigade station for Port-of-Spain of handsome appearance was completed in 1897, and various police stations and schools have lately been erected in the districts. All these are built of concrete, which, though somewhat costly at first, will in the future require but little outlay for repairs. Several more buildings are required, the erection of which will no doubt be sanctioned in due course.

CLIMATE.

82. The climate is not suited for white labour, the sun being too powerful for Europeans. There is a limited opening for mechanics and artisans, but none should attempt to come out unless employment has already been secured.

RATES OF WAGES.

83. Wages are fairly good. A labourer will earn from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* a day, and an artisan from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* The cost of living is high for Europeans, as everything costs more than in England, and house rent is simply ruinous. Compared with wages in England, servants' wages are low, ranging from £20 to £30 a year for men servants, and somewhat less for female servants, board wages.

OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

84. There are ample and safe openings for the investment of capital, but investors should exercise the utmost caution before deciding on them. Interest on mortgages, which until recently

ranged from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent. or even higher, has mostly come down to 5 or 6 per cent. for good securities. Money, where the investor could afford to wait for a return, could profitably be invested with syndicates for clearing new land and planting rubber and cocoa. With a command of capital a large established cocoa estate could be purchased, which under a good manager would give an ample return for the outlay, but in this case the capital should not be less than £10,000 to £20,000. A young man with limited capital could do worse than come out, and either in partnership with others or by himself acquire a small cocoa estate on which he could live and which he would manage.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

85. Trinidad is a thoroughly civilized place. The capital, with 50,000 inhabitants, is well laid out, and fairly well kept. There are a large quantity of shops, or stores as they are called locally, in which anything can be purchased. Some of these stores are commodious and handsome. Carriages and buggies abound. The visitors' list at Government House includes some 800 names. The population is very mixed, consisting in the upper classes of English, French, Spanish, Americans, and Germans, while the labourers include negroes, East Indians, Chinese and Spaniards.

C. C. KNOLLYS,

Acting Governor.

Government House, Trinidad,
11th July 1899.

APPENDIX A.

TRINIDAD,
1898.

HEADS of REVENUE for 1897 and 1898.

Heads of Revenue.	1897.			1898.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	244,684	18	5	238,089	18	2
Port, Harbour, Wharf, &c., Dues	7,424	4	9½	6,361	0	1½
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	172,969	1	0	181,998	13	1½
Fees of Court, &c., &c.	35,654	6	0	39,769	3	3
Post Office	8,920	4	0	9,519	15	2½
Government Railway, &c.	67,230	10	7	71,165	13	2
Rents of Government Property	571	10	5½	752	15	2½
Interest	10,811	18	10	11,542	14	10
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,103	18	4½	4,233	15	0½
Transport Train (Public Works)	—			—		
Total—Exclusive of Land Sales, &c.	550,370	12	5½	563,433	8	1½
Land Sales, &c.	16,787	5	5	21,085	2	11½
Immigration Taxes, &c.	44,276	2	9½	30,853	1	3½
Total	611,434	0	8	615,371	12	4½

TRINIDAD,
1898.

APPENDIX B.

HEADS of EXPENDITURE for 1897 and 1898.

Heads of Expenditure.	1897.			1898.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges on account of Public Debt	37,046	6	11	47,657	13	2
Pensions, Gratuities, &c.	13,922	3	0½	15,514	5	1½
Governor and Legislature	6,584	5	1½	5,999	5	1
Colonial Secretary	4,022	17	0½	3,722	10	3½
Auditor-General	3,350	9	8	3,434	4	4
Military	7,394	9	9	6,198	8	11
Immigration	63,417	19	4	43,809	10	9
Receiver-General	15,348	17	9	15,627	1	6½
Crown Lands...	7,703	15	5	9,385	17	6½
Customs	17,813	13	1	19,548	14	7
Police	44,043	12	9½	43,545	13	2
Registrar-General	3,328	14	9½	3,025	18	8½
Post Office, Mail, and Telegraph Subsidies.	20,635	6	6½	22,043	14	0½
Port and Marine	8,686	9	3½	9,841	4	2½
Printing	7,049	19	3	7,117	12	10½
Laboratory	2,190	10	11¼	1,242	13	9½
Legal	11,689	12	1½	11,350	17	0
Carried forward	274,229	2	10¼	269,065	5	1½

APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

TRINIDAD.
1898.

Heads of Expenditure.	1897.			1898.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	274,229	2	10½	269,065	5	1½
Magistracy	11,599	13	9½	11,482	16	9
Wardens	14,811	17	6	15,342	7	11
Medical, Hospitals, Asylums, &c. ...	65,823	5	1½	65,578	14	8½
Education	39,506	19	0	41,622	2	2
Prisons, Reformatories, and Industrial Schools.	13,869	14	1½	13,006	10	11
Transport	70	9	1	103	12	2
Ecclesiastical	10,600	0	0	10,600	0	0
Crown Agents	657	19	7	883	11	8
Botanical and Agricultural	5,813	0	0	6,411	10	1
Fire Brigades	3,007	1	4	2,490	8	3½
Miscellaneous Services	12,556	16	6	6,844	12	2
Government Railway	63,344	7	6½	70,349	6	7
Director of Public Works	106,473	16	5½	127,171	8	7½
Pubic Works, Recurrent, &c. ...						
Total	622,364	2	11	640,952	7	2

APPENDIX C.

Revenue and Expenditure for 5 Years of the Boroughs of Port of Spain, San Fernando, and Arima.

Year.	Port of Spain.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1894	20,206	22,577
1895	15,599	14,459
1896	23,532	26,356
1897	20,180	20,515
1898	19,987	19,274

Year.	San Fernando.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1894	5,339	5,490
1895	6,069	5,401
1896	5,091	5,331
1897	5,320	5,211
1898	5,301	5,366

APPENDIX C.—*continued.*

Year.	Arima.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1894	1,330	1,296
1895	1,325	1,325
1896	1,476	1,476
1897	1,369	1,369
1898	1,300	1,054

APPENDIX D.

IMPORTS.

VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED in 1898 as compared with 1897.

—	1897.	1898.
	£	£
Bread	11,162	14,862
Flour	127,383	152,797
Dholl	11,734	13,766
Peas and beans	8,771	9,350
Rice	124,026	104,146
Balata gum	18,498	34,229

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

—	1897.	1898.
	£	£
Butter	23,023	20,843
Do. substitutes, lard, &c.... ...	18,733	19,044
Cement	20,814	17,267
Cocoa, raw	92,498	101,464
Coal and coke	26,412	27,563
Earthen and glass ware	17,298	16,083
Fish	58,425	66,818
Hardware	95,810	129,132
Machinery	29,476	26,613
Malt liquor	37,662	40,965
Medicine	16,572	15,732
Meats	46,781	72,789
Oil, kerosine	17,217	16,597
Soap	22,317	20,596
Live stock, oxen	40,816	37,340
" other	31,323	28,820
Spirits	18,434	17,776
Timber	42,611	41,216
Textile manufactures...	309,611	315,632
Fresh vegetables	40,778	34,026
Wine	30,775	25,799

APPENDIX E.

EXPORTS.

VALUE of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED in 1898 as compared with 1897.

—	1897	1898.
	£	£
Asphalt, Crude	110,543	86,574
Do. Epuré	28,258	27,243
Cocoa	605,690	812,272
Coconuts	24,490	30,439
Molasses	16,991	16,595
Rum	6,089	5,300
Bitters	40,106	33,991
Sugar	538,597	603,285
Balata Gum	22,207	28,313

APPENDIX F.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS for 1898 and the FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1894	2,152,883	1,869,330	2,000,748	1,726,963
1895	2,276,864	2,040,872	2,065,104	1,791,867
1896	2,463,525	2,188,189	2,165,820	1,896,748
1897	2,161,231	1,992,537	1,994,926	1,823,818
1898	2,283,054	2,123,589	2,310,130	2,189,731

APPENDIX G.

TOTAL VALUE of the IMPORTS of the COLONY from each COUNTRY in the YEARS 1896, 1897, and 1898.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS. 1896.			IMPORTS. 1897			IMPORTS. 1898.		
	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	92,029	886,536	978,565	86,361	771,496	857,857	69,650	726,709	796,359
BRITISH COLONIES:									
B. E. Indies	6,591	114,700	121,291	2,600	82,771	85,371	—	85,678	85,678
B. N. America	112	74,197	74,309	10	60,650	60,660	160	72,893	73,053
B. W. Indies	152	36,455	36,607	92	49,665	49,757	—	61,102	61,102
B. Guiana	—	8,625	8,625	—	5,192	5,192	—	3,908	3,908
O. B. Colonies	—	606	606	—	799	799	—	779	779
Total	6,855	234,583	241,438	2,702	199,077	201,779	160	224,360	224,520

FOREIGN COUNTRIES:									
France	6,398	87,874	94,272	1,894	58,942	60,836	3,616	62,922	66,538
Germany	2,507	47,653	50,160	807	32,015	32,822	1,691	31,655	33,346
Holland	14 784	10,183	24,967	37,422	7,526	44,948	40,031	8,538	48,569
Spain	6,956	16,390	23,346	5,296	21,110	26,406	3,528	21,087	24,615
Austria	—	10,700	10,700	—	741	741	—	835	835
Portugal	—	3,969	3,969	—	10,735	10,735	—	7,515	7,515
Belgium	200	1,013	1,213	—	519	519	—	2,323	2,323
Switzerland	—	5,185	5,185	—	565	565	—	224	224
Denmark	—	173	173	—	168	168	—	93	93
Italy	—	145	145	—	235	235	—	194	194
United States	20,488	437,992	458,480	33,028	417,636	450,664	38,331	457,838	496,169
Dutch Guiana	10	748	758	—	144	144	—	15	15
Dutch W. Indies	—	88	88	82	451	533	20	855	875
French Guiana	—	224	224	—	—	—	—	—	—
" W. Indies	—	3,215	3,215	—	448	448	100	516	616
Danish W. Indies	—	1,354	1,354	—	2,379	2,379	—	2,056	2,056
Carried forward ...	51,343	626,906	678,249	78,529	553,614	632,143	87,317	596,666	683,983

TRINIDAD,
1898.

APPENDIX G.—*continued.*

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS. 1896.			IMPORTS. 1897.			IMPORTS. 1898.		
	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	51,343	626,906	678,249	78,529	553,614	632,143	87,317	596,666	683,983
Cuba and Porto Rico	61	259	320	125	12	137	—	62	62
San Domingo and Hayti ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,680	2,680
Venezuela	5,034	519,008	524,042	279,144	183,553	462,697	348,173	226,440	574,613
South America	—	40,186	40,186	5,785	833	6,618	—	799	799
Other Countries	17	708	725	—	—	—	—	40	40
Total	56,455	1,187,067	1,243,522	363,583	738,012	1,101,595	435,490	826,687	1,262,177
United Kingdom	92,029	886,536	978,565	86,361	771,496	857,857	69,650	726,709	796,359
British Colonies	6,855	234,583	241,438	2,702	199,077	201,779	160	224,360	224,520
Foreign Countries	56,455	1,187,067	1,243,522	363,583	738,012	1,101,595	435,490	826,687	1,262,177
GRAND TOTAL	155,339	2,308,186	2,463,525	452,646	1,708,585	2,161,231	505,300	1,777,756	2,283,056

APPENDIX H.

TOTAL VALUE of the EXPORTS of the COLONY to each COUNTRY in the YEARS 1896, 1897, and 1898.

COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS. 1896.				EXPORTS. 1897.				EXPORTS. 1898.			
	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Tranship-ment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Tranship-ment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Tranship-ment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	662,524	1,644	279,720	943,888	476,351	194,130	43,059	713,540	502,732	175,679	34,800	713,211
BRITISH COLONIES:												
B. E. Indies ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	135	42	—	26	68
B. N. America ...	7,880	60	105	8,045	12,082	1,518	126	13,726	20,426	665	554	21,645
B. W. Indies ...	3,308	1,854	21,104	26,266	2,595	5,801	14,319	22,715	3,383	2,941	17,469	23,793
B. Guiana	1,169	2,252	2,359	5,780	1,146	1,701	1,923	4,770	1,193	1,037	4,131	6,361
O. B. Colonies. ...	2	—	36	38	—	—	—	—	1,094	—	2	1,096
Total	12,359	4,166	23,604	40,129	15,823	9,020	16,503	41,346	26,138	4,643	22,182	52,963

APPENDIX H.—*continued.*

COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS. 1896.				EXPORTS. 1897.				EXPORTS. 1898.			
	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Tran-shipment.	All Other Goods	TOTAL.	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Tranship-ment.	All Other Goods	TOTAL.	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Tran-shipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:												
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	176,848	—	18,843	195,691	202,195	780	16,165	219,140	258,058	137	22,811	281,006
Germany	27,924	10	15,477	43,411	53,813	3,093	16,009	72,915	38,765	13,708	8,525	60,998
Holland	17,291	929	2,132	20,352	15,670	9,807	9,143	34,620	9,493	17,343	30,072	56,908
Spain	—	—	3,620	3,630	380	1,044	3,135	4,559	603	—	1,656	2,259
Austria	654	—	58	712	599	—	—	599	559	—	—	559
Portugal	1,506	28	—	1,534	1,427	—	67	1,494	1,797	—	100	1,897
Belgium	248	—	—	248	457	—	—	457	277	—	—	277
Switzerland ...	156	—	151	307	447	—	—	447	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	1,140	—	1,140	1	—	—	1

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TRINIDAD,
1898.

United States ...	434,156	2,949	232,845	669,950	524,264	46,862	57,138	628,264	665,734	118,838	78,893	863,465
Dutch Guiana ...	5	20	1,174	1,199	185	476	1,101	1,762	323	—	568	891
Dutch West Indies .	105	—	—	105	118	29	361	508	41	—	1,711	1,752
French Guiana ...	20	66	445	531	311	138	1,996	2,445	492	563	3,307	4,362
„ W. Indies...	25,410	5	112	25,527	8,701	—	2,841	11,542	7,543	—	350	7,893
Danish „ ...	323	2	21	346	375	685	1,264	2,324	263	—	82	345
Cuba and Porto Rico	3	—	—	3	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
San Domingo and Hayti.	—	5,000	—	5,000	38	—	—	38	157	—	18	175
Mexico	—	—	—	—	680	—	—	680	482	—	2,242	2,724
Venezuela	485	116,630	92,612	209,727	289	185,442	69,029	254,760	480	174,389	80,550	255,419
South America ...	3,018	—	25	3,043	2,262	—	—	2,262	2,622	—	405	3,027
Other Countries ...	314	—	173	487	69	—	3	72	1	—	—	1
Total	688,466	125,639	367,698	1,181,803	812,280	249,496	178,264	1,240,040	987,691	324,978	231,290	1,543,959
United Kingdom ...	662,524	1,644	279,720	943,888	476,351	194,130	43,059	713,540	502,732	175,679	34,800	713,211
British Colonies ...	12,359	4,166	23,604	40,129	15,823	9,020	16,503	41,346	26,138	4,643	22,182	52,963
Foreign Countries ...	688,466	125,639	367,698	1,181,803	812,280	249,496	178,264	1,240,040	987,691	324,978	231,290	1,543,959
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,363,349	131,449	671,022	2,165,820	1,304,454	452,646	237,826	1,994,926	1,516,561	505,300	288,272	2,310,133

TRINIDAD, 1898.

APPENDIX I.

The CLASS of IMPORTS and EXPORTS was as follows during the Years 1897 and 1898:—

Class.	1897.		1898.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
Live Animals, Food, and Drink.	901,941	1,328,502	943,507	1,614,070
Raw Material	129,381	241,005	336,569	337,094
Manufactured Articles ...	961,215	254,311	843,515	238,567
Coin and Bullion	168,694	171,108	159,465	120,402
Total	2,161,231	1,994,926	2,283,056	2,310,133

The TOTAL QUANTITIES and VALUES of the more important STAPLES EXPORTED during the last five years were:—

Year.	Sugar.		Cocoa.		Asphalt.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Tons.	£
1894 ...	104,986,406	598,010	21,608,384	587,564	99,192	112,401
1895 ...	122,353,755	596,415	29,458,813	620,634	86,148	97,318
1896 ...	120,562,942	700,347	23,481,848	452,141	96,385	106,920
1897 ...	110,026,245	537,107	23,840,665	532,123	124,672	138,801
1898 ...	113,696,521	602,045	24,340,960	812,272	100,208	113,829

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

The DIRECTIONS in which the STAPLES of the ISLAND were EXPORTED, and their VALUES, were as follows:—

—	United Kingdom.	France.	United States of America.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Sugar	204,847	127	383,528	13,543	602,045
Molasses	1,356	—	682	14,557	16,595
Rum	4,743	4	56	497	5,300
Cocoa	240,875	253,294	196,370	121,733	812,272
Coconuts	23,390	10	6,144	895	30,439
Asphalt	11,307	4,056	67,028	31,438	113,829
Bitters	12,204	449	10,209	11,129	33,991
Total ...	498,722	257,940	664,017	193,792	1,614,471

TRINIDAD,
1898.

APPENDIX K.

SHIPPING IN 1898.

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	40	21,331	53	90,944	93	112,275
U. S. America	52	25,332	29	39,434	81	64,766
B. N. America	32	3,811	13	15,291	45	19,102
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	453	27,629	161	176,944	614	204,573
Venezuela	1,590	16,754	113	88,992	1,703	105,746
Other Countries... ...	55	18,009	46	58,434	101	76,443
Total	2,222	112,866	415	470,039	2,637	582,905
Totals for 1897 ...	2,462	139,954	454	533,369	2,916	673,323

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	31	14,201	5	6,206	36	20,407
U. S. America	68	36,442	30	43,329	98	79,771
B. N. America	11	1,799	13	15,276	24	17,075
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	431	17,896	170	184,986	601	202,882
Venezuela	1,580	17,057	173	188,197	1,753	205,254
Other Countries... ...	65	22,738	27	32,690	92	55,428
Total	2,186	110,133	418	470,684	2,604	580,817
Totals for 1897 ...	2,461	137,794	447	529,879	2,908	667,673

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APPENDIX L.

TRINIDAD,
1898.

NATIONALITY of VESSELS ENTERED in 1898.

Nationality.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.		Totals for 1897.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	497	33,977	219	316,191	716	350,168	854	399,781
French	9	2,004	66	67,312	75	69,316	57	64,980
U. S. America... ...	59	29,282	26	8,316	85	37,598	141	71,809
Venezuela	1,580	16,398	52	22,202	1,632	38,600	1,714	47,000
Dutch	10	813	48	52,140	58	52,953	57	45,022
Norwegian	22	9,365	2	746	24	10,111	33	14,708
German...	15	8,780	2	3,132	17	11,912	—	—
Russian...	10	4,151	—	—	10	4,151	—	—
Other Countries ...	20	8,096	—	—	20	8,096	60	30,023
Total	2,222	112,866	415	470,039	2,637	582,905	2,916	673,323

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TRINIDAD,
1898.

APPENDIX M.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of TOTAL SHIPPING INWARDS and OUTWARDS for the last FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1894 ...	2,518	638,783	2,484	634,672
1895 ...	2,512	649,085	2,512	642,790
1896 ...	2,817	623,241	2,815	619,037
1897 ...	2,916	673,323	2,908	667,873
1898 ...	2,637	582,905	2,604	580,817

APPENDIX N.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS during 1898 at all the HOSPITALS of TRINIDAD.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.		
Cow-pox	4	—
Measles	1	—
Chicken-pox	1	—
Typhus	—	—
Whooping Cough	26	—
Influenza	163	21
Diphtheria	1	—
Carried forward	196	21

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APPENDIX N.—*continued.*

TRINIDAD, 1898.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES—*continued.*		
Brought forward	196	21
Febricula	31	2
Enteric Fever	24	32
Typho-malarial Fever	6	6
Dysentery (included in Digestive System)	—	—
Beri-beri...	1	1
Malarial Fever :		
(*a.*) Intermittent	1,008	10
(*b.*) Remittent	502	54
(*c.*) Pernicious R.	52	7
Phagedœna	1	—
Erysipelas	11	4
Pyæmia	1	—
Septicæmia	1	6
Tetanus	14	21
Tubercle...	33	70
Leprosy :		
(*a.*) Tubercular	58	—
(*b.*) Anæsthetic	126	7
Yaws	130	—
Syphilis :		
(*a.*) Primary...	28	1
(*b.*) Secondary	64	4
(*c.*) Inherited	88	26
Gonorrhœa	118	—
Carried forward	2,493	272

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APPENDIX N.—*continued.*

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES—*continued.*		
Brought forward	2,493	272
Hydrophobia	—	1
Scurvy	—	—
Alcoholism	32	3
Delirium Tremens	6	—
Rheumatism	237	3
Rheumatic Fever	1	—
Gout	1	—
New Growth, non-malignant	66	—
New Growth, malignant	16	8
Anæmia	922	109
Leucocythæmia	1	—
Diabetes mellitus	4	1
Diabetes insipidus	—	—
Premature Birth	5	16
Debility	422	106
LOCAL DISEASES.		
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM :—		
Sub-section 1—Diseases of the Nerves :		
Neuritis	4	1
Hæmorrhage	11	12
Meningitis	4	13
Myelitis	—	—
Softening	2	1
Carried forward	4,227	546

APPENDIX N.—*continued.*

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*		
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—*continued.*		
Sub-section 1—Diseases of the Nerves—*continued.*		
Brought forward	4,227	546
Hydrocephalus	2	—
Hyperæmia	2	1
Encephalitis	—	—
Abscess of Brain	1	3
Congestion of Brain	—	—
Locomotor Ataxia	3	—
Sub-section 2—Functional Nervous Disorders :		
Apoplexy	4	7
Paralysis...	30	11
Chorea	11	—
Eclampsia	8	13
Epilepsy	30	—
Vertigo	2	—
Neuralgia	70	—
Torticollis	2	—
Hysteria	25	1
Sub-section 3—Mental Diseases :		
Idiocy	7	—
Mania	25	—
Melancholia	5	—
Dementia	24	—
Delusional Insanity	3	—
Carried forward	4,481	582

Appendix N.—*continued.*

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
LOCAL DISEASES—*continued.*		
Brought forward	4,481	582
Diseases of the Eye	197	—
" " Ear	16	—
" " Nose	31	—
" " Circulatory System	96	63
" " Respiratory "	730	288
" " Digestive "	1,358	438
" " Lymphatic "	108	2
" " Thyroid Body	1	—
" " Urinary System...	222	108
" " Generative "	—	—
Male Organs	487	10
Female "	131	4
Affections connected with Pregnancy	61	2
" " " Parturition...	14	2
" consequent on "	6	4
Diseases of the Female Breast	30	2
" " Organs of Locomotion...	160	12
" " Cellular Tissue	176	4
" " Skin	1,132	21
Injuries, General	114	15
" Local	663	10
Surgical Operations	—	—
Malformations	27	30
Poisons	18	—
Parasites	75	3
Ankylostoma	322	34
No appreciable disease	571	—
Total	11,227	1,634

TRINIDAD, 1898.

APPENDIX O.

DATA RELATIVE to WINDS prevailing in TRINIDAD from AUGUST 1898 to JUNE 1899. Furnished by the OBSERVER of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA WEATHER BUREAU in PORT OF SPAIN.

Month.	Total Movement.	Prevailing Direction.	Per cent.	Average Hourly Velocity.
1898.				
August (for 25 days only).	Miles. 2,023	E.	18	—
September ...	2,458	E.	20	3·4
October	2,669	E.	18	3·6
November... ...	2,474	E.	26	3·4
December... ...	2,757	N.E.	22	3·7
1899.				
January	3,229	N.E.	40	4·3
February	3,258	E.	50	4·8
March	3,372	E.	42	4·5
April	4,417	E.	73	6·1
May	4,880	E.	91	6·6
June	3,344	E.	64	4·6

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1899.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 303.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1899.

(For Report for 1898, *see* No. 272.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

November, 1900.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
278	British Honduras	1898
279	Mauritius and Rodrigues	"
280	Grenada	"
281	St. Vincent	"
282	Hong Kong	"
283	Jamaica	1898–99
284	Lagos	1898
285	Seychelles	"
286	Christmas and Cocos-Keeling Islands	1899
287	Straits Settlements	1898
288	Basutoland	1898–99
289	Niger Coast Protectorate	"
290	British Guiana	1897–98 & 1898–99
291	Falkland Islands	1899
292	British New Guinea	1898–99
293	Bermuda	1899
294	Barbados	"
295	Malta	"
296	Fiji	"
297	Turks and Caicos	"
298	Bahamas	"
299	Sierra Leone	"
300	Gambia	"
301	Seychelles	"
302	Mauritius and Rodrigues	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas	Fibre Industry.

No. 303.

Trinidad and Tobago, 1899.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1898, *see* No. 272.)

ACTING GOVERNOR KNOLLYS to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,
23rd August, 1900.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, six copies of the Annual Blue Book for this Colony for the year 1899, together with a Report on the same written by Mr. H. Clarence Bourne, Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

C. C. KNOLLYS,
Acting Governor.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1899.

BLUE BOOK REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1899.

I.—FINANCE.

GENERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The year's record has been very satisfactory. The estimated revenue, £623,000, was exceeded by £57,000, while a slight saving was effected on the estimated expenditure.

2. The revenue for 1898 had shewn good progress as compared with the preceding years. That for 1899 shewed a further advance of £66,000. Of this £8,000 was due to the fiscal amalgamation of Tobago with Trinidad, which dates from the commencement of 1899; and new Tonnage dues yielded about £4,000; but the bulk of the increase is attributable only to natural development and general prosperity. Customs Receipts advanced £29,000, Land Sales and Royalties £10,000. The ordinary revenue, from which Land Sales and Royalties are excluded, yielded a surplus of £37,000 over Recurrent Expenditure; and this with a part of the accumulated surplus of former years provided for the expenditure of £65,000 on new roads, bridges and other public works.

3. The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are compared in detail with those of 1898 in Appendices A. and B. The following table gives the totals for the last five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1895	598,884	605,514
1896	618,332	594,462
1897	611,434	622,364
1898	615,371	640,952
1899	681,339	748,151

Assets and Liabilities.

4. For several years past advances have been made from the accumulated surplus of the Colony for the construction of the Railway and Harbour Works chargeable to the loan authorised by Ordinances 34 of 1895 and 13 of 1896. The surplus of the Colony has thus been temporarily exhausted but a further issue of the loan is about to be made, and the advances recouped. Assuming this to have been done on the 31st of December last, the surplus of the assets over the liabilities of the Colony, so far as they are susceptible of treatment in a balance sheet, would have been £70,000. We must however remember that this surplus gives no measure of the condition of the Colony. While on the one side the balance sheet omits the Public Debt from the Liabilities, it leaves out on the other the value of the Pitch Lake and of the various estates and other property which have been acquired out of revenue. The two chief assets of the Colony however are the taxable capacity of the people and the unrealised Crown lands ; and of these no account is taken.

Taxation.

5 The burden of taxation is very light. Last year it was estimated at £1 14*s.* 0½*d.* a head, and the stamp tax (the only new impost except the harbour and jetty dues referred to above) which has come into force this year will probably not increase the amount by 1*s.* There are no local rates except the house-rate at 7½ per cent. and a low water-rate on assessed rentals in the town, and a low sewage-rate in part of Port-of-Spain. The land tax is 1*s.* an acre. In Tobago it is at present 6*d.* As regards Customs, again by far the largest item of revenue, there is a large free list, and the *ad valorem* duty on articles which are not the subject of specific duty has remained for many years at 5 per cent. If these figures are taken in conjunction with the agricultural and trade statistics of the Colony, with the returns which relate chiefly to the savings of the labouring classes, such as the reports of the savings bank and of the sales of Crown lands, and with the visible signs of comfort and prosperity, the width of the margin of actual, not to say prospective, taxable capacity cannot be questioned.

Crown Lands.

6. The unrealised assets in the possession of the Crown are of great value. Trinidad has never been surveyed, but its area is about 1,750 square miles. According to the most recent estimate 454,000 acres only are in private hands, while 666,000 are still Crown property. Of this 346,000 is cultivable, much is covered by valuable timber, and part is known to contain coal ;

but it has remained undeveloped and has hitherto produced no revenue worth regarding. Reserves must be permanently retained for the protection of water supply and other purposes, but the greater part of the Crown lands will of course be most profitably utilised by being sold in due course and brought under cultivation, every acre sold bringing an addition to the exports and imports as certainly as it brings an increase to the revenue from land tax.

7. If the soil of an agricultural country is its capital, half the capital of Trinidad still remains idle, though it has been a British Colony for a 100 years. Progress is no doubt being made. During the last 20 years the annual alienations have averaged 6,800 acres; and last year, under the stimulus of high cocoa prices and railway extension, they amounted to 14,600 acres; but if this Colony were being run by a company on commercial lines the interest of the shareholders would demand the construction of a complete system of roads, and capital expenditure would be incurred for the purpose. At present prices it pays to ship cocoa even when it costs 5*s.* to place each bag on the railway, but it is doubtful how long this will last. The number of miles of so-called roads in Trinidad is 658, but of these 180 only are metalled (some fertile districts are 20 miles from a metalled road) and in bad weather parts even of the main roads are impassable.

Public Debt.

8. The public debt of the Colony at the end of 1899 amounted to £923,412, and the annual charges on its account for last year were £48,795. A further sum of £110,000 is about to be raised, leaving £90,000 only of the authorised loan unissued. The railway, harbour and building works chargeable to this loan have been completed; the water and sewerage works are now in progress.

9. The railway continues to pay its working expenses, and to contribute the greater part of the interest paid by the Colony in respect of the capital expended upon it; but the last extension is less profitable than the older lines, and the need for further expansion in this direction is less pressing than is the case with roads. The system consists of two lines. One runs from Port-of-Spain to San Fernando through the sugar country on the western side of Trinidad, with two branches, one tapping the sugar country of Naparima and Savana Grande, the other the rich cocoa district of Montserrat. The other line runs east from Port-of-Spain to Arima and Sangre Grande, and, after traversing a few miles of sugar country, skirts the feet of the northern range of hills, and runs through fine cocoa land. The expenditure on harbour works has been £140,000. The revenue from port, harbour, and wharf dues, which in 1896 had been under

£2,000, has been, by moderate tonnage and jetty dues, raised to £10,400. This increase, after allowing for cost of maintenance, would represent a satisfactory return on an outlay much larger than has been actually incurred.

Currency.

10. The finance of the Colony is not complicated by questions of currency. Though silver is legal tender to any amount, this Colony is fortunately free from the difficultes incidential to a silver standard. As there is no local coinage and the only silver recognised is English token money, twenty shillings are always worth a pound. There is however a practical inconvenience arising from the system. Gold is, of course, never seen, and consequently the five dollar notes of the Colonial Bank are the only medium of exchange for amounts over one pound. As these are, by the constitution of the bank and the requirements of its other branches, limited to an issue below the requirements of the Colony, trade is much hampered at the briskest season of the year.

Local Finance.

11. The local, as distinguished from the Colonial, revenues are of small importance. The municipality of Port-of-Spain, now in commission, has with its increased rate of 7½ per cent. an income of nearly £34,000. Its average annual income for the preceding four years had been under £20,000, and its expenditure £600 greater. Its debt of £37,800 is secured on the rates. The incomes of San Fernando and Arima are under £5,500 and £1,500 respectively. None of the Local Road Boards have exercised their power of raising a rate, and the new water works authorities are still in their infancy.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND MANUFACTURES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

12. The value of the imports into the Colony in 1899 was two and a half millions sterling, showing an increase of more than a quarter of a million over those of 1898. Nearly £100,000 of this increase however is attributable to bullion and specie, which was imported to the value of a quarter of a million. The

total value of the exports was £36,000 in excess of the imports, and its increase over 1898, the bulk of which arose on local produce, was £10,000 greater than that of the imports. Leaving bullion and specie out of account we find the average annual imports and exports of the following periods to have been :—

—	1877–9.	1887–9.	1897–9.
	£	£	£
Imports	1,424,000	1,507,000	1,787,000
Exports	1,614,000	1,804,000	1,907,000

13. The tonnage of sailing vessels which cleared in 1899 was 119,000, and of steam vessels 510,000. The particulars of shipping are detailed in Appendix I.

Transit Trade.

14. Transit trade—that is to say so much of it as is indicated by official records—is at present about 20 per cent. of the total trade of the Colony. If the cost of transhipment could be obviated by landing and re-shipment at a quay, and if at the same time vessels were encouraged to come to Port-of-Spain by the provision of coaling and docking facilities, this branch of trade would become much larger and more lucrative. This consideration acquires a special importance from the possibility, to which reference is made in this report, of an early development of Venezuelan trade.

United States.

15. Trade with the United States has developed remarkably in the last twenty years. In 1879 Great Britain took twenty-six times as much of the Trinidad sugar, and eleven times as much of its cocoa as the United States; now she takes less than they. In the same period her comsumption of asphalt has increased by 65 per cent., theirs by 1200. For the past three years the average annual value of the trade with Great Britain has been £1,363,000, and with the United States £1,227,000.

Canada.

16. The Trade with British North America is at present intrinsically small. Its average annual value for the past three years has been £85,000. There is however a probability of

great expansion in this direction in the near future. If the terms on which Canada offers free trade to this Colony prove practicable, sugar will not be the only Trinidad commodity to find its market in British North America. This trade will be promoted by the improved steamship service between Canada and certain West Indian Colonies, including Trinidad and Tobago, for which the Canadian Government has recently contracted with Messrs. Pickford and Black, and towards which Her Majesty's Government are contributing a subsidy of £13,500 a year. The service to Trinidad is fortnightly, and the first vessel of the new line reached Port-of-Spain in July of the present year.

Venezuela.

17. The disturbed state of Venezuela in 1899 is responsible for a decrease of £41,000 in the imports from that country as compared with 1898. The goods exported to Venezuela on the other hand show an increase of £30,000. The average annual value of the total trade (excluding bullion and specie) with Venezuela for the past three years has been £343,000. Ten years ago the average was £433,000, and the removal of the 30 per cent. extra duty imposed by the Venezuelan Government on imports from Trinidad, of which there is now an improved prospect, would lead at once to a rapid expansion of business. The intimate natural relation which exists between Trinidad and the Republic is illustrated by the fact that the regular route from the capital of Venezuela to the Orinoco, where is its commercial future, lies through Port-of-Spain, and the inhabitants of Caracas do much of their retail shopping in the stores of Trinidad.

PRODUCTS OF THE COLONY.

18. Of the staple products of the Colony, the values of the exports were as follows :—

Staple Products.	Value.
	£
Cocoa	898,000 (including foreign £119,000)
Sugar	715,000
Asphalt	153,000

Each, owing to favourable circumstances, shows a large advance over the preceding year, viz.: Sugar £154,000, Cocoa £87,000, and Asphalt £38,000.

19. The area under cocoa cultivation is nearly twice that under sugar, and is extending daily, while every year sees some of the inferior sugar lands abandoned. It may be noted that since last year's crop one sugar factory has been closed, and in the case of two sugar estates a part of the property is being converted into a stock farm. Cocoa is not, like sugar, a manufacture, and a given value of it represents a far less expenditure on wages than in the case of its rival; but it can claim to maintain a much larger number of peasant proprietors, and even the large estates are for the most part owned by residents in the Colony. Cane farming, it is true, is rapidly extending, but the fact that the farmer is in most cases in a position to offer his canes only to one factory seriously interferes with his independence.

Cocoa.

20. The cocoa crop of last year exceeded twenty-nine and a quarter million pounds, being nearly five millions in excess of that of 1898. This increase was due partly to extended cultivation and partly to a favourable season. The average prices obtained were also higher than in the preceding year, London prices varying from 65*s*. to 80*s*. per cwt. Seeing therefore that the cost of production is not more than 27*s*. a cwt., the cocoa planter may be regarded at the present time as a very fortunate man. Though the world's production of cocoa is being vastly extended, its consumption is also increasing rapidly, and there is no probability of a fall in prices in the immediate future. The abnormally low rainfall of 1899, 46·76 inches, will probably result in a slight shortage in the crop for 1900, but nature has in some measure insured Trinidad against the effect of bad seasons. In the case both of cocoa and sugar certain parts of the Island which usually suffer from excessive moisture are unusually productive when others are suffering from drought.

Sugar.

21. The sugar crop of 1899 was a good one, and the amount exported, 52,000 tons, exceeded the exports in 1898 by 1,400 tons in weight, and £154,000 in value. The dry weather which prevailed during the growing season has made the 1900 crop a very bad one, and the export of sugar for this year will be about 10,000 tons short of that for 1899. The districts most affected were Naparima, Cedros and Couva, while in such districts as Chaguanas, Caroni, and Tacarigua, which are apt to suffer in wet seasons, well cultivated estates made average crops. Estimating the total shortage at 14,000 tons, 1,500 of this may be attributed to the semi-abandonment of estates north of the Caroni River, and the rest to the effects of unfavourable weather in the districts south of Chaguanas. The shortage in the weight of cane per acre swelled the cost of growth, and the inferior quality of the

canes increased the cost of manufacture. Hence the total cost of production was exceptionally high, and in many cases estates were possibly saved only by the high prices realized for offal crop, rum and molasses. In some, for instance, the value of rum made for each ton of sugar was £2 5*s.* Leaving offal crop out of account, the average cost of production in 1900 is compared with the net proceeds in the following table, which speaks for itself :—

AVERAGE COST OF PRODUCTION AND NET PROCEEDS PER TON.

(*Working Expenses only, excluding Capital and Depreciation Charge.*)

Sugars.		Per Ton.
		£ *s.* *d.*
Yellow Sugars (shipped to London)	Cost of production ...	12 10 0
	Net proceeds	13 10 0
	Gain	£1 0 0
Grey Sugars (shipped to America)	Cost of production ...	11 5 0
	Net proceeds	11 3 0
	Loss	£0 2 0

22. The advantage of the London market, which demands a high class of sugar to go into direct consumption, was so marked that all factories sufficiently equipped made yellow crystals, and only those which could not do otherwise made the grey sugar which finds a more remunerative market for refining purposes in the United States. The cause of the high prices in London was an anticipated shortage of yellow crystals, and the limited market was even affected by purchases by the Imperial Government for Military Stores. An arrangement recently made between the American Sugar Refining Company and outside refiners, has put an end to competition in the purchase of raw sugars in the American market. The effects of this arrangement, which has only just come into force, were not very apparent on last crop's sales, but it must tend to neutralize the advantage enjoyed by Trinidad under the countervailing duties.

23. The prospects for next year's crop are remarkably good. The weather so far has been favourable for most of the sugar districts, and though a further reduction in area under cultivation North of the Caroni River may be looked for, this will be more than compensated for by the extended plantation of farmers in the Couva and Naparima districts. Prices are more difficult to foretell. The London market should remain firm on account of scarcity of supplies, but for the reasons given above reliance can no longer be placed on the United States market. It is indeed now seen that the Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Philippine supplies will not increase as rapidly as was expected, but the Beet crop will probably be the largest on record. Under these circumstances the proposed Free Trade Treaty with Canada becomes a matter of the greatest interest. The chief objection raised by the few opponents of the proposal is the comparatively small size of the Canadian market. If, however, British North America imports at present only 130,000 tons of sugar a year, the consumption will increase on a reduction in price. As, moreover, some 25,000 tons of Trinidad sugar go to England, half only of the Trinidad crop will seek its market in Canada, unless the prices are good enough to tempt planters to desert the London market.

Other Agricultural Products.

24. Though cocoa and sugar will remain the chief exports of this Colony for many years to come, there are several minor cultivations of which some are likely to extend. Many tracts of land are suitable for the production of coconuts and nothing else, but the margin of profit is small, and the annual value of the nuts exported which has averaged £27,000 for the last three years will not probably increase. Coffee is grown for local consumption; although last year the exports quadrupled those of 1898, they will never become of much importance. The hills of Trinidad attain only in a very few places the altitude which is thought necessary for its successful cultivation. Though limes, oranges, and other fruit could be grown in any quantity, crops of this nature do not offer a profit to tempt planters who can grow cocoa. Rice is in a different position. The local demand by the East Indian population is very large, and last year nearly twenty million pounds were imported. The local cultivation by peasant proprietors is consequently extending rapidly, and it is probable that many swamp lands, including parts of abandoned sugar estates, will be devoted to rice in the future, and some planters are sanguine enough to anticipate its cultivation for export. It may be noted in this context, that the returns show that plantains and other West Indian vegetables to the value of £7,000 are annually imported into Trinidad. This fact is not so unsatisfactory as might appear at first sight. It is due in part no doubt to the difficulty of getting fresh vegetables to the Port-of-Spain

market, but it is also an indication that growers devote their attention to the cultivation of the more profitable products for which their soil is eminently adapted.

Rubber.

25. An item which is likely to be of great importance in the future is rubber. The only rubber which has hitherto been exported is the gum of the indigenous balata tree. This has been done on a very small scale, and could not be extended without rapidly exterminating the finest timber tree in the colony. Many cocoa planters however are now experimentally planting on selected parts of their estates the more profitable sorts of rubber trees, and two large estates are now devoted almost entirely to *castilloa*. On one of these. in Tobago, 70,000 trees have been planted. Some years must elapse before the produce is put on the market, but in view of the growing demand for rubber, of the increasing difficulty of obtaining it from the present sources of its supply, and of the purer condition in which the cultivated product will be shipped, the prospects of this industry are very hopeful.

Timber.

26. There is much fine timber on the Crown Lands of Trinidad, but under the long needed system of forestry which is about to be introduced, felling will be chiefly restricted to the satisfaction of local demands for many years to come. There are however ornamental woods for which a demand might be created if they were judiciously placed on the English timber market.

BOTANICAL STATIONS.

27. The enterprise of planters has been encouraged as usual by the Botanical Department. The total number of plants, economic and ornamental, distributed by sale or otherwise in 1899 was nearly 59,000, in addition to packages of seeds and 111,000 countable seeds. More general interest however attaches to the progress of its experimental work. A new station was started in Tobago in March, 1899. It forms part of the Imperial Department over which Dr. Morris presides, and which bears the main part of its cost of maintenance. Of the work done at the St. Clair Experiment Station, which was started in 1898, the growth of seedling canes is the most immediately important. One hundred and twenty-seven samples have been examined by the Government Analyst, and the results obtained are available for the public. These show that canes *can* be produced which will yield a larger precentage of saccharine matter than

is obtained from those at present grown on the estates. Whether, however, they will give a greater yield *per acre* is still uncertain. More than 17,000 cuttings of selected varieties have been distributed among seven large estates, and the results of these larger experiments will be awaited with great interest.

STOCK FARMING.

28. Though stock farming can never be more than a secondary industry in this Colony, it may at least be so developed as to satisfy local demands. Trinidad pays nearly £50,000 a year to Venezuela for its beef. Last year the supply from that source was interrupted by civil disturbance, with the result that the value of oxen imported was only £33,000, and beef was scarce and dear. Though the natural grass of Trinidad is for the most part bad, the whole of Tobago possesses excellent pasturage. A branch of the Government Farm was started in that Island last November. Wherever the bush has been cleared good guinea-grass has sprung up, and there is promise of excellent results. The stock on the Tobago Farm at present consists of a bull, 50 cows in calf, 30 young oxen and a flock of Shropshire sheep. A Hereford bull and two Shropshire rams are on the way out. A Hackney stallion will probably follow, and seeing that donkeys were imported last year to the value of over £1,000, a sire donkey may subsequently be added. The example of the Government has been followed by several planters, and by a merchant who has hitherto been the largest importer of foreign beasts. The Government Farm near Port-of-Spain has been carried on successfully. In spite of parched pastures, it would have made a good profit if its milk had been sold to the public instead of being sold below its market value to Government Institutions. The Farm, the site of which has acquired a high residential value, is about to be moved a few miles out of town. The new Farm is part of a sugar estate which has recently been abandoned, and the adjoining sugar estate has been acquired by a private proprietor to be converted into a dairy farm. Good horses have been bred by the Government, but there is little demand for them in competition with the cheaper animals imported.

ASPHALT.

29. Of the mineral products of the Colony, asphalt is, as is well known, by far the most important. The asphalt trade was more prosperous in 1899 than in any previous year of its history. 140,000 tons were exported—99,000 to the United States—representing a value of £150,000, and a revenue to the Crown of £45,000. Reliance, however, cannot be placed on the continuation of the business on this scale. Seven-eighths of the

asphalt exported is dug from the Pitch Lake, which is leased to a Company for a term, of which twenty-nine years have still to run, and the Company are not bound to ship as much as one-third of last year's output. In view of the fact that a similar lake at Bermudez, in Venezuela, ten times its size, and containing asphalt purer in the proportion of 97 to 56, is already being worked, Trinidad can no longer claim to command the asphalt market. The demand for asphalt is, however, growing, and there are greater difficulties in shipping it from Bermudez than from Trinidad.

30. Pitch in a liquid form mixed with a bituminous oil is also to be found in the south of Trinidad; and coal exists in various parts of the island. The commercial value of these deposits has however not yet been satisfactorily tested.

MANUFACTURES.

31. The manufactures of the Colony are mainly incidental to her agriculture. There are now twelve sugar factories, or usines, as they are called, in operation in Trinidad. The industry of manufacture is becoming gradually differentiated from that of the planter. The old-fashioned factories are for the most part closed, and the machinery now in use at the chief usines is of the latest type and represents much capital. This concentration of capital at the factory is being continually promoted by the extension of cane-farming. To five of the usines rum distilleries are attached. There are also two distilleries in Tobago. Though less than a third of the rum made is exported—140,000 gallons last year—the manufacture is a large one, yielding last year in Excise (at 7*s.* 6*d.* a gallon) a revenue of £110,000. Angostura bitters, a composition of rum, is made (by a secret process) exclusively at Messrs. Siegert's factory in Trinidad. More than 38,000 gallons were exported last year. There are three coconut-oil factories equipped with modern machinery, and in addition to local business 16,600 gallons of oil were shipped in 1899. With the exception of a brewery recently erected in Port-of-Spain, none of the other manufactures are considerable. There is a factory for manufacturing tobacco and cigarettes, a match factory which is sufficiently protected to compete with imported matches, and factories for the manufacture of ice and soda water. These are directed mainly to the local market.

blishing company inc

Trinidad and Tobago, 1899.

III.—LEGISLATION.

32. Thirty-one Ordinances passed into Law in 1899. During the earlier period of British occupation legislation was chiefly concerned in the gradual introduction of English Common Law and Equity, and few traces of Spanish Law, except as regards the descent of realty, now remain in force. In more recent years contemporary English legislation affecting real and personal property and commercial and criminal law has generally been followed by this Colony, but there have been certain notable exceptions (*e.g.*, in the matter of Bankruptcy) where English enactments have not coincided with local sentiment. In a few matters, *e.g.*, the Registration of Title, the Colony has taken its own line; and in other special circumstances have called for special legislation. The Immigration Ordinance which was passed last year belongs to this class. It contains little that is new, but consolidates the law relating to the importation and employment of East Indian labour. Another consolidating Ordinance of great local interest was also passed. The sale of Produce Ordinance re-enacts provisions for the protection of planters from prædial larceny, by regulating the disposal of produce, and going so far as to throw in some cases upon persons found in possession of produce the burden of proving their innocence. The Stamp Duties Ordinance is an important Revenue enactment levying duty for the first time on receipts, cheques, notes, and other commerical documents. Railways and Waterworks Ordinances have also been passed, and an Ordinance constituting and regulating the Local Forces in Trinidad and Tobago. An Ordinance repealing the pre-existing total prohibition of the use of ganga, and substituting provisions for its regulation, is an interesting admission of the inability of Government to prevent, without oppression, the satisfaction of a popular demand. A much-needed work has been set in train by the Law Revision Ordinance.

IV.—EDUCATION.

PRIMARY.

33. The following table shows the number of Primary Schools, Government and Assisted, in the Colony :—

Denomination.	Number.
Government	57
Roman Catholic	67
Church of England	49
Canadian Mission (Presbyterian)	48
Wesleyan	11
Moravian	8
Total	240

The cost of the Government schools last year, exclusive of administration and inspection, was £10,000, and the Government's contribution to the denominational schools over £22,000. The fees paid amounted to less than £2,500. The total number of children on the rolls was over 30,000, and the average attendance under 20,000. Attendance is voluntary, but the percentage of children who never attend any school is so large that the case for "Free and Compulsory Education" is very strong. The percentage of persons married last year who were unable to write was 40·3, being larger than in any other year since 1895; and another argument for Compulsory Education is to be found in the Prison Statistics to which reference is made in this report. It is said that Education unfits the people for agricultural life, but special efforts are now being made to adapt the elementary school course to the needs of an agricultural country; and from the beginning of 1901 agriculture will be a compulsory subject in the primary schools. To teach the teachers is of course a difficulty, but the courses of instruction given by the Government Analyst and the Superintendent of Botanic Gardens have been well attended and much appreciated.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1899.

SECONDARY.

34. For secondary education Trinidad depends on the Queen's Royal College, a Government undenominational institution with nearly 100 boys, and its affiliated colleges. There are entrance exhibitions from the elementary schools, and exhibitions from the colleges, tenable at English Universities and other educational institutions. The affiliated colleges are St. Mary's College, a Roman Catholic School which has twice as many pupils as the Royal College, and a school managed by the Canadian Mission, which was after examination admitted last year to the privileges of affiliation.

TECHNICAL.

35. Practical Chemistry is taught at the Government Laboratory in connection with the Royal College, and in the interests of secondary agricultural education, a system of cadetships was introduced last year at the St. Clair Experimental Grounds, where the Superintendent of the Gardens has already half a dozen apprentices under instruction. Apprenticeship is also about to be introduced in the Government Printing Press. The facilities for technical education of other sorts are few. The Victoria Institute, which controls itself but receives a subsidy from the Government, has made a commencement in this direction, and its building and commercial classes have been well attended in the past year. There are however two difficulties to be overcome. The wish to attain a higher standard must be created in the artisan and then the means must be found to satisfy it.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

MEDICAL.

36. Reference has already been made to the Educational Institutions. Those subordinated to the Medical Department are more conspicuous. The Colonial Hospital at Port-of-Spain is one of the handsomest buildings of the Colony, and well found in every way. In former years the number of its patients has been swelled by the presence of chronic cases and malingerers attracted by its comfort. In 1898 the number of beds was 581. Last year a reduction was made in the interests of economy, and the beds will in future be limited to 320. In the same way the

number of beds in the Colonial Hospital at San Fernando will in future be reduced from 205 to 120. More stringent rules as to admission have also been applied to the district hospitals. There are eight of these and three separate dispensaries. The effect of retrenchment has been to a great extent neutralized by the necessity of coping with the increase—or increased recognition—of yaws, both in Trinidad and Tobago. A special hospital for the treatment of this curable but insidious disease was built last year at Arima, and 15 yaws dispensaries have been opened in Trinidad and Tobago.

LUNATICS.

37. A second increase in expenditure was incidental to the removal of the Lunatic Asylum to its new quarters. This fine building erected at a cost of nearly £50,000 (of which four-fifths has been charged to Loan Funds) has been occupied this year. In the old building the humanity of treatment required by modern sentiment was impossible.

LEPERS.

No change has taken place in the Leper Asylum, which is under the management of the Little Sisters of St. Dominic, with a Government Medical Superintendent. Accommodation will be provided in the House of Refuge for 150 chronic cases banished from the hospital. As there is no Poor Law department, this poor house is classified as a medical institution. Hence the economy effected by the removal of the old people from the hospital will not result in an immediate reduction of the total expenditure chargeable to the Medical Department, but future applicants will not find admission to the House of Refuge as easy as it was to the Hospital.

PAUPERS.

The House of Refuge, which had 224 inmates at the end of 1899, as against 232 at the end of 1898, affords practically the only form of non-medical poor relief provided by the Government. The Wardens have small sums at their disposal which are applicable to expenditure incidental to medical relief, and when laxity in the administration of the Wardens' funds has been permitted applicants have rapidly multiplied, but this laxity has never been allowed to proceed far enough to produce a pauper class, and the Colony is fortunately free from any poor law.

The whole of the Colony is divided into medical districts, each of which, with one exception, is under the care of a Government Medical Officer. In one case the statutory services have since last year been performed by contract by a qualified medical man;

and it is proposed to extend this system as opportunity offers. Last year there were 28 Government Medical Officers and 6 salaried Supernumeraries. The total expenditure chargeable to the Medical vote last year was £65,972 as against £65,695 in 1898. Of this about £43,000 is attributable to the Medical service proper. The rest was spent on the maintenance of lunatics (£8,500), lepers (£4,600), and paupers (£3,500), and on vaccination, quarantine, and other preventive services.

REFORMATORIES.

Other curative institutions are two reformatories and two certified industrial schools. One of each class is under the care of the English and Roman Catholic Churches respectively.

SAVINGS BANK.

38. The business of the Government Savings Bank continues to grow. Its balance at the end of 1899 was £255,928. At the end of 1880 it was £43,684. The deposits in 1899 were £222,136, the withdrawals £213,563. New accounts were opened to the number of 4,517. Of 12,549 depositors, 5,336 were labourers.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

POLICE.

39. The Police Force consists of five officers, and 556 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and constables.

PRISONS.

40. The prisons have under their present management attained a high level of efficiency, and the Inspector's reports are borne out by both criminal statistics and economic results. In the case of a few remote districts of Trinidad prisoners committed summarily for a few days necessarily serve out their sentence at the local police station, which is licensed for the purpose as a district prison; and the old Tobago Prison has now been similarly licensed. In all other cases the prisoner is committed to the Royal Gaol, of which the male branch is in Port-of-Spain, and

the female at St. James's. Males sentenced to long terms are transferred to the convict depôt at Carrera, an island in the Gulf of Paria.

41. Each prisoner occupies a separate cell. The staple occupations of the male convicts are quarrying and breaking stones, and fibre picking; but those undergoing long sentences are encouraged to learn a trade. The value of the labour done by convicts in 1899 for other Government departments is estimated at over £3,000. Deterrent as are the conditions, anæmic prisoners benefit in health by their stay in gaol. The cost of the prisons last year was £7,900. In 1898 it was £8,500, having reached that figure by annual decreases from £10,500 in 1894. In the same period the number of prisoners has been reduced from 559 to 426. It must, however, be admitted that the reduction is mainly due to the decrease in breaches of the Immigration Law. It is noteworthy that though the number of convicts admitted for the third time or over, that is to say of habitual offenders, has increased with the increase of population, the number of second admissions has decreased considerably. In 1899 it was 530 as against an average of 660 for the preceding 4 years and 623 for 1898. Still more instructive is the fact that while the number of convicts admitted who cannot read or write has slightly increased since 1895, the number who can do so has fallen from 686 to 380.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

42. The total number of offences reported in 1899 was 14,916, of which 2,615 were offences against the person, and 1,830 offences against property. As compared with the preceding year it is satisfactory to note that while the offences committed were rather fewer the convictions were more numerous.

—	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Offences	18,238	19,279	17,484	14,996	14,916
Persons Charged	21,037	22,820	20,725	18,674	19,013
Summary Convictions ...	12,892	13,978	13,090	11,831	11,942
Convictions on Indictment	106	75	72	64	103

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

43. The population was estimated at the end of last year at 290,000, of which 21,000 is attributable to Tobago. The natural increase of Trinidad was the largest for seven years, being double that of 1898, and treble that of 1897. On the other hand the excess of arrivals over departures has decreased regularly for the past four years, still amounting, however, in 1899 to 5,800. The birth-rate for Trinidad was 33·7, and for Tobago 35·7. The average rate for Trinidad for the preceding five years was 33·2. The weather which prevailed in 1899 was as favourable for human life as it was unfavourable for agriculture. The death-rate for Trinidad was 23·1, and for Tobago 17·1. The rates for Trinidad in 1898 and 1897 had been 26·3 and 28·4 respectively. The East Indian population at the end of 1899 was estimated at 84,000, and their birth-rate and death-rate at 38·9 and 24·3 respectively. In each of the preceding years, the deaths had slightly exceeded the births.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

44. The general state of health during the year has been satisfactory. There has been no epidemic, and dysentery has been less prevalent than usual.

SANITATION.

45. Though Port-of-Spain is not insanitary for a large tropical town, a distinct improvement in its condition is anticipated when the Sewerage Works, which will shortly be commenced, are finished; and the completion of the Water Works now in progress will materially lessen the risk of an outbreak of epidemic both in the capital and other centres of population.

CLIMATE.

46. The relation which obtains in Trinidad between the curve lines of the rainfall and of the death-rate has been observed by the Government Analyst. A rise in the former is usually followed, at a short interval, by a rise in the latter. The rainfall registered at the Botanic Gardens in 1899 was 46·76. The average for the past eight years has been 68·33, and for the preceding thirty years 65·91. The mean annual temperature at the same station was 79·4 as against 78·4 in 1898. The minimum reading was 66·8 in January, and the maximum 91·7 in October.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

47. There are 65 Post offices, 13 Money Order offices, and 32 Telegraph offices in the Colony. The revenue of the postal service in 1899 was £9,500 and the cost £19,100. The number of letters and post cards dealt with was 1,560,000, of newspapers, book packets, &c., 638,000, and parcels 17,000. The corresponding numbers for 1898, before the inclusion of Tobago, were 1,373,000, 520,000 and 14,000 respectively. The value of the Money Orders issued in the Colony was £45,000 as against £39,000 in 1898, and of those paid in the Colony £7,300, as against £6,900 in the preceding year.

48. The most important change introduced in 1899 was the adoption of penny postage for English and Intercolonial letters. The Mail contracts in force during the year were as follows :—

Service.	Line of Steamer.	No. of Mails.	Colony's share of Subsidy.
			£
England	Royal Mail	52	2,900
New York	Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company.	26	100
Bolivar	Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company.	26	100
Round Trinidad and to Tobago.	Do. do.	42	4,200

There is also a mail service by the Gulf Steamers between Port-of-Spain and various stations in the Gulf of Paria.

49. The inland telegraph service is conducted by the Railway Department. Its revenue last year was £232, and its cost £1,250. Trinidad is connected with New York *viâ* Jamaica by the cable of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, which receives a subsidy of £3,000 a year. Telegrams to England can be routed from Jamaica *viâ* Bermuda and Halifax, thus passing only through British Colonies. The rate per word to England has been reduced from 5*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.* News telegrams are supplied daily from New York. There are three telephonic agencies at work in Trinidad connecting the outlying parts of Trinidad with the capital. Tobago is at present unconnected

with Trinidad by telegraph or telephone. If the wireless system of telegraphy had passed out of the experimental stage, it would be eminently suited for the purpose. The need of more frequent steam communication between the two islands is, however, more keenly felt. A contract for the carriage of mails by open boat between Tobago and the opposite shore of Trinidad was recently made, but difficulties of navigation have led to its abandonment.

IX.—MILITARY DEFENCE.

50. The whole cost of military defence is borne by the Colony. The amount expended last year was £11,300, of which £4,000 was due to the introduction of new arms. There is no militia. The volunteer force consists of a permanent staff of three officers and five non-commissioned officers, and of bodies of light horse and light infantry. The former numbered in 1899, 14 officers and 130 non-commissioned officers and men, and the latter 31 officers and 787 non-commissioned officers and men. A force of field artillery was disbanded in August, 1899. The police who number four officers, excluding the Commandant of the Forces who is *ex-officio* Inspector-General of Police, and 556 non-commissioned officers and men, also receive military drill, and are liable to military service. It is satisfactory to note that of this small force a large proportion volunteered last year for service in South Africa, and again this year for service on the West Coast.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

51. The appendices to this report contain many details relating to the trade of the Colony to which no allusion has been made. The indications of prosperity given by statistics are borne out by the general appearance and habits of the people. The Savannah or Park of Port-of-Spain is bounded for a mile and a quarter by a continuous line of comfortable villas ; and the huts which a few years ago disfigured the neighbourhood have been entirely displaced. The houses of Port-of-Spain are lighted by electric light, and connected with one another by telephone. When the Police band plays in front of Government House, some forty

carriages are to be seen drawn up in front of the gardens. The homes of the working classes have also improved, and in the country villages, as well as in the suburbs of the capital, small but substantial wooden houses are constantly springing up. The shops of Port-of-Spain are comparable with those of large European towns, some of them having eighty or a hundred hands serving behind the counter. Last, but not least, the rate of interest on mortgages on good agricultural property which was 8 per cent. a few years ago had come down last year to 6 or even 5.

LABOUR AND IMMIGRATION.

52. Under-population is, as in other undeveloped countries, an element which explains some of the facts which distinguish Trinidad from other West Indian Islands. The demand for labour is in excess of the supply. The native labourer naturally prefers the irregular cultivation of his own garden to hired service; and even unskilled workmen can earn their living as artisans. Hence the low level of technical skill, and hence also the necessity of importing East Indian labour. Wages, though not high from an English, or still less from an American, point of view, are higher than in the neighbouring Colonies. An agricultural labourer gets 10*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* a day, a porter 2*s.* 6*d.*, a carpenter or mason 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* These rates are more than sufficient to supply the employés wants, and he seldom cares to work more than three or four days a week; while the employer often finds that the work done is not cheap at the price. Labour may therefore be fairly said to be dear; and dear labour results in dear building, high rent, and high wages for domestic service. It also makes itself felt in the cost of public works and of the public departments which employ large numbers of servants. East Indians are every year imported by the Government, and two-thirds of the cost is borne by the planters. Last year the number introduced was 1,684, but this number does not satisfy the demands of the planters. On their arrival the immigrants are quartered on an island in the Gulf of Paria under the care of the Protector of Immigrants, and thence they are drafted to the estates to which they are apprenticed. For five years they are worked hard, and receive low pay; but their health is jealously guarded by the Protector. At the termination of their apprenticeship they can earn wages which were beyond their reach in India. They save, and become peasant proprietors. The agricultural contract system may be mentioned as illustrating one means by which the labourer may supplement his wages. The proprietor of an estate to be planted in cocoa hands over two or three acres of uncleared land to the contractor, who has to clear and plant it with trees supplied to him; the contractor occupies the land for five years without paying rent. He keeps the land clean, and grows vegetables between the young trees,

and towards the end of the contract he is able to sell cocoa. On its termination the proprietor pays him a shilling for every tree of a certain growth.

53. Though facilities are given to immigrants to return to India, few avail themselves of the opportunity. In 1899, 720 Indians sailed for their native country, and they took £10,000 with them. In the same year nearly £3,000 was remitted by Indians in Trinidad to their friends in India, and at the end of the year 5,500 Indian depositors had £91,500 standing to their credit at the Savings Bank. The Indian population has indicated its appreciation of its present lot in a striking way. While the Creoles of English, French, and African blood were at the early part of this year subscribing £1,000 to military relief funds, the Indians remitted £750 to the Indian Famine Fund.

IMPERIAL SPIRIT.

54. The sense of community with other members of the British Empire has developed considerably during the past year or two. The public as well as the Legislative Council had cheerfully contributed to the relief of the distress caused in the neighbouring islands by hurricanes before the needs of the mother country appealed to her loyalty, and elicited a prompt response in both men and money. This Colony is now likely to be brought into close commercial union with Canada. If this desirable end is attained it will be satisfactory to reflect that the alliance is no artificial one. Canada has long taken an interest in Trinidad, and the Canadian Mission, which now conducts nearly fifty schools for East Indians in the Colony, has spent in it from first to last about half a million dollars.

55. Some five hundred tourists visited Trinidad in 1899. To speak at present of the Colony as a winter resort would be premature. Those visitors, however, who have spent the month of February in Trinidad are apt to return. In the first quarter of the year the climate is delightful. There is little rain, and the thermometer falls below 70° at night. There is a good hotel on the Savannah, and though there are no inns in the country the hospitality of planters makes their absence less felt than might be expected, At Port-of-Spain there are cricket, golf, and polo, and though the Colony affords no sport, in the recognised sense of the word, it is of extraordinary interest to the naturalist. Of art or antiquity there is nothing. The most venerable buildings are the ruined boiler houses where fortunes were once made in sugar. But Trinidad was once Spanish, and it has a Pilgrimage Chapel, while Tobago is Robinson Crusoe's Island.

The hills of Trinidad and the rocky coasts of both Islands are marvellously beautiful, and it may be doubted whether another place as accessible from England could be found where tropical vegetation flourishes in all its virgin luxuriance.

H. CLARENCE BOURNE,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

17th August, 1900.

**TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO,
1899**

APPENDIX A.

HEADS of REVENUE for 1898 and 1899.

Heads of Revenue.	1898.			1899.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	238,089	18	2	267,398	5	3
Port, Harbour, Wharf, &c., Dues	6,361	0	1½	10,404	11	4
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	181,998	13	1½	184,360	17	11
Fees of Court, &c., &c.	39,769	3	3	48,025	5	11
Post Office	9,519	15	2½	9,175	18	11½
Government Railway, &c.	71,165	13	2	78,524	17	8
Rents of Government Property	752	15	2½	1,582	16	5
Interest	11,542	14	10	11,098	11	1
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,233	15	0½	8,691	1	1½
Total—Exclusive of Land Sales, &c.	563,433	8	1½	619,262	5	8
Land Sales, &c.	21,085	2	11½	31,872	5	9½
Immigration Taxes, &c.	30,853	1	3½	30,204	19	11½
Total	615,371	12	4½	681,339	11	5

APPENDIX B.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1899.

HEADS of EXPENDITURE for 1898 and 1899.

Heads of Expenditure.	1898.			1899.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Charges on account of Public Debt	47,657	13	2	48,975	8	9
Pensions, &c.	15,514	5	1½	15,550	9	5
Governor and Legislature	5,999	5	1	6,162	13	3
Colonial Secretary	3,722	10	3½	3,831	1	4½
Auditor-General	3,434	4	4	3,394	10	8
Military	6,198	8	11	12,501	0	10½
Immigration	43,809	10	9	32,746	16	2½
Receiver-General	15,627	1	6½	16,763	12	8½
Crown Lands and Survey	9,385	17	6½	12,493	10	11½
Customs	19,548	14	7	18,541	8	6½
Police	43,545	13	2	44,612	3	3
Registrar-General	3,025	18	8½	3,171	7	4
Post Office, Mail, and Telegraph Subsidies.	22,043	14	0½	21,920	13	9½
Port and Marine	9,841	4	2½	9,323	15	9
Printing and Stationery	7,117	12	10½	6,900	17	3
Laboratory	1,242	13	9½	893	14	8
Legal	11,350	17	0	11,853	9	4½
Carried forward	269,065	5	1½	269,636	14	2

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1899.

APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1898.			1899.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	269,065	5	1½	269,636	14	2
Magistracy	11,482	16	9	11,779	0	0½
Wardens	15,342	7	11	16,904	2	10
Medical	65,578	14	8½	68,227	6	0½
Education	41,622	2	2	45,052	6	6
Prisons, Reformatories, and Industrial Schools.	13,006	10	11	13,318	2	8½
Transport	103	12	2	213	17	5½
Ecclesiastical	10,600	0	0	10,600	0	0
Crown Agents	883	11	8	796	4	1
Botanical and Agricultural	6,411	10	1	6,912	12	0
Fire Brigades	2,490	8	3½	2,464	15	3½
Miscellaneous Services	6,844	12	2	26,787	13	0¼
Railway	70,349	6	7	59,264	18	3¼
Public Works...	127,171	8	7½	140,812	12	9
Advances on account of Loan ...	—			75,561	2	8
Total	640,952	7	2	748,151	7	10½

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1899.

APPENDIX C.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS for 1899 and the FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1895	2,276,864	2,040,872	2,065,104	1,791,867
1896	2,463,525	2,188,189	2,165,820	1,896,748
1897	2,161,231	1,992,537	1,994,926	1,823,818
1898	2,283,054	2,123,589	2,310,133	2,189,731
1899	2,535,965	2,282,981	2,572,891	2,419,475

APPENDIX D.

VALUES of the MOST IMPORTANT EXPORTS during the last FIVE YEARS were :—

Year.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Asphalt.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£	£	£
1895	596,415	620,634	97,318
1896	700,347	452,141	106,920
1897	537,107	532,123	138,801
1898	602,045	812,272	113,829
1899	715,428	898,389	152,046

APPENDIX E.

COMPARISON of CHIEF IMPORTS and EXPORTS in 1898 and 1899.

IMPORTS.

—	1898.	1899.
	£	£
Bread	14,862	16,592
Flour	152,797	149,727
Dholl	13,766	11,344
Oats	11,221	21,752
Peas and beans	9,350	10,972
Rice	104,146	104,453
Boots and shoes	29,593	43,947
Butter	20,843	25,665
Do. substitutes, lard, &c.... ...	19,044	25,296
Cement	17,267	20,106
Cocoa, raw	101,464	121,450
Coal and coke	27,563	10,794
Coffee	9,010	10,800
Earthen and glass ware	16,083	20,025
Fish	66,818	61,343
Hardware	129,132	116,594
Machinery	26,613	36,631
Malt liquor	40,965	48,389
Medicine	15,732	13,716
Meats	72,789	74,909

APPENDIX E.—*continued.*

IMPORTS—*continued.*

—	1898.	1899.
	£	£
Milk, condensed	14,269	15,316
Oil, kerosine	16,597	16,912
Soap	20,596	23,238
Live stock, oxen	37,340	33,102
„ other	28,820	32,320
Spirits	17,776	20,105
Timber	41,216	49,202
Textile manufactures...	315,632	350,453
Fresh vegetables	34,026	31,503
Wine	25,799	28,287

EXPORTS.

Asphalt, crude	86,574	121,317
Do. epuré	27,243	29,609
Cocoa	812,272	898,384
Coconuts	30,439	27,716
Molasses	16,595	33,420
Rum	5,300	10,452
Bitters	33,991	38,843
Sugar	603,285	715,468
Balata gum	28,313	15,561
Textiles and manufactures	38,881	44,727

APPENDIX F.

VALUE of IMPORTS from each COUNTRY in the YEARS 1897, 1898, and 1899 (from the Report of the Collector of Customs).

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS. 1897.			IMPORTS 1898			IMPORTS. 1899.		
	Goods Entered for Tran-shipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Goods Entered for Tran-shipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Goods Entered for Tran-shipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	86,361	771,496	857,857	69,650	726,709	796,350	91,792	857,893	949,685
BRITISH COLONIES:									
B. E. Indies	2,600	82,771	85,371	—	85,678	85,678	203	54,530	54,733
B. N. America	10	60,650	60,660	160	72,893	73,053	—	62,629	62,629
B. W. Indies	92	49,665	49,757	—	61,102	61,102	485	109,544	110,029
B. Guiana	–	5,192	5,192	—	3,908	3,908	—	1,436	1,436
Other B. Colonies	—	799	799	—	799	799	—	853	853
Total	2,702	199,077	201,779	160	224,360	224,520	688	228,992	229,680

FOREIGN COUNTRIES:									
France	1,894	58,942	60,836	3,616	62,922	66,538	9,383	66,111	75,494
Germany	807	32,015	32,822	1,691	31,655	33,346	417	34,234	34,651
Holland	37,422	7,526	44,948	40,031	8,538	48,569	26,030	12,028	38,058
Spain	5,296	21,110	26,406	3,528	21,087	24,615	14,370	15,470	29,840
Austria	—	741	741	—	835	835	—	298	298
Portugal	—	10,735	10,735	—	7,515	7,515	—	13,541	13,541
Belgium	—	519	519	—	2,323	2,323	—	461	461
Switzerland	—	565	565	—	224	224	—	272	272
Denmark	—	168	168	—	93	93	—	26	26
Italy	—	235	235	—	194	194	124	680	804
United States	33,028	417,636	450,664	38,331	457,838	496,169	69,861	558,463	628,324
Dutch Guiana	—	144	144	—	15	15	—	300	300
Dutch W. Indies	82	451	533	20	855	875	—	184	184
French Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
„ W. Indies	—	448	448	100	516	616	10	935	945
Danish W. Indies	—	2,379	2,379	—	2,056	2,056	200	1,689	1,889
Carried forward ...	78,529	553,614	632,143	87,317	596,666	683,983	120,395	704,697	825,092

APPENDIX F.—*continued.*

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS. 1897.			IMPORTS. 1898.			IMPORTS. 1899.		
	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward ...	78,529	553,614	632,143	87,317	596,666	683,983	120,395	704,697	825,092
Cuba and Porto Rico	125	12	137	—	62	62	—	200	200
San Domingo and Hayti ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mexico	—	—	—	—	2,680	2,680	—	—	—
Venezuela	279,144	183,553	462,697	348,173	226,440	574,613	311,380	219,771	531,151
South America	5,785	833	6,618	—	799	799	—	80	80
Other Colonies	—	—	—	—	40	40	—	77	77
Total	363,583	738,012	1,101,595	435,490	826,687	1,262,177	431,775	924,825	1,356,600
United Kingdom	86,361	771,496	857,857	69,650	726,709	796,359	91,792	857,893	949,685
British Colonies	2,702	199,077	201,779	160	224,360	224,520	688	228,992	229,680
Foreign Countries	363,583	738,012	1,101,595	435,490	826,687	1,262,177	431,792	924,825	1,356,600
GRAND TOTAL	452,646	1,708,585	2,161,231	505,300	1,777,756	2,283,056	524,255	2,011,710	2,535,965

APPENDIX G.

VALUE of EXPORTS to each COUNTRY in the YEARS 1897, 1898, and 1899 (from the Report of the Collector of Customs).

COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS. 1897.				EXPORTS. 1898.				EXPORTS. 1899.			
	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Tran-shipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Tran-shipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Tran-shipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom ...	£ 476,351	£ 194,130	£ 43,059	£ 713,540	£ 502,732	£ 175,679	£ 34,800	£ 713,211	£ 665,156	£ 190,582	£ 33,927	£ 889,665
BRITISH COLONIES:												
B. E. Indies ...	—	—	135	135	42	—	26	68	36	—	7	43
B. N. America ...	12,082	1,518	126	13,726	20,426	665	554	21,645	23,696	461	1,377	25,534
B. W. Indies ...	2,595	5,801	14,319	22,715	3,383	2,941	17,469	23,793	7,038	4,556	12,417	24,011
B. Guiana	1,146	1,701	1,923	4,770	1,193	1,037	4,131	6,361	608	298	7,030	7,936
Other B. Colonies...	—	—	—	—	1,094	—	2	1,096	—	—	—	—
Total	15,823	9,020	16,503	41,346	26,138	4,643	22,182	52,963	31,378	5,315	20,831	57,524

APPENDIX G.—*continued.*

COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS. 1897.				EXPORTS. 1898.				EXPORTS. 1899.			
	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.	Produce of Colony.	Goods Entered for Transhipment.	All Other Goods.	TOTAL.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
France	202,195	780	16,165	219,140	258,058	137	22,811	281,006	293,698	940	10,025	304,663
Germany	53,813	3,093	16,009	72,915	38,765	13,708	8,525	60,998	48,767	1,756	4,700	55,223
Holland	15,670	9,807	9,143	34,620	9,493	17,343	30,072	56,908	9,775	6,094	4,822	20,691
Spain	380	1,044	3,135	4,559	603	—	1,656	2,259	83	83	2,335	2,501
Austria	599	—	—	599	559	—	—	559	1,570	—	—	1,570
Portugal	1,427	—	67	1,494	1,797	—	100	1,897	2,629	220	45	2,894
Belgium	457	—	—	457	277	—	—	277	180	—	—	180
Switzerland ...	447	—	—	447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denmark	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy	—	1,140	—	1,140	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—

United States ...	524,264	46,862	57,138	628,264	665,734	118,838	78,893	863,465	689,988	86,096	109,688	885,772
Dutch Guiana ...	185	476	1,101	1,762	323	—	568	891	90	28	868	986
Dutch West Indies .	118	29	361	508	41	—	1,711	1,752	150	—	381	531
French Guiana ...	311	138	1,996	2,445	492	563	3,307	4,362	67	15	2,331	2,413
" W. Indies...	8,701	—	2,841	11,542	7,543	—	350	7,893	21,609	124	2,238	23,971
Danish " ...	375	685	1,264	2,324	263	—	82	345	107	—	—	107
Cuba and Porto Rico	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	1,007	—	—	1,007
San Domingo and Hayti.	38	—	—	38	157	—	18	175	—	—	4	4
Mexico	680	—	—	680	482	—	2,242	2,724	869	—	—	869
Venezuela	289	185,442	69,029	254,760	480	174,389	80,550	255,419	555	233,002	84,443	318,000
South America ...	2,262	—	—	2,262	2,622	—	405	3,027	1,759	—	23	1,782
Other Colonies ...	69	—	3	72	1	—	—	1	2,538	—	—	2,538
Total	812,280	249,496	178,264	1,240,040	987,691	324,978	231,290	1,543,959	1,075,441	328,358	221,903	1,625,702
United Kingdom ...	476,351	194,130	43,059	713,540	502,732	175,679	34,800	713,211	665,156	190,582	33,927	889,665
British Colonies ...	15,823	9,020	16,503	41,346	26,138	4,643	22,182	52,963	31,378	5,315	20,831	57,524
Foreign Countries ...	812,280	249,496	178,264	1,240,040	987,691	324,978	231,290	1,543,959	1,075,441	328,358	221,903	1,625,702
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,304,454	452,646	237,826	1,994,926	1,516,561	505,300	288,272	2,310,133	1,771,975	524,255	276,661	2,572,891

APPENDIX H.

Shewing chief destinations of certain Exports (with special reference to Canada), from a table prepared by the Chairman of the Halifax Exhibition Committee.

Article.	Total Amount.	Destination.	Amount.
	SUGAR CANE PRODUCTS.		
Sugar	1,043,972 Cwts.	United States...	522,902
		Great Britain...	489,228
		Canada ...	23,375
Molasses	1,591,408 Galls.	Fr. West Indies	1,101,850
		United States...	142,700
		Great Britain...	90,303
		Canada ...	83,862
Rum	140,273 „	Great Britain...	138,907
		Canada ...	101
		United States ..	56
Bitters	38,843 „	United States...	14,653
		Great Britain...	12,168
		Germany ...	8,139
	COCOA AND COFFEE.		
Cacao	260,942 Cwts.	France... ...	97,530
		Great Britain...	90,598
		United States...	66,151
		Canada ...	1,521
Coffee	670 „	United States...	620

APPENDIX H.—*continued.*

Article.	Total Amount.	Destination.	Amount.
		COCONUT.	
Coconuts	12,793,639 No.	Great Britain...	9,029,162
		United States...	3,112,010
		Canada ...	280,565
Copra	4,874 Cwts.	Great Britain...	3,114
Coconut Oil	16,633 Galls.	United States...	16,471
		LIMES.	
Limes	Large quantity, No. unknown.	—	—
Lime Juice	4,202 Galls.	Great Britain...	4,202
Essential Oil	10 „	Great Britain...	10
		PAVING MATERIAL.	
Asphalt	138,064 Tons.	United States...	101,095
		Great Britain...	13,429
		Canada ...	109
		FOREST PRODUCTS.	
Timber (chiefly Cedar)	£10,224	Germany ...	6,660
		Great Britain...	2,463
		United States...	166
Balata Gum	£15,561	Great Britain...	8,867
		Holland ...	3,357
		Germany ...	2,191
		HIDES.	
Hides	49,553 No.	Great Britain...	37,571
		United States...	4,796
		Germany ...	2,901
		Holland ...	2,067
		Canada ...	820

TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO.
1899.

APPENDIX I.

SHIPPING IN 1899.

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	17	10,056	21	43,193	38	53,249
U. S. America	35	18,047	32	48,271	67	66,318
B. N. America	29	4,554	11	12,932	40	17,486
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	445	29,736	201	248,086	646	277,822
Venezuela	1,435	16,519	179	111,417	1,614	127,936
Other Countries... ...	137	37,477	39	51,843	176	89,320
Total, 1899 ...	2,098	116,389	483	515,742	2,581	632,131
Total for 1898 ...	2,222	112,866	415	470,039	2,637	582,905

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	29	10,919	12	12,216	41	23,135
U. S. America	71	39,986	37	54,294	108	94,280
B. N. America	11	2,292	11	12,950	22	15,242
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	407	18,385	159	180,764	566	199,149
Venezuela	1,447	15,539	231	206,222	1,678	221,761
Other Countries... ...	138	32,230	30	44,370	168	76,600
Total, 1899 ...	2,103	119,351	480	510,816	2,583	630,167
Total for 1898 ...	2,186	110,133	418	470,684	2,604	580,817

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

NATIONALITY of VESSELS entered in 1899 compared with preceding two years.

NATIONALITY.	Sailing.		Steam.		Total for 1899.		Total for 1898.		Total for 1897.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	488	36,498	217	312,474	705	348,972	716	350,168	854	399,781
French	48	4,500	58	69,951	106	54,451	75	69,316	57	64,980
U. S. America ...	57	32,505	45	26,364	102	58,869	85	37,598	141	71,809
Venezuelan	1,430	15,071	87	26,336	1,517	41,407	1,632	38,600	1,714	47,000
Dutch...	20	836	44	48,224	64	49,060	58	52,953	57	45,022
Norwegian	13	7,318	8	10,391	21	17,708	24	10,111	33	14,708
German	11	7,599	20	15,793	31	23,392	17	11,912	—	—
Italian	5	3,155	4	6,209	9	9,364	—	—	—	—
Other Countries ...	26	8,907	—	—	26	18,908	30	12,247	60	30,023
Total	2,098	116,389	483	515,742	2,581	622,131	2,637	582,905	2,916	673,323

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BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

1900.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 338.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1900.

(For Report for 1899, *see* No. 303.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1901.

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313	Basutoland	1899
314	Hong Kong	1899–1900
315	Southern Nigeria	"
316	Grenada	1899
317	Jamaica	1899–1900
318	British Guiana	"
319	Christmas Island	1900
320	British Solomon Islands	1899–1900
321	Lagos	1900
322	Bermuda	"
323	St. Helena	"
324	Sierra Leone	"
325	Gambia	"
326	Barbados	"
327	Bahamas...	"
328	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
329	Malta	"
330	Straits Settlements	"
331	Fiji	"
332	St. Lucia	"
333	Seychelles	"
334	Falkland Islands	"
335	Mauritius & Rodrigues	"
336	British New Guinea	1899–1900
337	Leeward Islands	1900

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
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2	Zululand...	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
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6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific...	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla...	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas...	Fibre Industry.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Report on Operations in New Territory during 1900.

Trinidad
and
Tobago,
1900.

No. 338.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1899, *see* No. 303.)

Governor Sir A. Moloney to Mr. Chamberlain.

Government House,
August 12, 1901.

(Extract.)

I have the honour to transmit six copies of a Report on the Blue Book of this Colony for 1900, prepared by Mr. H. Clarence Bourne, the Acting Colonial Secretary.

9907—875—9/1901 Wt 25152 D & S- 6

TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO,
1900.

BLUE BOOK REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1900.

FINANCE.

Revenue and Expenditure.

In spite of the smallest sugar crop shipped for twenty years the record for 1900 has been very satisfactory. The estimated revenue, £668,000, was exceeded by nearly £31,000, while a saving of £8,000 was effected on the estimated expenditure.

2. The revenue for 1899 had shown great progress as compared with the preceding years. That for 1900 shows a further advance of £17,600. Of this about £5,500 is due to a new Stamp Act, and a great part of the balance to an increase for the year of the Immigration Tax. It is, however, a matter for satisfaction that the progress shown in the revenue for 1899 has been maintained. The receipts from Import duty and Excise have fallen only little short of those for that year. The ordinary Revenue, from which Land Sales, Royalties, and Immigration Taxes are excluded, exceeded the Recurrent Expenditure by £43,000.

Appendices A. and B.

3. The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are compared in detail with those of 1899 in Appendices A. and B. The following table gives the totals for the last six years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1895	598,884	605,514
1896	618,332	594,462
1897	611,434	622,364
1898	615,371	640,952
1899	681,339	748,151(*a*)
1900	812,303(*b*)	696,880(*a*)

The totals marked (*a*) include sums of £75,561 and £37,801, spent in 1899 and 1900 respectively, on account of the unissued balance of the authorised Loan, while that marked (*b*) includes £113,362 subsequently credited to Revenue, when advances to that amount were raised against the scrip of the Loan. If we eliminate these figures the true totals for the last two years are:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1899	681,339	672,590
1900	693,939	659,079

Assets and Liabilities.

4. The surplus, as shown by the books of the Treasury at the end of 1900, was £109,868. But this surplus gives no measure of the resources of the Colony. While the Public Debt is omitted from the one side of the balance sheet, no account is taken among the Assets of the railways, roads, buildings, steamers, estates and other property acquired out of either Loan moneys or General Revenue; nor of the unsold Crown Lands, the Pitch Lake, or the mines and minerals reserved to the Crown and not yet worked.

Public Debt.

5. The Public Debt of the Colony at the end of 1900 amounted to £918,472, and the annual charges on its account for last year were £50,623. Of the last authorised loan £200,000 is still unissued, but over £100,000 has been borrowed on the security of the scrip, and applied to the Loan Works. The railway, harbour and building works chargeable to this loan have been completed; the water and sewerage works are now in progress.

Railways.

More than three quarters of the Public Debt is represented by directly remunerative works. Of the total debt about £630,000 is attributable to the railway, which continues to pay its working expenses and to contribute nearly the whole of the interest paid by the Colony in respect of the capital expended upon it. The expenditure on harbour works has been £140,000, and the revenue from port, harbour and wharf dues has been in each of the past two years over £10,000.

Harbour.

A special survey of the harbour is now being made with a view to the consideration of further and larger harbour improvements.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1900.

Roads.

With the exception of a Road Loan of £100,000 contracted eleven years ago, the construction of roads has hitherto been defrayed entirely out of revenue. The need of a complete road system throughout Trinidad, connecting the settled districts and opening new country, has long been recognized, and is now about to be carried out. The total mileage of metalled main roads was 175 at the beginning, and 193 at the end, of last year; but as yet no metalled road connects any point on the North, the East, or the South coast of Trinidad, either with any town or with the railway system. It is proposed that the scheme shall be executed partly out of revenue and partly by raising a further loan of about £150,000.

Immigration.

Another source of expenditure regularly incurred for the development of the Colony, and yet defrayed entirely from annual revenue, is the provision of labour. Immigration from India is undertaken at great annual cost. The larger part is met by an export tax on sugar and cocoa, the industries most immediately benefitted.

Crown Lands.

6. The development of the road system will greatly promote the realization of the unoccupied Crown Lands and unworked minerals. The area of Trinidad is about that of Lancashire. Considerably more than half is still Crown property. Most of this is cultivable, and much is covered by valuable timber, while below the surface coal, asphalt and petroleum are being constantly reported. The acreage of Crown Lands alienated in 1900 was 13,855, against 14,629 in 1899. These were the subject of 1,422 different grants. Four hundred and ninety-two of the grantees were East Indians.

Taxation.

7. One other important asset remains to be mentioned; the margin of taxable capacity is considerable. The taxation per head in England, exclusive of local rates, was lately estimated at £2 10*s.* 6*d.* per annum. To obtain a similar estimate for this Colony we must eliminate from our calculation receipts from the Government Railway, Government Post Office, Court Fees, and various reimbursements in aid. Even if we count harbour dues as taxation, a revenue of £475,000, raised from a population of 275,000, gives an average of £1 14*s.* 6½*d.* per head. This is a lower rate per head than prevailed here twenty years ago. Moreover there are no local rates except in the towns. The costs of education, Police, roads, poor relief, are all borne by the Colonial Revenue. The land tax is one shilling an acre in Trinidad, and

sixpence (at present) in Tobago, with a house tax of 7½ per cent. on annual value, or 4*s.* where the value is not more than £5.

Local Rates.

The only local rates are as follows:—

Port-of-Spain House Rate	...	7½ per cent. on annual value.
" Water "	...	2 to 2½ per cent. on annual value.
" (part) Sewerage Rate		2 per cent. on annual value.
San Fernando House Rate	...	7 " " "*
" Water "	...	7 " " "
Arima House Rate	... ...	5 " " "
" Water "	... ...	3 " " "
Tunapuna Water Rate	... ...	7½ " " "

The house rate is of course in every case paid in lieu of the House Tax.

Taxes are paid chiefly in the form of duty on imports and excise on rum. As regards the former there is a large free list—thirty per cent. of last year's imports were admitted free, and the *ad valorem* duty on goods not the subject of specific duty—*i.e.*, about half the dutiable imports—has long remained at five per cent. These facts should be considered with the agricultural and trade statistics of the Colony, with those of the Savings Bank and the sale of Crown Lands, and with any others which throw light on the savings of the labouring classes. If this be done, and we also note the visible signs of comfort and prosperity, the ease with which amusements are paid for and Police Court fines met, together with the leisure, which in spite of the demand for labour, is enjoyed by all classes, we are justified in describing the burden of taxation as very light.

Local Finance.

8. The local, as distinguished from the Colonial, revenues are of small importance. The municipality of Port-of-Spain, now in commission, had with its rate of 7½ per cent. an income of nearly £28,400 in 1900. The water and sewerage rates are levied, not by the Commissioners but by the Government. Its average annual income for the preceding four years had been under £20,000, and its expenditure £600 greater. Its debt of £37,800 is secured on the rates. The incomes of San Fernando and Arima are under £5,500 and £1,500 respectively. In the case of each of the three new waterworks authorities, viz., those for San Fernando, Arima, and Tunapuna, the rate was fixed for the first year at seven per cent. on the rateable value. The Arima authority has found itself in a position to reduce the rate for the second year of its existence to 5 per cent. The nine Local Road Boards are, with the Borough Councils of San Fernando

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* San Fernando House Rate now (1901) 5 per cent.

and Arima, the only elective bodies in the Colony. These Boards receive grants from the Government for the maintenance of local roads, and also have the power of levying a local rate. Though increased subsidies are constantly asked for, this power has in no instance been exercised, and it is improbable that any member who proposed a rate would stand a chance of re-election.

Currency.

9. The finance of the Colony is not complicated by questions of currency. Though silver is legal tender to any amount, this Colony is fortunately free from the difficulties incidental to a silver standard. As there is no local coinage and the only silver recognised is English token money, twenty shillings are always worth a pound. There is, however, a practical inconvenience arising from the system. Gold is, of course, never seen, and consequently the five-dollar notes of the Colonial Bank are the only medium of exchange for amounts over one pound. As these are by the constitution of the Bank, and the requirements of its other branches, limited to an issue below the requirements of the Colony, trade is liable to be hampered at the briskest season of the year.

Price of Money.

The rate of discount allowed by the Bank for good three months notes has been six per cent. per annum throughout the year. Ninety day bills for £100 payable in London have been bought at \$474-\$475½; and similar bills on London issued at \$480-\$481½. The rate of interest on the best securities is now 6 per cent., and mortgagors have even got money from England at 5 per cent.; but local investors generally obtain 8 per cent. on first mortgages.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

Imports and Exports.

10. The value of the imports into the Colony in 1900 was £2,500,000, or within £36,000 of those of 1899, which had shown an increase of more than a quarter of a million over those of 1898. Leaving out of account bullion and specie, which amounted to £125,000, the imports for 1900 exceeded those for 1899 by £92,000. The exports amounted to £2,593,000, being an increase of £21,000 over the preceding year. The shortage of the sugar crop caused a diminution of £80,000 in the value of the exported produce of the Colony.

Appendices C. and D.

In Appendix C will be found a statement of the exports and imports for 1900, and the five previous years, and Appendix D gives the values of the staple exports during the same period.

The following table giving the average annual aggregate of imports and exports for the last four quinquennial periods, indicates the steady progress of trade during the last twenty years of the century:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1881–1885	3,267,000
1886–1890	3,424,000
1891–1895	3,746,000
1896–1900	4,034,000

Shipping: Appendix E.

The particulars of the shipping in 1900 are given in Appendix E., which shows the aggregate tonnage of the vessels entered or cleared from or to the countries with which the trade of Trinidad is chiefly concerned. The aggregate entries for the past three years respectively have been:

Year.	Tons.
1898	582,955
1899	632,131
1900	592,097

Direction of Trade.

Appendix E. must be compared with Appendix F., which indicates the channels in which the trade of the Colony for the past four years has been flowing. During that period the annual value of the trade with Great Britain and the United States has averaged £1,696,000 and £1,337,000 respectively. The results shown are determined mainly by the destination of the staple products, sugar, cocoa and asphalt. The Collector of Customs has recently prepared diagrams which show the great fluctuations which have taken place during the past twenty years in the relative quantities of sugar shipped respectively to the English, American and other foreign markets. Trinidad sugar goes almost wholly to Great Britain or the United States. From

1881 to 1885 the latter took the slightly larger proportion of the crop. In the following quinquennial period the States took more than double the quantity shipped to England. Since then the English market has gradually regained favour, and the shipments for the past five years have been almost equally divided between the two markets. These diagrams give little indication that the countervailing duty imposed by the United States has operated to transfer our sugar trade to that country. The United Kingdom and France are Trinidad's best customers for cocoa. For the past five years their purchases have been about equal. Those of the United States are less, but are steadily increasing. The bulk of the asphalt goes to the United States.

Transit Trade.

11. Our transit trade, that is to say as much of it as is indicated by official records, is at present about a quarter of the total trade of the Colony. It consists almost entirely of Venezuelan trade, and three quarters of our Venezuelan trade is transit trade. Not only are goods transhipped at Port-of-Spain in transit between Venezuela and Europe or the United States, but often also between one part of Venezuela and another. The Gulf of Paria, in which not only Port-of-Spain but four out of the five small ports of entry of Trinidad are situated, is a vast natural harbour into which one of the mouths of the Orinoco flows; and all communication between Caracas and that great water highway lies through it. The imposition by Venezuela about ten years ago of an additional duty of 30 per cent. on imports from Trinidad crippled the trade with the mainland which was rapidly developing, but, thanks to our natural advantages of position, it has by no means killed it. Open boats are constantly coming and going between the Republic and the Colony, and the large stores of Port-of-Spain depend for much of their retail custom on buyers from the Venezuelan capital. The valley of the Orinoco is generally recognised as of great potential wealth, and that river has navigable tributaries connecting it on the one hand with the upper waters of the Amazon and on the other approaching within fifty miles of the capital of Columbia. Already there is one shipping and trading company, which has its head quarters at Port-of-Spain, engaged in navigating the river Orinoco. Without attempting to prophesy what fortune the proximity of that great waterway may bring to Trinidad in the future, we may at least say that the possibilities of the Colony are not limited to its agricultural resources; and the recent discoveries of coal in the Colony may prove to have a special value in this connection. Moreover when we come to consider the mineral wealth of Trinidad, we must bear in mind that geographically and geologically Trinidad is only a fragment broken off from the vast Continent of South America.

The Carrying Trade.

12. The extent to which the trade of the Colony is done on British bottoms is shown in Appendix G. France is the nearest competitor, but her tonnage is only one-fourth of the British. The chief steamship lines calling at Trinidad and Tobago, with the number of calls paid last year, and their routes, are shown in the following table:—

Name of Line.	No. Arrived during 1900.	Route.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (Intercolonial Steamers).	51	Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and La Guayra, and the same ports on the return trip, connecting with outward and homeward mail steamers at Barbados.
Cargo and chartered steamers.	26	Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Jamaica, and other ports as the cargo requires.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (French Mail Steamers).	44	Marseilles, Bordeaux, St. Nazaire, Havre, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Venezuela, &c., and back on return voyage.
Scrutton's "London and Glasgow Direct Steamers."	49	London or Glasgow to Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, Grenada, St. Vincent, and the Leeward Islands, returning home generally *via* Trinidad, Barbados, or St. Lucia.
The Leyland Line (The old W.I. and P.S.S. Company).	16	Liverpool to Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, New Orleans, and back to Liverpool.
The Harrison Line ...	15	Liverpool to Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, New York, and back to Liverpool.
Koninklije West-Indische Maildienst (Dutch Mail Steamers).	43	Amsterdam, Surinam, Demerara, Trinidad, Venezuela, New York, and returning the same route to Amsterdam.
Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company.	18	New York to Grenada and Trinidad, and same route back.
Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company's Steamers.	43	To and from Ciudad Bolivar, and connecting there with up river steamers.
Hamburg and American Line.	12	Hamburg to St. Thomas, Trinidad, and back.
Pickford and Black Line (Canadian Steamers).	30	Halifax, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad, Demerara, and back to Halifax by same route.
Italian Steamers (La Veloce).	6	Mediterranean Ports, Teneriffe, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Venezuela, and back.

Conditions of Trade.

13. The tariff of the Colony is substantially a revenue and not a protective one. There is, however, an import duty of 10*s.* per

100 lbs. on sugar, and the absence of any excise on tobacco, matches, oil, or rice, all of which are produced locally, and on all of which there is an import duty, operates protectively. Moreover the excise duty on rum is 7*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, while the import duty on spirits is 10*s.* 6*d.*; and on the recent establishment of a brewery the same relative amount of protection has been accorded to beer brewed in the Colony. In the early part of last year suggestions for reciprocity with the United States and with Canada were, with the approval of the Secretary of State, discussed, and though in both cases the most friendly spirit was shown, the Legislative Council of the Colony came in the end to the conclusion that it was unnecessary and undesirable at present to incur the obligations which reciprocity would entail.

Canada.

Canada, which has long supported a religious Mission in Trinidad, is now represented by an accredited Commercial Agent. The volume of trade with the Dominion is at present intrinsically small, but there is a desire in many quarters to extend it; and the Trinidad exhibits at a recent Halifax Exhibition attracted much attention. An instance of the investment of Canadian capital in the Colony has occurred within the present year in the acquisition by a Canadian Company of the Tramway and Electric Lighting systems of Port-of-Spain.

Export Duties.

In connection with protection reference may be made to the export duties on sugar, cocoa, and asphalt. The duty on the last is, under the peculiar circumstances of the trade, to which allusion is made below, in the nature of a royalty rather than of a tax. The tax on sugar and cocoa is levied specially to defray part of the cost of importing labour for the benefit of those industries.

PRODUCTS OF THE COLONY.

Staples.

14. Of the staple products of the Colony the values of the exports were as follows:—

Staple Products.	Value.	
		£
Cocoa (local)	(271,284 cwt.)	852,000
Sugar	(40,620 tons)	552,000
Asphalt	(159,752 „)	177,000

The value of the sugar crop was £68,000 below the average for the past five years, and £157,000 below that of the last quarter of a century. Cocoa, on the other hand, exceeded the past five years' average by £188,000, and that of twenty-five years by £386,000. The prices of sugar and cocoa obtained in the London market are set out for reference in Appendix H. Asphalt showed far the largest output on record, being £40,000 and £102,000 respectively in excess of the averages for five and for twenty-five years.

Cocoa.

15. The area under Cocoa cultivation is nearly twice that under sugar, and is extending daily. Cocoa is not like sugar a manufacture, and a given quantity of it represents a far less expenditure on wages than in the case of its rival: but it can claim to maintain a much larger number of peasant proprietors, and even the large estates are for the most part owned by residents in the Colony. The Cocoa crop of last year exceeded that of 1899 by 1,100,000 pounds. This increase was due partly to extended cultivation and partly to a favourable season. The average prices obtained were lower, London prices varying from 68*s.* to 75*s.* per cwt., a fall of about 5*s.* from those of 1899. But it paid to ship Cocoa when in 1896 the prices had fallen to 45*s.*, and the cost of production, apart from rent and interest on capital, is generally estimated at not more than 27*s.* a cwt. Though the world's production of Cocoa is being greatly extended, its consumption is also increasing rapidly.

Sugar.

16. The dry weather which prevailed during the growing season made the 1900 crop of sugar a very bad one. Of the total shortage, 12,000 tons, 1,500 may be attributed to the semi-abandonment of estates north of the Caroni River, and the rest to the effects of unfavourable weather in the districts south of Chaguanas. The shortage in the weight of cane per acre swelled the cost of growth, and the inferior quality of the canes increased the cost of manufacture. Hence the total cost of production was exceptionally high, but estates were saved by the high prices realized by offal crop, rum and molasses. Leaving out of account capital and depreciation charges, it is possible that £1 a ton profit was made on the sale of yellow sugars in the London market. On the other hand the grey sugars shipped to America were probably sold at an average loss of 2*s.* a ton on the cost of production.

The present year's crop (1901) has been above the average, and in the South the factories have been taxed to their utmost capacity to reap it. Yet, though heavy crops have reduced the cost of production considerably below that of last year, low prices, further depressed by the importation into England of large stocks of Continental sugar in anticipation of the new Import Duty, have, as far as the London market is concerned, more than neutralized that advantage. One-third only of the sugar shipped to London arrived in time to escape the duty. Many estates have probably lost money, or only saved cost; but the following is an estimate of the average cost of production and net price realized per ton:—

—	Cost.			Price.			Profit.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Yellow Sugars (for London Market)	10	5	0	11	0	0	0	15	0
Grey Sugars (for American Market)	9	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0

Cane-farming.

Sugar, if not the chief product, is the chief manufacture of the Colony. A hundred years ago the boiling house was a mere adjunct to the cane-fields; but the modern usine represents an amount of capital exceeding the value of the land from which it is supplied with canes. To give an illustration: The usine of St. Augustine with its groups of estates, comprising about 4,500 acres, lying near the old capital of St. Joseph, was closed last year; and though the usine contained machinery which had cost, apart from buildings and tramways, £30,000, yet, as there was no demand for it as a going concern, the Government was able to acquire the whole property for £9,100. Improvements in the process of manufacture, and the development of machinery have led to concentration of capital, a reduction in the number of factories and the consolidation of estates. Though last year sugar was made at twenty-six factories, thirteen manufactured less than a thousand tons. One usine was closed last year and one this. Though the so-called planter has long been primarily a manufacturer, his factory has, until recent years, been fed entirely from his own estates. Under this system the losses suffered in bad seasons have fallen on a small number of owners, and their capital and credit has been often insufficient for the heavy calls upon them. Lately, however, the cane farmer has come into existence, and the rapid growth of the industry is shown in the following table, prepared by the Government Analyst from returns published by the Agricultural Society.

Year.	Total Sugar Production.	Estate-grown Canes.	Cane Farmers.			
			Canes.	Price Paid.	Number and Nationality.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Dols.	E. Indians.	W. Indians.
1895	55,000	—	35,000	—	—	—
1896	59,000	—	75,000	—	3,744	
1897	55,000	—	—	—	—	—
1898	58,000	—	105,000	203,000	2,326	3,824
1899	58,800	426,000	106,000	219,000	2,826	3,870
1900	46,000	364,000	106,000	228,000	2,826	3,591

In the present year the quantity of farmers' canes ground has been nearly 170,000 tons.

Many of the cane farmers are small peasants owning or renting only a few acres, which they and their families can cultivate without additional labour. They are generally dependent upon advances from the manufacturer, and the weak point in the system, from their point of view, is that, owing partly to geographical position, and partly to indebtedness, they have generally only one market to which they can take their canes. A sliding scale, however, regulating the payment for canes, is generally adopted by the parties, the price paid being determined by that ruling in the London or New York market at the time of delivery. Movements, moreover, are on foot in two parts of the Island, one in the North and one in the South, for the establishment of small co-operative societies to supply the farmers with the requisite advances. Of these one is proceeding on the well-known lines of the Raffeisen Banks, the other will allow the division of profits. Co-operation not only gives hope for greater stability to the sugar industry, by making the labourer share profits or losses with the capitalist, but it probably operates to cheapen labour, as Creole and Indian alike prefer growing canes in their own plot to working as labourers on the estates; and they are willing to sell the canes at a price that is below that of which the estates can, at any rate with free labour, produce them. It is interesting to record that since the closing of St. Augustine, which it was feared would lead to much local loss of employment and consequent distress, the land has been readily let in small holdings to farmers, and it is possible that within a few years as large an acreage will be under canes as was the case when the estate was worked as a whole. One drawback to cane farming must, however, be pointed out. The farmer is less alive than the estate owner to the advantages to be derived from economic cultivation, the use of manure, the adoption of improvements, and the selection of canes.

Other Agricultural Products.

17. Though cocoa and sugar will remain the chief exports of this Colony for many years to come, there are several minor cultivations, of which some are likely to extend. Many tracts of land are suitable for the production of coconuts and nothing else, but the margin of profit is small and the export is not likely to increase. The value of home-grown nuts and copra exported last year was under £19,000. Coffee is grown for local consumption, but its exports are not of much importance. The hills of Trinidad attain only in a very few places the altitude which is thought necessary for its successful cultivation. Though limes, oranges, and other fruit could be grown in any quantity, crops of this nature do not offer a profit to tempt planters who can grow cocoa.

Rubber.

Rubber is the only new cultivation which, as far as present indications go, is likely to provide a staple export in the future. It is as yet, however, in an experimental stage. There are some eight plantations in Trinidad and two in Tobago. Several large sales of Crown Land in Trinidad have been recently made on the understanding that they are to be devoted to this cultivation. It is also extending yearly in Tobago, chiefly in combination with cocoa. The rubber chiefly planted is the Central America tree, *Castilloa Elastica.* Of this sort there are 100,000 trees planted in Tobago, as well as some thousands of the Brazilian "Mouchet." The former promises to be the more profitable. The West African silk rubber has also been recently introduced, and its importers are hopeful of its success. The greater part of the plantations are still quite young—from one to four years old—and no large return can be anticipated until they have been seven or eight years in existence. The quality appears to be good. A sample of *Castilloa* grown and prepared on this Richmond Estate was sent to England last year, and was valued by experts at 3*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Potential Industries.

18. It is often a matter of comment that Trinidad, in spite of its natural advantages, should import annually many thousands of pounds' worth of vegetables from other islands and Venezuela. This is partly due no doubt to the fact that transport by sea is

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cheaper than across country where the roads are bad, but the main cause is of course the fact that those who might be gardeners are engaged in a more profitable industry. Should sugar fail, and cocoa cease to be as profitable as it is at present, Trinidad would devote more of its attention to supplying its own needs. The cultivation of rice is indeed extending rapidly on lands little suited for the growth of other products, fostered no doubt by the protection afforded by the import duty; but there is a consumption of imported rice to the value of about £18,000, which the Colony could produce for itself, if it were not more profitably employed. Stock-farming is in an analogous position. The experiments made at the Government Farm, and by private individuals, show that a fair profit can be made from home-grown beef. Yet Trinidad has until lately imported beef from Venezuela to the value of nearly £50,000 a year, and is still doing so to the extent of nearly £30,000.

Asphalt.

19. Of the mineral products of the Colony, asphalt is, as is well known, by far the most important. The asphalt trade was more prosperous in 1899 than in any previous year of its history. Yet it made a still further advance in 1900. The main source of supply is the Pitch Lake, which is leased to a company for a term of which twenty-eight years have still to run. The lake is practically inexhaustible, but the lessees are not bound to ship annually a quarter of the quantity which they actually exported last year. Of the 160,000 tons shipped in 1900, 33,311 tons were exported by independent diggers. In 1896 the latter produced only 9,000 tons, but the industry has increased regularly year by year.

Coal.

Coal has long been known to exist in various parts of Trinidad. Recent analyses have given good results; and experiments are about to be made to test the commercial value of the deposits. Several applications have also recently been made by private individuals for licenses to prospect for coal; and there is every indication that in the course of the next few years this industry will be vigorously exploited.

Mineral Oils.

Applications to prospect for mineral oils have also been received by the Government; and in one spot an oil spring has been discovered which gives promise of considerable possibilities.

Manufactures.

20. With the exception of a Brewery and a Match Factory, the manufactures of the Colony are mainly the outcome of her agriculture. Reference has already been made to the chief of these, sugar. To five of the usines rum distilleries are attached. There are also two distilleries in Tobago. Two-thirds of the rum made is consumed locally, and the excise on it, at 7*s*. 6*d*. a

gallon, yields a large revenue. Last year it amounted to £104,451. The Brewery, which was opened in 1899, brews from imported materials, and receives the same protection against imported beer as is given to rum against imported spirits. Angostura bitters, a composition of rum, is made (by a secret process) exclusively at Messrs. Seigert's factory in Trinidad. 37,138 gallons were exported last year. There are three coconut-oil factories equipped with modern machinery, and in addition to local business, 12,584 gallons of oil were shipped in 1900.

LEGISLATION.

21. Thirty-four Ordinances passed into Law in 1900. None are of very general interest outside the Colony. They include Ordinances for the consolidation of the law respecting Prisons and corporal punishment, for the regulation of pensions to Civil Servants, and for the construction of a system of underground sewerage in Port-of-Spain. During the early period of British occupation legislation was chiefly concerned in the gradual introduction of English Common Law and Equity, and few traces of Spanish Law, except as regards the descent of realty, now remain in force. In more recent years contemporary English legislation affecting real and personal property and commercial and criminal law has generally been followed by this Colony; but there have been certain notable exceptions (*e.g.*, in the matter of Bankruptcy), where English enactments have not coincided with local sentiment. In a few matters, *e.g.*, the Registration of Title, the Colony has taken its own line; and other special circumstances have called for special legislation.

EDUCATION.

Primary.

22. The following table shows the number of Primary schools, Government and assisted, in the Colony:—

Denomination.	Number.
Government	56
Roman Catholic	67
Church of England	49
Canadian Mission (Presbyterian)	48
Wesleyan	11
Moravian	8
Total	239

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The cost per head to the Government of each child in a Government school is £2 6*s.* 8½*d.* per annum, or taking into account repairs of buildings, and fees, &c., £2 3*s.* 2*d.*; and in assisted schools £1 13*s.* 5*d.* The amount of assistance given to denominational schools (¾ of the cost) is very large as compared with that given in other countries, but, on the other hand, the Government acquires in return a large power of control, notably the right of approving the appointment of every teacher. The cost of the Government schools last year, exclusive of administration and inspection, was £10,322, and the Government's contribution to the denominational schools over £23,558. The fees paid amounted to only £2,352. The total number of children on the rolls was 30,693, and the number present at the examinations 24,649. Attendance is voluntary. It is interesting to note that more than a quarter of the assisted schools are managed by a Canadian Mission which from first to last has spent half a million sterling in the Colony. Special efforts are now being made to adapt the elementary school course to the needs of an agricultural country; and from the beginning of 1901 agriculture is a compulsory subject in the primary schools. Most of the teachers have already attended courses of instruction given by the Government Analyst and the Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens.

Secondary.

23. For Secondary Education Trinidad depends on the Queen's Royal College (a Government undenominational institution with about 100 boys), and its affiliated colleges. There are entrance exhibitions from the elementary schools and exhibitions from the colleges, tenable at English Universities and other educational institutions. The affiliated colleges are St. Mary's College (a Roman Catholic school), which has twice as many pupils as the Royal College, and a school managed by the Canadian Mission, recently admitted to the privileges of affiliation.

Technical.

24. Practical chemistry is taught at the Government Laboratory in connection with the Royal College; and, in the interests of secondary agricultural education a system of cadetship has been introduced at the St. Clair experimental grounds. The facilities for technical education of other sorts are few. The Victoria Institute, which controls itself but receives a subsidy from the Government, has made a commencement in this direction, and its building and commercial classes have been well attended. There are, however, difficulties to be overcome, over and above those which can be met by the expenditure of money. Competition is not sufficiently keen to force the artizan generally to realize the need of self-improvement. The objects of the

shing company, inc.

Institute are more fully appreciated by employers, who recently subscribed £2,000 for a new wing to be erected in memory of Queen Victoria.

Botanical Stations.

25. The primary functions of the Botanical and Agricultural Departments are also educational, and, though the sale and distribution of plants and seeds is an important part of the work of the Botanic Gardens at St. Ann's and Tobago, more general interest attaches to the experimental work. Of the work done at the St. Clair experimental station, which was started in 1898, the growth of seedling canes is the most immediately important. Samples have been examined by the Government Analyst, and the results obtained are available for the public. These show that canes can be produced which will yield a larger percentage of saccharine matter than is obtained from those at present grown on the estates. Whether, however, they will give a greater yield per acre is still the subject of investigation; and a larger acreage than was available at the Gardens has been reserved at Valsayn (one of the St. Augustine group of estates to which reference has been made) with a view to pursuing the necessary experiments on a larger scale.

The Government Farm.

26. The Government Farm was, at the end of last year, removed from the suburbs of Port-of-Spain to Valsayn (one of the St. Augustine group of estates). Its first object is to improve the stock of the Colony, but the performance of the subsidiary functions of supplying Government Institutions with milk enables it to pay its way. The Tobago Farm has now been in existence for more than a year. In Tobago, unlike Trinidad, excellent grass is everywhere indigeneous, and good ultimate results are anticipated.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Medical.

27. Reference has already been made to the Educational Institutions. Those subordinated to the Medical Department are more conspicuous. The Colonial Hospital at Port-of-Spain is one of the handsomest buildings of the Colony, and well found in every way. The number of beds is now 320, though there is accommodation for a much larger number. The number of beds in the Colonial Hospital at San Fernando is 120. There are eight district hospitals and three general dispensaries. Three general hospitals for yaws—a curable but insidious disease common to the West Indies—have recently been opened in Trinidad with promising results, and one is about to be opened in Tobago. A segregation hospital for infectious diseases was also erected last year.

Lunatics.

The new Lunatic Asylum, erected at a cost of nearly £50,000, was occupied last year. It is one of the finest buildings in the Colony.

Lepers.

The Leper Asylum is an old building in a suburb of the capital, under the supervision of a Government Medical Officer, but managed by the Little Sisters of St. Dominic. It operates mainly as a poor-house for those who are debarred by leprosy from earning a livelihood. Compulsory detention and strict segregation have never been enforced in the past. Hence its accessibility would afford exceptional opportunities for the bacteriologist.

Paupers.

28. There is no poor law in the Colony. The House of Refuge which had 324 inmates at the end of 1900, as against 224 at the end of 1899, affords practically the only form of non-medical poor relief provided by the Government. The Wardens, among whom the Colony is divided for miscellaneous administrative purposes, have small sums at their disposal which are applicable to expenditure incidental to Medical relief, and when laxity in the administration of the Wardens' funds has been permitted applicants have rapidly multiplied, but this laxity has never been allowed to proceed far enough to produce a pauper class.

The whole of the Colony is divided into medical districts, each of which has in the past been under the care of a Government Medical Officer; but it has been thought right to give a trial to the system adopted in developed countries, and in the case of one district the statutory medical services are now performed under contract by a local practitioner.

Reformatories.

29. Other curative institutions are two reformatories and two certified industrial schools. One of each class is under the care of the English and Roman Catholic Churches respectively.

Savings Bank.

30. The growth of the business of the Government Savings Bank has led to its separation from the Treasury. The deposits in 1900 amounted to £226,689, being £4,552 in excess of those of 1899, and the withdrawals £210,931, being £2,631 less than the year previously. The balance of deposits at the end of the year amounted to £266,394. The interest allowed is three per cent.; the interest earned averages 3·15. The number of open accounts on the 31st of December last was 13,464, an increase of 915. Of these depositors 5,367 were Indians.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. 1900.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

31. The Police Force consists of five officers and 550 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and constables, exclusive of the Band.

Prisons.

32. The Prisons have, under recent management, attained a high level of efficiency, and the Inspector's reports are borne out by both criminal statistics and economic results. In the case of a few remote districts of Trinidad prisoners committed summarily for a few days necessarily serve out their sentence at the local police station, which is licensed for the purpose as a district prison, and the same arrangements will apply when the old Tobago prison has been closed. In all other cases the prisoner is committed to the Royal Gaol, of which the male branch is in Port-of-Spain, and the female at St. James's. Males sentenced to long terms are transferred to the convict depôt at Carrera, an island in the Gulf of Paria. Each prisoner occupies a separate cell. The staple occupations of the male convicts are quarrying, breaking stones, and fibre picking; but those undergoing a long sentence are encouraged to learn a trade. The value of the labour done by convicts for other Government departments in 1900 is estimated at over £1,600. Deterrent as are the conditions, anœmic prisoners benefit in health by their stay in gaol. The cost of the prisons last year was £8,666. The average number of prisoners in all the prisons was 441. This is slightly less than last year, and more than 100 less than the average of six years ago. The total number of committals in Trinidad—4,100—was 163 below the average of the previous four years; the committals in Tobago were 100. The committals for penal imprisonment on indictment and summary conviction were 86 and 2,979 respectively. The committals for prædial larceny were 36·5 above the average of the previous four years. 804 committals were for breaches of indenture under the Immigration law. The following table is compiled from the records of the Police:—

—	No. of Persons Charged.	Committed or Convicted.	Unprosecuted Crimes.
Offences against the person (serious)	2,745	1,364	26
,, ,, ,, (minor)	660	428	—
Offences against property	1,964	928	157
Other offences	20,591	15,370	13

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

33. The population of the Colony, as ascertained by the preliminary returns of the census of this year, is about 272,000, of which about 18,750 is attributable to Tobago. The population of Trinidad has increased by about 53,000 in the last decade; that of Tobago by a few hundreds only. The results have fallen short of the estimate based on the annual returns of the Registrar-General and the Harbour Master, the error being caused by the inevitable incompleteness of the records of departures from the Colony. The non-Christian population, which is practically equivalent to the number of East Indians who have not abjured the native creeds, is about 78,000. No further classification according to race is possible. Throughout the bulk of the population the proportion of African and European blood in each individual is unascertainable. The oldest Creole families of European extraction are of French or Spanish origin, and a Corsican element has contributed many Italian names. A French *patois* is the common language in the north of Trinidad, and in certain parts Spanish is generally spoken. In Port-of-Spain there are always Venezuelan Spaniards, and many Portuguese shop-keepers. In the country the shops are frequently kept by Chinese. Classified according to religion the Christian population appears as:—

Christian Population.	Numbers.
Roman Catholics	89,178
Church of England	74,549
Others	29,771

The population of the capital, Port-of-Spain, is 55,600, and that of San Fernando, the second town, 7,641. The birth-rate of the Colony for 1900 was approximately 37·4 per thousand. Leaving out of account East Indians whose marriages, though generally effected according to native custom, are for the most part invalid in law, the births registered as illegitimate were about 3,500, or nearly 400 in excess of the legitimate.

Public Health.

34. The death-rate of the Colony for 1900 was approximately 25·8. The general health has been satisfactory, though an epidemic of influenza caused a rise in the mortality for several months.

Sanitation.

The greater part of Port-of-Spain has hitherto been without sewers. Householders have to provide for the emptying of their cesspits, while the refuse water from baths and from the kitchen finds its way to the sea along the gutters of the streets. The construction of a complete underground system is now in full progress; and the fear felt in some quarters that the public health would suffer from the turning up of the soil has happily hitherto been falsified. When the work is completed it cannot fail to improve the condition of the capital, which already claims a good sanitary position among tropical towns. Provision is also being made not only in Port-of-Spain, but throughout the towns and larger villages of the Colony, for a regular supply of wholesome water. The completion of the works in progress will not only reduce the danger of epidemics, but will greatly conduce to the comfort of the people.

Climate.

Though the climate of Trinidad is generally described as trying, it is never as oppressive as is that of many tropical countries. The rainfall of Trinidad for last year, based on the records of 67 stations, was 73·37 inches. This was 0·36 inches below the average of the previous twelve years. The temperature in the shade never reaches 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and in private houses seldom touches 90 degrees. For three months in the year it constantly falls below 70 degrees at night, even at Port-of-Spain; and speaking generally the nights are cool. The mean temperature for last year at the Botanic Station, which is 66 feet above the sea, was 79·3. The Northern range of hills rises to a height of over 3,000 feet, and their ridges are almost constantly exposed to breezes from the Atlantic or the Caribbean Sea. No hill station, however, has as yet come into existence.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

35. There are 62 Post Offices, 14 Money Order Offices, and 32 Telegraph Offices in the Colony. The value of the Money Orders issued in the Colony was £49,000, exclusive of Inland Orders, which amounted to £14,000. The Mail contracts in force during the year were as follows:—

Service.	Line of Steamers.	No. of Mails.	Colony's share of Subsidy.
			£
England	Royal Mail	52	2,900
New York	Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company.	26	100
Bolivar	Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company.	26	100
Round Trinidad and to Tobago.	Do. do.	42	4,200

There is also a mail service by the Gulf steamers between Port-of-Spain and the various stations in the Gulf of Paria. In the course of last year the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s contract for the English service was renewed with the Imperial Government for five years, and the Colony has made a new contract with them for the service round Trinidad and Tobago in substitution for that with the Orinoco Shipping and Trading Company. The service, when the contract is in full operation, will be much improved, two suitable vessels being constantly employed. The subsidy will be £7,000. The inland telegraph service is conducted by the Railway Department. Trinidad is connected with New York *viâ* Jamaica by the cable of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, which receives a subsidy of £3,000 a year. Telegrams to England can be routed from Jamaica *viâ* Bermuda and Halifax, thus passing only through British Colonies. The rate per word to England is, for the public, 5*s.* 1½*d.* News Telegrams are supplied daily from New York. There are three telephonic agencies at work connecting the outlying parts of Trinidad with the capital. Tobago is, at present, unconnected with Trinidad, but the feasibility of establishing regular communication between the two islands by wireless telegraphy is now under consideration.

MILITARY DEFENCE.

36. The whole cost of Military defence is borne by the Colony. The amount expended last year was £9,045 11*s.* 8*d.*, of which £1,805 4*s.* 1*d.* was due to the introduction of new arms. There is no Militia. The Volunteer Force consists of a permanent staff of three officers and five non-commissioned officers, and of bodies of Light Horse, Garrison Artillery and Light Infantry. The Cavalry numbered in 1900 18 officers and 105 non-commissioned officers and men, Artillery 32 men, and the Infantry 23 officers and 511 non-commissioned officers and men. The Police, who number four officers, excluding the Commandant of the Forces, who is *ex officio* Inspector-General of Police, and 557 non-commissioned officers and men, also receive military drill, and are liable to military service. Of this small force a proportion volunteered in 1899 for service in South Africa, and again last year for service on the West Coast. The whole force is now armed with the Martini-Enfield carbines and rifles and uses the ·303 ammunition, and arrangements have been made by which the same can be used for practice by members of the Rifle Clubs, of which there are now at least four in existence.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

37. Life is easy in the Colony. The demand for labour is in excess of the supply. Hence wages are much higher than in other West Indian Islands. Leisure is the ideal of the Creole

labourer, and he often regards a rest of three days in the week as more worth the earning than anything which superfluous money could procure. Hence the importation of East Indian labourers, who after a period of indenture go to swell the numbers of free labourers and of peasant proprietors. Though the immigrants are secured the opportunity of returning to their native country on terms within their means, there is not one in five who chooses to relinquish his prospects in this Colony. There is no intermarriage between the two races, though the Indian born in the Colony often adopts European dress. The Indian is always thrifty: the negro very seldom so. Friendly societies, so-called, are numerous and popular, but none have taken any steps to secure financial soundness. With the exception of those managed by the churches they are generally in their provident aspect at best small insurance agencies with little real element of mutuality. The Raffeisen-Bank scheme, to which allusion has been made above, will, if successful, mark an important step in the progress of the people. It should succeed, if at all, among the cane-farmers, who are the pick of their class; but though long discussed it is still only a scheme.

A visitor to the Colony unacquainted with the people is apt to form a wrong impression of their condition. A well-to-do peasant proprietor, who may possess cocoa and other property worth several thousand pounds, will, when at his work, wear rags of which an English tramp would be ashamed, while his wife will walk bare-legged to market with a basket of vegetables on her head. There is, however, one characteristic of the people which the stranger cannot fail to appreciate on first meeting them—their extraordinary cheerfulness and hospitality. The solitary traveller can visit the most remote parts of the Island with greater security from unfriendly interference than in any county in England.

Tobago is an interesting study. The island, whose early history is outlined by such names as Bloody Bay and Englishman's Bay, was reduced to the verge of bankruptcy on the failure of the sugar industry, but the people retained their cheerfulness. Money may be never seen, but the necessaries of life are never wanting. At the beginning of 1899 the fiscal union of Tobago with Trinidad was completed; and the former is now one of the dozen districts or wards of the Colony. Much more than the revenue of the smaller island is now being expended upon it, and there is no indication of revival. Among these is an increase in the price of land.

The number of visitors both from England and from the United States increases year by year, and when the contemplated extension of the road system has made travelling in Trinidad more easy it will have solid claims as a winter resort. From January to March the climate is delightful. For readers of Kingsley the beauty of Trinidad may have been discounted, but the scenery of the Northern Hills is lovely and the colours at sunset defy description. The capital possesses in the way of shops, electric light, telephones and clubs, the resources of a civilized town. A European hotel was opened on the Savannah or Park a few years ago to accommodate 53 guests, but soon proved too small and was shortly afterwards extended. On several occasions last year it was so full that applicants for admission were turned away; and the building is now being enlarged to provide room for 145 visitors.

H. CLARENCE BOURNE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

1st August, 1901.

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE.

—	1899.			1900.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	267,398	5	3	270,162	9	6½
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, &c., Dues ...	10,404	11	4	10,130	16	11½
3. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	184,360	17	11	203,859	11	1½
4. Fees of Court and Office Payment for specified Services and Reimbursements in Aid.	48,025	5	11	48,984	6	10½
5. Post Office...	9,175	18	11½	1,386	15	2
6. Government Railway, Tramroads and Telegraphs.	78,524	17	8	80,065	3	1
7. Rents of Government Property ...	1,582	16	5	1,224	0	5
8. Interest	11,098	11	1	11,493	14	9
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	8,691	1	1½	3,644	4	7
Total—Exclusive of Land Sales and Immigration Funds.	619,262	5	8	630,951	2	6
Land Sales, Royalties, &c.	31,872	5	9½	30,922	12	3½
Immigration Taxes—Receipts	30,204	19	11½	37,065	11	11
	681,339	11	5	698,939	6	8½
Amount expended in anticipation of Loan to be raised charged to Revenue in 1899 and 1900, now transferred to Loan Account.	—			113,363	0	2
Total Revenue	681,339	11	5	812,302	6	10½

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1900.

APPENDIX B.

EXPENDITURE.

—	1899.			1900.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Charges on account of Public Debt	48,795	8	9	50,623	4	2
2. Pensions	15,550	9	5	16,891	0	0
3. The Governor and Legislature ...	6,162	13	3	5,920	15	7
4. Colonial Secretary's Department...	3,831	1	4½	3,903	8	4
5. Auditor-General's Department ...	3,394	10	8	3,138	0	10
6. Military Department	12,501	0	10½	9,045	11	8
7. Immigration Department	10,916	6	9	14,439	10	2
8. Receiver-General's Department ...	16,763	12	8½	17,985	16	3½
9. Crown Lands and Survey Department.	12,493	10	11½	13,405	0	2
10. Customs Department	18,541	8	6½	8,304	16	5½
11. Police Department...	44,612	3	3	46,746	1	5
12. Registrar-General's Department ...	3,171	7	4	3,380	7	11½
13. Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy.	21,920	13	9½	21,379	4	0
14. Port and Marine Department ...	9,323	15	9	9,763	1	4½
15. Printing and Stationery Department.	6,900	17	3	6,327	15	0
16. Government Analyst's Department	893	14	8	902	18	3½
17. Legal Department	11,853	9	4½	11,244	10	0
18. Magistracy	11,779	0	0½	12,077	8	1½
19. Wardens and Supervisors	16,904	2	10	16,101	8	3
20. Medical Department	68,227	6	0½	67,326	11	7½
21. Education Department	45,052	6	6	44,888	6	4
22. Prisons, Reformatory and Industrial Schools.	13,318	2	8½	12,638	17	1
Carried forward	402,897	2	10	396,333	13	1½

APPENDIX B—*continued.*

Expenditure—continued.

—	1899.			1900.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	402,897	2	10	396,333	13	1½
23. Transport	213	17	5½	106	16	11½
24. Ecclesiastical	10,600	0	0	10,675	0	0
25. Crown Agents—London	796	4	1	1,297	10	2
26. Botanic Gardens and Agricultural Department.	6,912	12	0	9,441	0	10
27. Fire Brigades	2,464	15	3½	2,490	11	1
28. Miscellaneous Services	26,787	13	0½	22,162	19	5½
29. Government Railway Department	53,251	0	10½	52,602	7	2½
30. Public Works Department, Recurrent.	25,467	15	4½	30,257	6	5
31. Roads and Bridges, Recurrent ...	55,662	9	5½	61,508	17	4½
	585,063	10	5	586,976	2	7½
7A. Immigration—two-thirds charged to Special Funds.	21,830	9	5½	28,879	0	1½
29A. Railway Works, Extraordinary...	6,013	17	5	3,489	8	0½
32. Public Works, Extraordinary ...	29,489	12	8½	14,273	19	0
33. Roads and Bridges, Extraordinary	30,192	15	2½	25,459	19	10½
34. Expenditure on Railway Extension and Public Works Further Loan.	75,561	2	8	37,801	17	6
Total Expenditure	748,151	7	10½	696,880	7	2

APPENDIX C.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS for 1900 and the five previous years.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1895	2,276,864	2,040,872	2,065,104	1,791,867
1896	2,463,525	2,188,189	2,165,820	1,896,748
1897	2,161,231	1,992,537	1,994,926	1,823,818
1898	2,283,054	2,123,589	2,310,133	2,189,731
1899	2,535,965	2,282,981	2,572,891	2,419,475
1900	2,500,258	2,374,970	2,593,475	2,511,899

APPENDIX D.

VALUES of the MOST IMPORTANT EXPORTS during the last SIX YEARS were :—

Year.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Asphalt.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£	£	£
1895	596,415	620,634	97,318
1896	700,347	452,141	106,920
1897	537,107	532,123	138,801
1898	602,045	812,272	113,829
1899	715,428	898,389	152,046
1900	552,158	978,632	177,460

APPENDIX E.

SHIPPING IN 1900.

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	21	8,479	30	55,648	51	64,127
U. S. America	33	17,194	30	40,152	63	57,346
B. N. America	37	7,473	12	14,056	49	21,529
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	466	26,326	195	230,828	661	257,154
Venezuela	1,902	14,852	133	95,112	2,035	109,964
Other Countries... ...	99	35,337	32	46,640	131	81,977
Total, 1900 ...	2,558	109,661	432	482,436	2,990	592,097
Total for 1899 ...	2,098	116,389	483	515,742	2,581	632,131

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	23	7,359	5	6,267	28	13,626
U. S. America	75	42,923	34	46,032	109	88,955
B. N. America	19	3,563	14	17,376	33	20,939
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	440	13,849	176	199,878	616	213,727
Venezuela	1,878	15,413	182	174,589	2,060	190,002
Other Countries... ...	79	20,920	25	38,228	104	59,148
Total, 1900 ...	2,514	104,027	436	482,370	2,950	586,397
Total for 1899 ...	2,103	119,351	480	510,816	2,583	630,167

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1900.

APPENDIX F.

IMPORTS.

Coutries.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£
Value of Imports from :—				
United Kingdom	852,857	796,359	949,685	881,394
British Colonies	201,779	224,520	229,680	169,344
United States	450,664	496,169	628,324	605,405
Venezuela	462,697	574,613	531,151	652,751
Other Foreign Countries...	188,234	191,395	197,125	190,864
Total	2,161,231	2,283,056	2,535,965	2,500,258

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	£	£	£	£
Value of Exports to :—				
United Kingdom	713,540	713,211	339,665	983,355
British Colonies	41,346	52,963	57,524	78,970
United States	628,264	863,455	885,772	792,439
Venezuela	254,760	255,419	318,000	289,054
Other Foreign Countries...	357,016	425,075	421,930	441,031
Total	1,994,926	2,310,933	2,572,891	2,584,549

Total Trade, 1900	£5,084,807
Average, 1897–1900	£4,735,752

APPENDIX G.

NATIONALITY of VESSELS ENTERED.

Countries.	1898.	1899.	1900.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	350,168	348,972	317,169
U.S. America	37,598	58,869	52,143
Other Countries	195,139	214,290	222,785
Total	582,905	622,131	592,092

The following figures for 1900 includes the tonnage of 55 ships of war and several private yachts :—

British	378,414
American	66,795
	445,209

Other nations, viz. :—

French	73,104
Dutch	45,902
Venezuelan	40,903
German	28,113
Italian	21,816
Norwegian	19,937
Russian	2,539
Portuguese	1,803
Spanish	1,650
Austrian	1,314
Danish	872
Greek	414
	238,367

British and American Vessels	445,209
Vessels of Other Nations	238,367
	683,576

APPENDIX H.

LONDON PRICES of SUGAR and COCOA PER CWT.

Year.	Sugar (Vacuum Pan Crystals).	Cocoa.
	s. d. s. d.	s. s.
1896	11 0 to 14 0	43 to 60
1897	11 0 „ 13 6	65 „ 73
1898	15 6 „ 16 6	71 „ 75
1899	14 6 „ 16 0	72 „ 80
1900	13 9 „ 16 3	68 „ 75

LONDON:
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BY DARLING & SON, LTD., 34-40, BACON STREET, E.

1901.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 382.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1901-2.

(For Report for 1900, *see* No. 338.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
March, 1903.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following, among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
358	Malta	1901
359	Gibraltar	"
360	Straits Settlements	"
361	Sierra Leone	"
362	British Honduras	"
363	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
364	Seychelles	"
365	Bahamas	1901–1902
366	Fiji	1901
367	Ceylon	"
368	Barbados	1901–1902
369	Hong Kong	1901
370	Cocos Islands	1902
371	St. Helena	1901
372	British Solomon Islands	1901–1902
373	Jamaica	"
374	Leeward Islands	"
375	Gold Coast	1901
376	Grenada	"
377	Northern Nigeria	"
378	British Guiana	1901–1902
379	Mauritius	1901
380	Basutoland	1901–1902
381	Southern Nigeria	1901

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
1	Gold Coast	Economic Agriculture.
2	Zululand	Forests.
3	Sierra Leone	Geology and Botany.
4	Canada	Emigration.
5	Bahamas	Sisal Industry.
6	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague.
7	Newfoundland	Mineral Resources.
8	Western Pacific	British Solomon Islands.
9	Dominica	Agriculture.
10	Virgin Islands	Condition during 1897.
11	Grenada	Agriculture in Carriacou.
12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.
13	Cook Islands	Trade, 1899.
14	Bahamas	Fibre Industry.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies	Medical Reports.
20	Wei-Hai-Wei	General Report.
21	Dominica	Report on Caribs.

No. 382.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1900, *see* No. 338.)

ACTING-GOVERNOR SIR C. C. KNOLLYS to
MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,
30th December, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward a Report on the Blue Book Returns of the year 1901–2.

I have, &c.,
C. C. KNOLLYS,
Acting Governor.

---

875 Wt 21109 3/03 D & S 5 13666

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1901-2.

FINANCE.

Revenue.

The revenue £712,394, exceeded that of the year 1900 by £13,455, and must be regarded as satisfactory although it fell short of the estimate by £10,786.

2. The chief items on which the estimate was not realized were : (i.) Licenses, &c., £7,966 ; (ii.) Fees of Court, &c., £8,923 ; and (iii.) Interest, £8,909—the deficiencies being caused by (i.) a change in the licensing system which threw some £9,000, which would otherwise have been collected in March, 1901, into the following financial year ; (ii.) the payment from General Revenue, instead of from the Sewerage Loan, of the sum of £5,272 as interest on the advances made by the Crown Agents on account of that loan, which it had been proposed to refund to the Treasury when the loan was raised ; and (iii.) the delay in bringing to account until June, 1902, of the interest (£8,894) which in 1901 accrued on the investment of Savings Bank funds. Had items (i.) and (iii.) been brought to account within the year, its revenue would have exceeded that of 1900 by some £31,000.

3. The items on which the chief increases of revenue occurred were :—Customs, £5,000 ; Excise, £3,000 ; Land and House Tax, £600 ; and Railways, £2,000.

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure of the year was £731,160, being £18,766 in excess of the revenue, and the Colony's surplus balance was reduced in consequence from £71,107 to £52,341. The deficit was chiefly caused by the large expenditure on Public Works, £100,910 having been spent on recurrent and £58,852 on extraordinary works.

5. On the 31st March, 1902, there was a sum of £10,270 due to the Colony by the Immigration Fund Account.

6. Details of the revenue and expenditure are given in Appendices A and B.

Assets and Liabilities.

7. There was on the 31st March, 1902, a surplus of assets over liabilities of £52,341.

PUBLIC DEBT.

8. The Public Debt at the close of the financial year amounted to £1,044,102, against which there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £51,815. The debt was increased during the year from £913,713, stock having been issued for £134,689 for harbour, sewerage, and water works, and debt to the value of £4,300 having been redeemed.

The new 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock was issued at 93½¾.

TRADE AND SHIPPING.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

9. Appendix C, which gives the value of the imports and exports of the last six years, shows that while there was a satisfactory increase in the former, the value of the exports fell by some £139,000.

10. The protracted political troubles in the neighbouring Republic of Venezuela interfere considerably with the ordinary trade of the Colony, diminishing its volume in some directions and increasing it in others. As was to be expected, however, the net result was to the disadvantage of the Colony, the trade with the Republic showing a falling off of 20 per cent. as compared with that of 1900.

11. Among the imports the chief increases were in balata gum, oxen, coal and ironwork (the latter chiefly for use on public works), the decreases being under the head of textiles, cocoa, rubber and hides.

12. Sugar was the chief factor in producing a reduction in the value of the exports, for notwithstanding that some 4,600 more tons were exported than in 1900, the value was £98,800 less. The shipments of cocoa decreased by £5,000 in value, chiefly due also to diminished prices. There were in addition decreases in asphalt and timber.

13. A pleasing feature of the returns is the steady growth of our trade with Canada.

SHIPPING.

14. The statistics for the year relating to shipping are given in Appendices G and H.

LEGISLATION.

15. Forty-two Ordinances were passed during the year.

JURY LAW.

16. One of these (No. 16 of 1901), effected a much needed amendment of the Jury Law by reducing the number of the jury to 9, except in indictments for murder and treason, by limiting the number of challenges to 3, and by authorizing the Judge in cases of disagreement to accept, if he should think fit, the verdict of a majority of 7. It also provided for the first time for the payment of a juror's expenses.

LEPERS.

17. Another important Ordinance (No. 18 of 1901) was passed for the regulation of lepers. Power is given by this to prohibit a leper from engaging in certain trades and from landing in the Colony, while the Magistrates are empowered in certain cases to commit to the asylums.

LIQUOR LICENSING.

18. The amending Liquor Licensing Ordinance (No. 3 of 1902) was only passed after considerable opposition; but the result of its working so far has been to show that the apprehensions expressed regarding it were unfounded. Indeed the changes made in the former system were not very numerous, but it was thought by some that advantage should have been taken of an amendment of the law to place further restrictions on the sale of intoxicants. The chief features of the Ordinance are that it affords a proper definition of the term "Spirits," the former definition having been found capable of evasion; it abolishes the distinction between "Off" and "On" Wine and Beer Licenses, and substitutes one uniform license; and it provides for the licensing of grocers, hotels and clubs.

19. Other important Ordinances relating to Probate and the devolution of property were passed, but their operation has been suspended until January, 1903.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

20. The principal appointments made during the year were Mr. R. M. Routledge (Second Puisne Judge); Dr. J. A. de Wolf (Surgeon-General); Mr. S. W. Knaggs (Receiver-General); Mr. J. B. Walker (Stipendiary Magistrate); Mr. W. M. Gordon (Assistant Colonial Secretary); Mr. G. F. Bourne (Superintendent of Prisons); and Mr. C. S. Rogers (Forest Officer).

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

21. The population of the Colony, as ascertained by the Census taken in April, 1901, was 273,899; Trinidad having 255,148 residents and Tobago 18,751. In Trinidad the East Indians numbered 86,391, about one-third of the general population.

RELIGIONS.

22. The adherents of the various religious denominations were as under:—

Roman Catholic	89,213
Church of England	74,920
Wesleyan	11,388
Presbyterian	5,859
Baptist	4,940
Moravian	6,321

and the annual Ecclesiastical Grant was re-apportioned accordingly, the Presbyterian, Baptist and Moravian Churches for the first time claiming a share. The rest of the population is accounted for as follows:—

Hindoos	65,492
Mahomedans	9,991
Buddhists	402
Unenumerated	5,373

23. In 1901 there were 9,513 births and 6,892 deaths. The death-rate for the year was 25 per thousand.

EDUCATION.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

23A. There were 239 elementary schools at work during the year, with 33,872 scholars on the rolls. Their upkeep cost the Colony £39,558.

Of these, 56 were Government Schools and the remaining 183 assisted schools. Before the end of the year five Government schools had been closed and six new assisted ones opened. The assisted schools then numbered 186 (three having been closed) as under:—

Roman Catholic	70
Church of England	47
Presbyterian (Canadian Mission) ...	49
Wesleyan	11
Moravian	9

TEACHING OF AGRICULTURE.

24. The teaching of agriculture, to which very great importance is now attached, has been steadily pushed forward. A fifth course of lectures was given to the teachers on Agricultural Chemistry, and gardens were worked in 149 schools. At the time of the annual examinations 78 of these gardens were sufficiently advanced to earn a bonus, and the Inspector of Schools reports that the progress so far attained has been very encouraging. A show of vegetables was held in Port-of-Spain at which the produce of 40 schools was exhibited.

QUEEN'S ROYAL COLLEGE.

25. In connection with secondary education a recent event of some interest has been the laying of the foundation stone of the new Queen's Royal College. To place the college on a proper footing by giving it a building of its own cannot fail to be of great advantage to the Colony generally.

CROWN LANDS.

26. The sales of Crown Lands continued to be large, 11,500 acres realizing £17,519 having been alienated during the year. It is interesting to note that 605 grants were made to East Indians, the acreage of these amounting to 4,518 acres.

ASPHALT.

27. The Asphalt industry contributed to the revenue £38,028 in export duty, and £9,879 in royalty.

MINERALS.

28. Ten licenses were issued to prospectors to search for petroleum and coal. It is now becoming realized that, besides its Pitch Lake, this island probably possesses large deposits of coal, manjak, and asphaltic oil, and prospectors have recently been actively at work both on Crown Lands and on private property.

COAL.

Coal has been found in several parts of the island, in most cases out-cropping at the surface, but it is chiefly lignite of a quality which would be unable to compete with the imported coal. The borings for coal undertaken by the Government have been so far successful as to warrant further trials being made under expert advice.

OIL.

Petroleum oil has been found in considerable quantities by a Canadian Company which holds an extensive concession in the Ward of Guayaguayare. The Company have spent very large sums of money in machinery and boring operations, and it is hoped that the industry will prove a success.

MANJAK.

Manjak, in paying quantities, has been discovered on two neighbouring estates in the Naparima district.

FORESTS.

29. A Forest Officer (Mr. C. S. Rogers) was appointed during the year from the Indian Service, and measures are now being adopted to preserve the forests in a systematic manner. It is time that something should be done in this direction, as the denudation of the hills has in recent years had a marked effect on the water-supply and many of the better kinds of wood have been in danger of becoming extinct. Large quantities of balata, a valuable species of hardwood, have been killed by persons stealing the gum for exportation, but steps are now being taken which it is hoped will put a stop to this destruction.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

30. 2,553 immigrants were introduced from India during the season, and 735 were returned to India, taking with them £9,238 in cash. Many, however, expressed their intention of again returning to Trinidad, and the fact, disclosed by the Savings Bank returns, that the 5,725 Indian depositors in the Bank had balances amounting to £102,371 is evidence that they are offered very exceptional advantages in this Colony.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

31. The number of criminals convicted by the Magistrates during the year was 13,998, and by the Superior Courts, 84, making a total of 14,082. The convictions in the Superior Courts were :—

For Murder	4
„ Manslaughter...	3
„ Offences against the person	30
„ Offences against property	30
„ Other offences	17

In the Magistrates' Courts the offences were :—

Offences against the person	1,752
Offences against property	1,013
Prædial larceny	185
Offences against Revenue Acts, &c....	3,689
Offences against Master and Servants Acts (including breaches of indenture by immigrants)	1,925
Other offences	5,434

The percentage of criminals to the general population, 5 per cent., seems high, but the fact that only 1,615 of the cases in the Magistrates' Courts were considered sufficiently grave to be punished by peremptory imprisonment shows that the offences generally were not of a very serious nature.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

32. Trinidad is connected with New York by the cables of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company which receives a subsidy of £3,000 a year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

VENEZUELAN AFFAIRS.

33. Reference has previously been made to the revolution in Venezuela and its influence on trade; the revolution has naturally affected the fortunes of the Colony in various other ways.

34. The close proximity of Trinidad to Venezuela, and the protection afforded by the English flag, combine to make Trinidad the natural asylum not only of political refugees but of many others who may lose everything but can gain nothing from civil strife; and, as a consequence, considerable numbers of the better classes flock here during such troubles, many, indeed, finding a permanent home in Trinidad. They are peaceable and law-abiding citizens and in many ways conduce to the prosperity of the community, but their presence in this expensive Colony makes living still more expensive. Notwithstanding the extensive building operations that have been carried on for some time in all parts of the town it is difficult to rent a house at any reasonable rate.

TOBAGO.

35. The chief endeavour of the Government since the annexation of Tobago has been to restore it to its former prosperous condition. Happily the natural advantages which it possesses render this a comparatively easy task, and the money which is being expended in the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works cannot fail to be a remunerative investment. Indeed the island already begins to show signs of reviving prosperity. Houses for long years neglected are being repaired and new ones built; a considerable amount of capital is being expended in the planting of land in rubber and cocoa; and the facilities afforded by the steam service round the island for the shipment of produce to Trinidad are being largely taken advantage of by the peasant proprietary. During the first quarter of this year the exports of produce amounted to £6,600.

36. Meanwhile the Government has been spending money freely in supplying some of the many needs of the island. Roads and bridges have been provided; a special steam service round the island has been subsidized; Government House has been repaired, and will in future be kept for the Governor's use; while among the public works have been a market, a yaws hospital, a warden's residence, steamers' depôts, a new lighthouse, and a telephone to the Windward district.

37. The prison has been closed, and in future only prisoners sentenced for one month or less will be kept in Tobago in a labour-yard attached to the police station, all others being sent to serve their time in Trinidad. There is, however, a marked absence of serious crime in Tobago.

38. The Botanical Station, which receives an Imperial grant of £500 a year, continues to make satisfactory progress, and the smaller proprietors are profiting from the services of the agricultural instructor attached to it. The land tax which, in view of the slender resources of the island, has hitherto been allowed to remain at its original figure, of *6d.* an acre, will next year be raised to *9d.*, and in 1906 to *1s.* which is the rate imposed on the rest of the Colony.

39. All that now seems to be wanting is that there should be some means of direct communication between the two islands. It was expected when the last Blue Book report was written that this would shortly have been afforded by a system of wireless telegraphy, but the suggestion is still under consideration.

SUGAR.

40. Notwithstanding the fact that prices were lower than ever, the Sugar industry, encouraged at last by the promise of fair treatment, has been struggling resolutely for existence. As pointed out by the Collector of Customs in his annual report, the exports of the year (45,254 tons) were 4,600 tons in excess of 1900, and would have been considerably more had not shipments been postponed in the hope of prices rising.

41. With the assistance of the Imperial grant of £41,000 made during the current year the estates are keeping up their cultivation, and only one which it was decided some three years ago to abandon has been allowed to go out of cultivation. The machinery in some of the Usines is equal to that in any part of the world, and if the abolition of the bounty system leads, as is hoped will be the case, to an improvement in the price of sugar there can be no doubt that the industry will once more become a prosperous one.

CANE FARMERS.

42. The recently established system of cane-farming, which has had its origin in the sugar planter's difficulties, has continued, and must continue, to be an important feature of the industry.

This year there were 9,356 farmers furnishing canes to the estates, 4,506 being East Indians, and 4,850 West Indians; and these sold 184,867 tons of canes, nearly one-third of the total number of tons ground, for £68,163. The figures of the previous years have been :—

Year.	Tons.	Value.
		£
1898	105,753	42,271
1899	106,741	45,627
1900	105,996	47,472
1901	169,918	76,975

IMPERIAL AID.

43. The Imperial grant of £41,000 in aid of the industry has been apportioned between the planters and the cane-farmers, the planter getting a grant of 13*s.* 6*d.* per ton of sugar on the average of his exports during the last three years, while the cane-farmer is to get 1*s.* per ton of canes on his crop of the coming season.

COCOA.

44. The exports of Cocoa produced locally (30,154,768 lbs.) were 230,000 lbs. less than in the previous year, and the prices realized were somewhat lower. The industry, however, is a very profitable one, and the large tracts of land which continue each year to be brought under cultivation are principally planted in cocoa, though rubber is now beginning to receive attention.

ERUPTIONS IN ST. VINCENT AND MARTINIQUE.

45. It is pleasing to be able to record that the health of the island has been good, and that there is no disaster of any kind to chronicle. The fearful catastrophe which overwhelmed the neighbouring islands of St. Vincent and Martinique, and which evoked so much sympathy from the rest of the world, naturally aroused in the people of Trinidad a deeper concern. Many had friends and relatives in one or the other island, and the fact that Trinidad was actually within sound of the volcanic detonations, while the telegraph cables had been broken, intensified the horror of the news which was from time to time received. The Government at once despatched aid to both islands; but soon refugees, destitute, and bearing traces of the terrible experiences through which they had passed, began to arrive in large numbers, and popular sympathy assumed a practical form. Public and private subscriptions were raised, and a Committee was formed to administer the relief and otherwise assist the refugees. The Government and the community are under an obligation to this Committee for the thorough manner in which it has carried out its duties.

SMALL-POX IN BARBADOS.

46. Another serious calamity has been the epidemic of small-pox in the neighbouring Colony of Barbados. Bearing in mind the disastrous effects of the epidemic of that disease in Trinidad in 1872, it has been necessary for this Government to exercise the strictest precautions on the present occasion, and the other West Indian Colonies have also imposed a severe quarantine. Happily the mortality in Barbados has been comparatively small, and the epidemic appears to be dying out; but in the meanwhile the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has found it necessary to remove their head-quarters temporarily from Barbados to Trinidad.

ASPHALT COMMISSION.

47. The continuous litigation which for some years past has hampered the Asphalt industry at La Brea, and to which from time to time the Government has been made a reluctant party, rendered it necessary eventually to appoint a Commission to ascertain whether it is not possible to devise some means of reconciling the conflicting interests concerned. The Commissioners, Mr. J. W. Gordon, Barrister-at-Law, and Professor Henry Louis, F.G.S., F.I.C., arrived in the Colony in August and held an exhaustive enquiry into the subject. Up to the present time their report has not been made public, but it is confidently expected that it will lead to measures which will effect an equitable settlement of the dispute.

ROAD EXTENSION.

48. A comprehensive scheme, initiated by the Director of Public Works, for the improvement of the main road system of the island will greatly promote the development of the Colony's resources, and has met with the approval of the Secretary of State and of the Colony generally. The scheme provides for the construction or improvement of 24 important roads at a cost of £284,000. £100,000 of this expenditure will be provided by a loan, and the balance drawn from general revenue—the work being spread over five or six years. The project, when completed, will enable travellers to drive to any district in the island, and many of the roads will form valuable and necessary feeders to the recently constructed lines of railway extension.

49. In conclusion it may be said that the year, notwithstanding the continued depression of the sugar industry, marks a prosperous era in the annals of the Colony. The extensive building operations in the chief town of Port-of-Spain, the construction of sewerage and water works, the establishment of a branch of the Union Bank of Halifax, and the installation by a Canadian Syndicate of thoroughly efficient systems of electric tramways and electric lighting, are no unsubstantial proofs of the material prosperity of the people.

S. W. KNAGGS,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

1st December, 1902.

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE.

—	1900.			1901–2.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	270,162	9	6½	275,630	10	1
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, &c., Dues ...	10,130	16	11½	10,817	9	3½
3. Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	203,859	11	1½	196,923	10	9
4. Fees of Court and Office Payment for specified Services and Reimbursements in Aid.	48,984	6	10½	56,006	0	0½
5. Post Office...	1,386	15	2	1,693	5	7½
6. Government Railway, Tramroads and Telegraphs.	80,065	3	1	82,078	2	6½
7. Rents of Government Property ...	1,224	0	5	1,098	12	2
8. Interest	11,493	14	9	3,170	15	8
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	3,644	4	7	10,454	6	7
Total—Exclusive of Land Sales and Immigration Funds.	630,951	2	6	637,872	12	9
Land Sales, Royalties, &c.	30,922	12	3½	34,482	12	4
Immigration Taxes—Receipts	37,065	11	11	40,039	4	11
	698,939	6	8½	—		
Amount expended in anticipation of Loan to be raised charged to Revenue in 1899 and 1900, now transferred to Loan Account.	113,363	0	2	—		
Total Revenue	812,302	6	10½	712,394	10	0

APPENDIX B.

EXPENDITURE.

—	1900.			1901–2.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Charges on account of Public Debt	50,623	4	2	52,667	5	3
2. Pensions	16,891	0	0	18,204	11	1½
3. The Governor and Legislature ...	5,920	15	7	5,960	3	2
4. Colonial Secretary's Department...	3,903	8	4	4,002	4	0
5. Auditor-General's Department ...	3,138	0	10	3,270	11	5½
6. Military Department	9,045	11	8	6,934	7	0½
7. Immigration Department... ...	14,439	10	2	25,942	9	10
8. Receiver-General's Department ...	17,985	16	3½	10,719	5	3½
8A. Savings Bank Department ...	—			1,781	7	5
9. Crown Lands and Survey Department.	13,405	0	2	14,885	7	2
10. Customs Department	8,304	16	5½	7,880	4	0
11. Police Department...	46,746	1	5	47,298	7	2½
12. Registrar General's Department ...	3,380	7	11½	3,275	9	10
13. Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy.	21,379	4	0	20,662	2	7½
14. Port and Marine Department ...	9,763	1	4½	9,838	9	9½
15. Printing and Stationery Department.	6,327	15	0	6,318	14	9
16. Government Analyst's Department	902	18	3½	994	13	11
17. Legal Department	11,244	10	0	12,206	17	5
18. Magistracy	12,077	8	1½	11,699	10	9½
19. Wardens and Supervisors... ...	16,101	8	3	15,610	9	9
20. Medical Department	67,326	11	7½	71,391	18	3
21. Education Department	44,888	6	4	46,791	1	2½
22. Prison, Reformatory and Industrial Schools.	12,638	17	1	12,770	0	3½
23. Transport	106	16	11½	174	0	2
24. Ecclesiastical	10,675	0	0	10,643	19	2
25. Crown Agents—London	1,297	10	2	890	11	6
26. Botanic Gardens and Agricultural Department.	9,441	0	10	9,498	6	10½
27. Fire Brigades	2,490	11	1	2,448	2	1½
28. Miscellaneous Services	22,162	19	5½	28,966	16	5½
29. Government Railway Department	52,602	7	2½	53,566	5	6
30. Public Works Department, Recurrent.	30,257	6	5	34,590	15	4
31. Roads and Bridges, Recurrent ...	61,508	17	4½	66,318	18	6½
	586,976	2	7½	618,203	7	3
7A. Immigration—two-thirds charged to Special Funds.	28,879	0	1½	51,884	19	7½
29A. Railway Works, Extraordinary...	3,489	8	0½	2,219	9	4
32. Public Works, Extraordinary ...	14,273	19	0	13,308	9	3
33 Roads and Bridges, Extraordinary	25,459	19	10½	45,544	4	4
34. Expenditure on Railway Extension and Public Works Further Loan.	37,801	17	6	—		
Total Expenditure	696,880	7	2	731,160	9	9½

APPENDIX C.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS for 1901-2 and the five previous years.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1896	2,463,525	2,188,189	2,165,820	1,896,748
1897	2,161,231	1,992,537	1,994,926	1,823,818
1898	2,283,054	2,123,589	2,310,133	2,189,731
1899	2,535,965	2,282,981	2,572,891	2,419,475
1900	2,500,258	2,447,620	2,584,549	2,547,673
1901-2	2,651,600	2,621,307	2,445,651	2,435,318

APPENDIX D.

VALUES of the MOST IMPORTANT EXPORTS during the last SIX YEARS were :—

Year.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Asphalt.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£	£	£
1896	700,347	452,141	106,920
1897	537,107	532,123	138,801
1898	602,045	812,272	113,829
1899	715,428	898,389	152,046
1900	552,158	978,632	177,460
1901-2	453,304	953,287	159,044

APPENDIX E.

LONDON PRICES of SUGAR and COCOA PER CWT.

Year.	Sugar (Vacuum Pan Crystals).	Cocoa.
	s. *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *s.*
1897	11 0 to 13 6	65 to 73
1898	15 6 „ 16 6	71 „ 75
1899	14 6 „ 16 0	72 „ 80
1900	13 9 „ 16 3	68 „ 75
1901-2	15 9 „ 16 0	65 „ 70

APPENDIX F.

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901-2.
	£	£	£	£
Value of Imports from :—				
United Kingdom	796,359	949,685	881,394	920,509
British Colonies	224,520	229,680	169,344	213,689
United States	496,169	628,324	605,405	674,147
Venezuela	574,613	531,151	652,751	600,410
Other Foreign Countries...	191,395	197,125	190,864	242,845
Total	2,283,056	2,535,965	2,500,258	2,651,600

EXPORTS.

Countries.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901-2.
	£	£	£	£
Value of Exports to :—				
United Kingdom	713,211	339,665	983,055	706,173
British Colonies	52,963	57,524	78,970	80,519
United States	863,455	885,772	792,439	817,244
Venezuela	255,419	318,000	289,054	342,984
Other Foreign Countries...	425,075	421,930	441,031	498,731
Total	2,310,933	2,572,891	2,584,549	2,445,651

Total Trade, 1901-2	£5,097,251
Average, 1898-1901-2	£4,971 014

APPENDIX G.

SHIPPING IN 1901-2.

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	12	3,896	41	72,271	53	76,167
U. S. America	22	13,410	46	60,022	68	73,432
B. N. America	42	11,860	8	9,914	50	21,774
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	432	28,620	204	240,492	636	269,112
Venezuela	1,034	11,898	165	105,914	1,199	117,812
Other Countries... ...	58	30,547	41	61,303	99	91,850
Total, 1901-2 ...	1,600	100,231	505	549,916	2,105	650,147
Total for 1900 ...	2,558	109,661	432	482,436	2,990	592,097

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	21	9,279	4	3,594	25	12,873
U. S. America	67	49,882	38	55,765	105	105,647
B. N. America	10	2,478	19	25,263	29	27,741
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	417	18,352	204	234,358	621	252,710
Venezuela	1,480	11,722	224	198,120	1,704	209,842
Other Countries... ...	55	24,692	23	42,435	78	67,127
Total, 1901-2 ...	2,050	116,405	512	559,535	2,562	675,940
Total for 1900 ...	2,514	104,027	436	482,370	2,050	586,397

APPENDIX H.

NATIONALITY of VESSELS ENTERED.

Countries.	1899.	1900.	1901-2.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	348,972	317,169	394,800
U. S. America	58,869	52,143	51,439
Other Countries	214,290	222,785	103,908
Total	622,131	592,092	550,147

APPENDIX I.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS at the HOSPITALS.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.		
Chicken pox	10	—
Measles	16	1
Influenza...	118	3
Whooping cough	2	—
Mumps	1	—
Enteric Fever	72	36
Malarial Fever—		
a. Intermittent	1,629	39
b. Remittent	114	39
c. Malarial Cachexia	70	1
d. Bilious Remittent	7	1
Erysipelas	20	1
Pyæmia	2	2
Septicæmia	19	16
Syphilis	139	12
Gonorrhœa	140	—
Gonorrhœal Arthritis	11	—
" Conjunctivitis	6	—
" Bubo	25	—
Hydrophobia	1	—
Pulex Penetrans	6	—
Ascaris Lumbricoides	34	7
Oxyuris Vermicularis	1	—
Ankylostoma	226	27
Alcoholism	21	—
Premature Birth	16	16
Malformations	1	—
Debility	410	62
Old Age	115	44
Malnutrition	40	26
Hæmorrhage of Umbilicus	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	42	—
Rheumatism	198	—
Gout	1	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	1	—
Non-malignant, new growth	3	—
Cyst	37	—
Elephantiasis	33	—
Tumour	20	1
Cancer	9	5
Sarcoma	8	1
Epithelioma	10	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	295	124
Tabes Mesenterica	14	14
Incipient Phthisis	3	1
General Tuberculosis	33	24
Scrofula	8	—
Leprosy	30	3
Yaws	106	—

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Return of Diseases and Deaths—continued.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
General Diseases—*cont.*		
Anæmia	989	116
Diabetes Mellitus	11	—
Hæmophilia	1	—
LOCAL DISEASES.		
Diseases of the Nervous System	367	102
„ „ Eye	306	—
„ „ Ear	11	1
„ „ Nose	33	—
„ „ Circulatory System	202	59
„ „ Respiratory „	870	154
„ „ Digestive „	1,474	252
„ „ Lymphatic „	59	2
„ „ Urinary „	647	20
Affections connected with Pregnancy, &c.	62	1
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	123	—
Abscess	196	4
Diseases of the Skin	768	9
Poisons	33	6
„ Scorpions	5	—
„ Snake-bite	3	—
„ Fish	6	—
„ Dog-bite	2	—
„ Horse-bite	1	—
General Injuries	80	17
Local Injuries	682	16
Trivial Ailments	508	—

APPENDIX J.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN for the YEAR 1st APRIL, 1901, to 31st MARCH, 1902.

Period.	Temperature.						Rainfall.	
	Solar Maximum.	Minimum on Grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in Inches.	Degree of Humidity
1901.								
April	165·0	59·0	94·0	62·0	32·0	78·3	0·35	81
May	165·0	58·0	96·0	62·0	34·0	80·4	6·45	79
June	168·0	59·0	90·0	62·0	28·0	79·1	9·21	76
July	164·0	59·0	94·0	70·0	24·0	79·9	8·38	82
August	164·0	59·0	90·0	67·0	23·0	78·2	7·53	86
September ...	164·0	65·0	92·0	70·0	22·0	80·3	4·26	75
October	167·0	60·0	92·0	63·0	29·0	79·0	4·97	83
November ...	159·0	63·0	91·0	68·0	23·0	79·4	7·93	83
December ...	166·0	63·0	91·0	61·0	30·0	76·2	2·56	80
1902.								
January	166·0	63·0	91·0	61·0	30·0	76·2	2·56	80
February... ...	162·0	59·0	89·0	65·0	24·0	77·3	0·40	68
March	160·0	59·0	92·0	64·0	28·0	77·6	1·18	77

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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1903.

No. 407.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1902-3.

(For Report for 1901-2 *see* No. 382.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1903.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
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1903.

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COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following among other, reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year
384	St. Lucia	1901
385	St. Vincent	"
386	Falkland Islands	1902
387	Gibraltar	"
388	Weihaiwei	"
389	Sierra Leone	"
390	British Honduras	"
391	Gambia	"
392	St. Helena	"
393	Hong Kong	"
394	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
395	Seychelles	"
396	Ceylon	"
397	Gold Coast	"
398	Barbados	1902–1903
399	Fiji	1902
400	Lagos	"
401	British Solomon Islands	1902–1903
402	Cocos-Keeling Islands	1903
403	St. Vincent	1902–1903
404	Grenada	1902
405	Southern Nigeria	"
406	Straits Settlements	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896-1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
20	Weihaiwei	General Report.
21	Dominica	Report on Caribs.
22	Seychelles	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada	Land Settlement in Carriacou.

No. 407.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1901-2, *see* No. 382.)

GOVERNOR SIR ALFRED MOLONEY to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House,
8th October, 1903.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Report on the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1902-3.

I have, &c.,
ALFRED MOLONEY,
Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1902-3.

FINANCE.

A review of the financial working of the year 1902-3 presents very satisfactory features. The revenue of the year exceeded that of 1901-2 by the sum of £76,009, being in excess of the Estimate by £65,224, the actual receipts amounting to £788,404, as against an Estimate of £723,180.

2. The actual surplus on the year's working was £51,358 which, added to the surplus of £52,342 at the end of the previous year, made a total surplus, at the close of the year 1902-3 of £103,700.

3. The principal heads of increase were Customs, £32,781, Licences, Excise, &c., £17,795, and Government Railways, £5,569.

4. The expenditure of the year amounted to £737,045, being £5,885 in excess of that of the previous year. This expenditure included £103,522 on Public Works Recurrent, and £64,836 on Extraordinary Works.

5. Detailed statements of Revenue and Expenditure will be found in Appendices A and B.

6. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st March, 1903, showed a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £103,700.

7. The Public Debt at the close of the year under review amounted to £1,104,032, while the total accumulation towards the Sinking Fund was £64,504.

8. The following table shows the totals of Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years:—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1898...	615,371	640,952
1899...	681,339	748,151
1900...	[*]698,939	696,880
1901–2	712,394	731,160
1902–3	788,404	737,045

---

[*] Exclusive of £113,363 0*s.* 3*d.*, expended in 1899 and 1900 in anticipation of Loan to be raised, and subsequently repaid to General Revenue.

TRADE.

(A.) IMPORTS.

9. During the year the trade of the Colony, as shown by the total value of the Imports and Exports, which has, during the past ten years, with the single exception of the year 1896, maintained a steady increase, developed an exceptional vitality. The value of the total imports, exclusive of transhipments and bullion (which, owing to the disturbed condition of the neighbouring Republic of Venezuela, were largely decreased), was £336,000 in excess of the previous year (1901-2).

10. How far this increase may have been due to exceptional conditions will be seen when the statistics for next year's Blue Book come to be compiled. It may be stated, however, that up to the date of this report the figures show no tendency towards decrease, and that, should the ratio for the first five months of the current financial year be maintained, a steady growth will have been evinced at the end of the year 1903-4.

11. The following extract from the Annual Report of the Collector of Customs sums up the general position of the trade of the Colony during the year, in its relation to the external and exceptional circumstances which undoubtedly influenced it:—

"Trade during the last financial year enjoyed an unprecedented degree of prosperity, which is to be explained by reference not only to the steady development of the Colony itself, but to a combination of other circumstances. The dislocation of administration in Venezuela reduced to a minimum restrictions upon our exports to that country, and in some notable respects upon its imports to Trinidad. The visits of a quite unusual number of warships of several nations during the year also gave a stimulus to business. The existence of small-pox in Barbados led the Royal Mail Company to make this Colony their headquarters for a time, and brought to us by this and other channels much of the trade of other islands. The excess of imports was, therefore, to a great extent reflected in increased exports. How far this expansion may prove temporary time alone will show, but though some of its sources have been removed, contraction is as yet perceptible to but a very slight extent; and the gratifying fact is manifest that our over-sea trade has permanently outgrown our provision for handling it."

12. The principal increases in imports were shown by textiles, cocoa, boots and shoes, hardware and iron work, fish, soap, Balata gum, flour, rice, and butter.

13. The decreases occurred in bread, malt liquor, and oxen. The decrease in the last is due to the diminished imports of cattle from Venezuela, and is reflected, as pointed out by the

Collector of Customs, in an increase in the import of condensed milk.

(B.) EXPORTS.

14. The value of the total exports of the Colony increased by £26,530, in spite of the fact that the transhipment trade and the export of bullion and specie exhibit a large decrease. Sugar shows a decrease of £38,908, while cocoa and asphalt show increases respectively of £125,211 and £11,519.

15. The total values of the Imports and Exports for 1902-3 and the five previous years are shown in Appendix C, while Appendix D gives the value of the principal Exports for the last seven years.

16. Reviewing the direction of our trade, which will be seen by a reference to Appendix F, we find that an increase of £72,918 occurred in our imports from British Colonies, of which £34,000 is due to increased imports from British North America. Similarly, the exports to British Colonies increased during the year by upwards of £23,000. Trade with Canada shows a steady increase, the value of imports for the previous year being £32,713, or a total increase of £66,716 for the two years. That this increase has been due to some extent to the subsidising by the Imperial and Canadian Governments of the Canadian Steam Service of Messrs. Pickford and Black cannot be doubted, and there is every reason to expect a still larger development of the trade relationship between the two Colonies in the future.

SHIPPING.

17. The shipping trade of the Colony increased during the year to an extraordinary extent, 4,561 vessels having arrived in the Colony, being an increase of no less than 1,550 vessels over last year. Of this number, 191 were ships of war of various nationalities and 537 were steamers, as against 127 ships of war and 550 steamers during the previous year.

18. A summary of the Shipping entered and cleared at ports in the Colony will be found in Appendix G. Briefly summarised, the tonnage of British steam vessels entered is nearly seven-ninths of the total tonnage. The French and Dutch Mail Steam services claim between them over one-sixth, while the tonnage of vessels belonging to all other countries is not of sufficient amount to require special mention.

19. Of sailing vessels entered during the year, out of a total of 111,585 tons, 38,955 represented British, and 72,630 foreign craft.

LEGISLATION.

20. The number of Ordinances passed during the financial year was twenty-eight (Nos. 11 to 35 of 1902, and 1 to 3 of 1903). Of these the most important were an Ordinance regulating the system of advances on crops to cane farmers; an Ordinance to abolish the recovery of money lent to members of the police force; an Ordinance providing for the distribution of the Imperial Grant in aid of the sugar industry; an Ordinance to prevent the dissemination of plant diseases; an Ordinance to simplify the law with respect to the taking of oaths; an Ordinance providing for the establishment of public slaughter houses and for inspection of meat and other articles of food in Port-of-Spain; and two Ordinances relating to animals, one providing for the stamping out of disease amongst animals in the Colony, and the other for the efficient inspection before landing of all animals which may be brought into the Colony.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

21. The more important changes in the holders of appointments in the Colony were the transfer of Mr. H. C. Bourne, Auditor-General, to the Colonial Office in October (the office of Auditor-General becoming vacant on 1st April, 1903), the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Brake, C.B., D.S.O., as Commandant of the Local Forces and Inspector-General of Police on the 17th September, and that of Mr. Denis Slyne as Receiver-General on the 15th February, 1903, in place of Mr. S. W. Knaggs, appointed Colonial Secretary of Barbados.

VITAL STATISTICS.

22. The total number of births in 1902-3 was 10,068, an increase of 555 over last year, while the number of deaths was 6,752, a decrease of 140. The death rate per 1,000 was 24·6, and the birth-rate 36·7.

23. The figures in the various Divisions of the Colony were as follows:—

—	Births.	Deaths.
County of St. George (including Port-of-Spain)... ...	3.994	3,321
" St. David...	385	179
" Caroni	1,415	803
" St. Andrew	854	405
" Victoria (including San Fernando)	2,029	1,268
" St. Patrick	548	321
" Nariva	24	18
" Mayaro	90	65
Tobago	729	359
Waters of the Colony	—	13
Totals	10,068	6,752

EDUCATION.

24. The number of Primary Schools in the Colony in 1902-3 was 241, of which 51 were Government Schools and 190 State-aided Schools. The total number of scholars on the rolls was 37,972, the highest number on record, while the average attendance was 20,779.

25. The total expenditure on Primary Schools was £38,707.

26. The Assisted Schools were carried on by the various denominations as follows:—

Roman Catholic	72
Church of England	48
Presbyterian (Canadian Mission)	50
Wesleyan	11
Moravian	9
	190

27. Practical agriculture now forms a part of the daily teaching in most schools in the Colony. The institution of School Vegetable Shows has proved a decided success, the local Committees having entered heartily into the work. The following extract from the Annual Report of the acting Inspector of

Schools, laid before the Legislative Council at its last meeting, is of interest:—

"Nearly every rural school has its tidy little garden, in place of the wilderness of weeds and rank grass formerly so much in evidence. In many instances the garden's sphere of usefulness is not limited to the supply of edible vegetables, but it serves also as a miniature experiment station. Here may be seen plants in various stages of cultivation, and, perhaps, even of unculti-vation; some flourishing in soil rendered rich by manures, side by side with others struggling for existence for want of such aid; some lank and attenuated from overcrowding, others vigorous and healthy from being allowed ample room for growth; some sun-exposed and pining for want of water, others delicate and weakly from a too liberal supply of both water and shade. In such a school garden (and I have several in my mind), the pupils are receiving one continuous object-lesson."

CROWN LANDS.

28. The number of Petitions for sale of Crown lands during the year was 1,869, as against 1,549 for 1901-2.

29. The lands alienated in the various Ward Unions were as follows:—

Ward Union.	No. of Grants.	Acreage Sold.			No. of Lots.
		A.	R.	P.	
Arima	108	941	2	16	21
Blanchisseuse	3	221	3	1	—
Codros	27	198	2	16	—
Chaguanas...	85	662	1	28	3
Couva	—		—		—
Diego Martin	3	39	3	24	—
Manzanilla...	195	2,053	1	38	—
Mayaro	16	192	0	21	—
Montserrat	72	613	2	32	14
Naparima	108	830	1	33	—
Oropuche	131	1,062	0	33	7
Port-of-Spain	17		—		19
Savana Grande	261	2,308	2	18	—
St. Ann's	4	9	1	38	—
Tacarigua	54	350	1	08	3
Toco	57	397	0	7	2
Tobago	—		—		—
Total	1,141	9,881	2	33	69

30. Of the total number of grants of land made during the year, 346, comprising upwards of 2,000 acres, were issued to East Indians.

31. The revenue obtained from minerals or mineral products comprised £53,103 from asphalt (Export Duty, £41,407, Royalty, £11,696). A rent of £2,000 per annum is received from a Canadian Syndicate which has erected extensive works and machinery for the extraction of petroleum at Guayaguayare in the south-east of the Island.

32. The demarcation of the Forest Reserves, which was commenced last year by the Forest Officer, has proceeded steadily, and steady progress has also been made with the Trigonometrical Survey.

IMMIGRATION.

33. During the year 2,348 Indian immigrants were introduced, the majority of whom are reported by the Protector of Immigrants to be much superior in physique to those received for some years back. 750 immigrants were returned to India by the "Mersey," taking with them earnings amounting to £9,222.

34. The Government Savings Bank Returns show a total sum of £102,629 to the credit of 5,646 East Indian depositors, or an average of £18 3*s.* 6¾*d.* per head, on the 31st December, 1902. In addition to this, small sums amounting to £2,416 were remitted to India during the year by 853 immigrants, while a large amount of money belonging to East Indians is believed to be invested in the Colony in cane farming and rice planting.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

35. The number of persons summarily convicted by the Magistrates during the year was 12,584, classified as follows:—

1. For offences against the person ...	1,738
2. For prædial larceny	133
3. For offences against property (other than prædial larceny)...	946
4. For other offences	9,767
	12,584

36. The number of acquittals in the Magistrates' Courts was 2,629.

37. In the Superior Courts all the records were unfortunately destroyed in the fire which occurred in the Government Buildings on the 23rd March.

METEOROLOGICAL.

38. The rainfall recorded at the Royal Botanic Gardens in 1902 was 55·34 inches, being 10·92 inches below the average for the last forty years. The rainfall in different parts of the Colony varied from 107·58, at Torrecilla Estate near Arima, to 37·41, at Chacachacare Lighthouse. The range of the barometer varied only between 29·992, in May, and 30·123, in December. The mean temperature, as taken at the Royal Botanic Gardens, shows a maximum of 91·7°, in May, and a minimum of 67·1°, in March, the mean maximum temperature for the year being 87·6°, and the mean minimum 69·6°.

GENERAL REMARKS.

39. The early part of the financial year 1902-3 was saddened by the terrible volcanic eruptions at Martinique and St. Vincent, which commenced on the 7th of May. The sum of £1,000 was voted by the Legislature for the relief of the sufferers, and public subscriptions of considerable amount were also collected. A large number of refugees from Martinique were received and housed at St. James's Barracks and elsewhere, the wants of such as were destitute being attended to by a local Relief Committee.

40. On the 7th of April a resolution was passed in the Legislative Council for the payment of an additional subsidy of £5,000 to the Royal Mail Company, to provide for the call of the ocean steamers of the Company at Port-of-Spain, which was thus placed on the direct route between Southampton and Jamaica. The call of the ocean steamers at Jacmel in the Island of Haiti was discontinued at the same time.

41. On the 9th of August the coronation of His Majesty the King was celebrated throughout the Colony, special services being held in all the Churches. At Port-of-Spain a review of the Local Forces and Levée was held, while the town was profusely decorated and illuminated.

42. On the 19th of August, Mr. J. W. Gordon and Professor Louis, the Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of State to report on the conditions of the Asphalt Industry, arrived in the Colony, and after taking evidence almost daily for over a month, left again on the 27th of September

43. Owing to an epidemic of small-pox at Barbados, the transhipment of passengers and cargo by the Royal Mail Steamers was carried out at Trinidad during several months subsequent to the 27th of October.

44. In December the strained relations which had for some time existed with Venezuela culminated in an ultimatum being presented by the Imperial Government, on the expiration of which, a blockade of the ports of La Guayra, Carenero, Guanta, Cumana, Carupano, and the mouths of the Orinoco, was proclaimed by Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian Squadron.

The blockade was maintained until the 15th of February, and while it was in force a large number of prizes were taken by the ships of His Majesty's Squadron, which were subsequently returned to their owners.

45. The year 1902-3 ended, as it had begun, in sadness. On the 23rd of March a deplorable riot took place, during which the Government Buildings, a fine block known as the Red House, in which were situated all the principal offices, with the exception of those of the Treasury, Audit, Customs, Public Works, and Immigration Departments, were destroyed by fire, all records, except those contained in the fire-proof vaults of the Registrar-General, being consumed. The prompt assistance rendered by Captain C. Hope Robertson, R.N., C.M.G., in landing strong contingents from His Majesty's Ships "Pallas" and "Rocket," which were fortunately at anchor in the harbour, prevented further disorder, guards being immediately placed at the Banks, Treasury, and other places, and public confidence restored. The grateful thanks of the community are due to Captain Robertson.

46. In striking contrast to the depressing events with which the year began and ended, the financial condition of the Colony, and the steady growth of its material prosperity, afford evidence of its natural resources and of the energy and industry of its inhabitants. The total value of the import and export trade was over five millions sterling, being upwards of fifty-seven thousand pounds in excess of that of the previous year, and over half a million greater than that of 1898.

47. The shipments of cocoa exceeded one million sterling in value, the actual figures being £1,078,498, as against £953,287 during the previous year.

48. The value of asphalt exported was £170,563.

49. In the case of sugar, as might be expected, the value exported decreased from £453,304 to £414,319. The coming into force, on the 1st September of the present year, of the Brussels Convention will, it is hoped, assist in some measure to rehabilitate the sugar industry here as elsewhere. The distribution to

cane planters and to cane farmers of the portion of the Imperial grant-in-aid allotted to Trinidad (£41,000) assisted many of the less wealthy estates to tide over the year and to maintain their cultivation in the hope of better prices resulting from the abolition of bounties. Under the Ordinance, the sugar planters received 13*s.* 6*d.* per ton on the sugar exported, while the cane farmers received a bonus of 1*s.* per ton of cane brought to the factories.

50. A new industry was started during the year by the establishment of the works constructed by a Canadian Syndicate for the extraction of petroleum or "pitch" oil, as it is locally termed, at Guayaguayare, in connection with which a large sum of money has been invested in laying down machinery, and which promises to be a successful undertaking.

51. Another industry, that of the mining of manjack, or glance pitch, has also been prosecuted with considerable success at Marbella and Vistabella in Naparima, 566 tons having been exported during the year.

52. Tobago, which in 1899 was made a Ward of Trinidad, shows satisfactory progress. This, according to a report by the Warden, is to be attributed mainly to the plying of the contract steamer "Spey" round the Island, and to the facilities offered by her regular visits and by the services of the "Produce Agent" who accompanies her, for the ready disposal of stock and vegetables. The total value of the produce thus shipped from Tobago to Port-of-Spain during the year is given as nearly £30,000. The shipments include 1,086 cattle, 1,823 goats, 2,203 pigs, 3,260 dozen of eggs, 2,030 dozen of fowls, 16,600 gallons coconut oil, 2,000 bags of cocoa, 226 tons of sugar, and over 500 tons of vegetables.

53. During the year an eruptive fever of a mild character made its appearance in Port-of-Spain, which was diagnosed by the medical officers as chicken-pox, or varioloid varicella, the cases coming, it is believed, from the towns of Yrapa and Guiria in Venezuela. In the early part of the present year (January, 1903), the disease began to show symptoms of becoming epidemic. The neighbouring Colony of Barbados, which had maintained throughout that the disease was small-pox, sent a Special Commissioner to Trinidad to report on the nature of the epidemic, and he reported it to be small-pox, and in the month of December the Colony was quarantined by St. Thomas, followed later by similar action by the other West Indian Colonies. It may be mentioned that the number of deaths up to the present date (26th September, 1903) has been 28 out of a total of 5,120 cases, a proportion of under ·6 per cent., or 6 per thousand.

54. The prosecution of the Road Scheme under which 24 main roads will be provided at a cost of £284,000, of which £100,000 will be paid from Loan and £184,000 from General Revenue, was steadily proceeded with by the Director of Public

Works, the sum of £51,558 having been expended during the year.

55. On the 11th November the foundation stone of the new building for the Queen's Royal College was laid by the Acting-Governor, and the exterior structure has now been nearly completed. The new College promises to be a very handsome building.

56. In November, also, a new system of electric trams was opened, which has provided a comfortable and effective service to all parts of the city, as well as to Cocorite, while a belt line, encircling the Savannah, is largely taken advantage of by all classes as affording a pleasant relief from the sultry atmosphere of the town.

W. M. Gordon,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

26th September, 1903.

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE.

—	1901–2.			1902–3.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	275,630	10	1	308,412	3	4½
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, &c., Dues ...	10,817	9	3½	11,186	11	1
3. Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	196,923	10	9	214,719	6	2½
4. Fees of Court and Office, Payment for specified Services and Reimbursements in Aid.	56,006	0	0½	60,746	13	0
5. Post Office	1,693	5	7½	9,036	19	6
6. Government Railway, Tramroads and Telegraphs.	82,078	2	6½	87,646	19	10
7. Rents of Government Property ...	1,098	12	2	960	7	11½
8. Interest	3,170	15	8	12,097	16	5
9. Miscellaneous Receipts...	10,454	6	7	1,238	19	10
Total—Exclusive of Land Sales and Immigration Funds.	637,872	12	9	706,045	17	2½
Land Sales, Royalties, &c.	34,482	12	4	39,070	18	8½
Immigration Taxes—Receipts	40,039	4	11	43,287	10	11
Total Revenue	712,394	10	0	788,404	6	10

APPENDIX B.

EXPENDITURE.

—	1901–2.			1902–3.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Charges on account of Public Debt	52,667	5	3	56,723	16	2
2. Pensions	18,204	11	1½	18,750	7	9½
3. The Governor and Legislature ...	5,960	3	2	6,893	16	6
4. Colonial Secretary's Department...	4,002	4	0	4,358	9	0½
5. Auditor-General's Department ...	3,270	11	5½	3,111	19	2
6. Military Department	6,934	7	0½	6,902	2	6
7. Immigration Department... ...	25,942	9	10	15,932	17	9
8. Receiver-General's Department ...	10,719	5	3½	10,922	7	10½
8A. Savings Bank Department ...	1,781	7	5	10,147	0	2½
9. Crown Lands and Survey Department.	14,885	7	2	13,842	12	6
10. Customs Department	7,880	4	0	8,227	16	5
11. Police Department...	47,298	7	2½	47,099	4	8½
12. Registrar General's Department ...	3,275	9	10	3,348	3	7
13. Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy.	20,662	2	7½	27,958	17	3½
14. Port and Marine Department ...	9,838	9	9½	9,732	14	5
15. Printing and Stationery Department.	6,318	14	9	6,029	10	1
16. Government Analyst's Department	994	13	11	975	9	5½
17. Legal Department	12,206	17	5	12,649	2	7
18. Magistracy	11,699	10	9½	12,325	15	10
19. Wardens and Supervisors... ...	15,610	9	9	15,856	2	3
20. Medical Department	71,391	18	3	74,857	6	1
21. Education Department	46,791	1	2½	45,528	1	3½
22. Prison, Reformatory and Industrial Schools.	12,770	0	3½	12,949	12	2
23. Transport	174	0	2	16	15	3
24. Ecclesiastical	10,643	19	2	10,551	12	2
25. Crown Agents—London	890	11	6	806	13	6
26. Botanic Gardens and Agricultural Department.	9,498	6	10½	9,950	17	9
27. Fire Brigades	2,448	2	1½	2,695	8	9½
28. Miscellaneous Services	28,966	16	5½	34,901	9	3
29. Government Railway Department	53,566	5	6	50,648	18	9½
30. Public Works Department, Recurrent.	34,590	15	4	36,260	17	7½
31. Roads and Bridges, Recurrent ...	66,318	18	6½	67,261	12	10
	618.203	7	3	638,217	11	1½
7A. Immigration—two-thirds charged to Special Funds.	51,384	19	7½	31,865	15	8
29A. Railway Works, Extraordinary...	2,219	9	4	2,125	6	11
32. Public Works, Extraordinary ...	13,308	9	3	13,278	18	8
33 Roads and Bridges, Extraordinary	45,544	4	4	51,558	3	0½
Total Expenditure	731,160	9	9½	737,045	15	5

APPENDIX C.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS for 1901-2 and the five previous years.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1897	2,161,231	1,992,537	1,994,926	1,823,818
1898	2,283,054	2,123,589	2,310,133	2,189,731
1899	2,535,965	2,282,981	2,572,891	2,419,475
1900	2,500,258	2,447,620	2,584,549	2.547,673
1901-2	2,651,600	2,558,149	2,445,651	2,372,150
1902-3	2,672,087	2,640,001	2,472,181	2,437,843

APPENDIX D.

VALUES of the MOST IMPORTANT EXPORTS during the last SEVEN YEARS were:—

Year.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Asphalt.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£	£	£
1896	700,347	452,141	106,920
1897	537,107	532,123	138,801
1898	602,045	812,272	113,829
1899	715,428	898,389	152,046
1900	552,158	978,632	177,460
1901-2	453,304	953,287	159,044
1902-3	414,396	1,078,498	170,563

APPENDIX E.

London prices of Sugar and Cocoa per cwt.

Year.	Sugar (Vacuum Pan Crystals).	Cocoa.
	s. d. s. d.	s. s.
1897	11 0 to 13 6	65 to 73
1898	15 6 „ 16 6	71 „ 75
1899	14 6 „ 16 0	72 „ 80
1900	13 9 „ 16 3	68 „ 75
1901–2	15 9 „ 16 0	65 „ 70
1902–3	14 0 „ 16 0	58 „ 67

APPENDIX F.

Countries.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901–2.	1902–3.
Value of Imports from :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	796,359	949,685	881,394	920,509	983,216
British Colonies	224,520	229,680	169,344	213,689	286,607
United States	496,169	628,324	605,405	674,147	702,189
Venezuela	574,613	531,151	652,751	600,410	489,406
Other Foreign Countries	191,395	197,125	190,864	242,845	210,669
Total	2,283,056	2,535,965	2,500,258	2,651,600	2,672,087

Countries.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901–2.	1902–3.
Value of Exports to :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	713,211	339,665	983,055	706,173	626,194
British Colonies	52,963	57,524	78,970	80,519	103,848
United States	863,455	885,772	792,439	817,244	822,286
Venezuela	255,419	318,000	289,054	342,984	298,455
Other Foreign Countries	425,075	421,930	441,031	498,731	621,418
Total...	2,310,933	2,572.891	2,584,549	2,445,651	2,472,181

Total Trade, 1902–3	... ...	£5,144,268
Average 1898–1902–3	... ...	£5,009 838

APPENDIX G.

SHIPPING IN 1902-3.

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	13	7,095	48	84,332	61	91,427
U. S. America	23	12,714	38	56,539	61	69,253
B. N. America	40	9,408	10	12,212	50	21,620
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	543	28,010	252	379,428	795	407,438
Venezuela	2,974	17.500	123	91,386	3,097	108,886
Other Countries	78	36,858	47	61,673	125	98,531
Total, 1902-3 ...	3,671	111,585	518	685,570	4,189	797,155
Total for 1901-2 ...	1,600	100,231	505	549,916	2,105	650,147

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	23	8,311	5	7,059	28	15,370
U. S. America	65	47,065	49	70,653	114	117,718
B. N. America	8	1,789	10	12.250	18	14.039
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	521	17,097	250	364,171	771	381.268
Venezuela	3,236	19,134	148	134,755	3,384	153.889
Other Countries	79	24,635	52	89,523	131	114,158
Total 1902-3 ...	3,932	118,031	514	678,411	4,446	796,442
Total for 1901-2 ...	2,050	116,405	512	559,585	2,562	675,940

APPENDIX H.

NATIONALITY of VESSELS ENTERED.

Countries.	1899.	1900.	1901-2.	1902-3.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	348,972	317,169	394,800	555,080
U. S. America ...	58,869	52,143	51,439	38,678
Other Countries ...	214,290	222,785	103,908	203,397
Total ...	622,131	592,092	550,147	797,155

APPENDIX I.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS at the HOSPITALS, 1902–3.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.		
Chicken-pox	287	4
Measles	11	—
Influenza	53	—
Whooping cough	8	—
Mumps	1	—
Enteric Fever	60	31
Diphtheria	1	—
Malarial Fever—		
a. Benign Tertian	1,170	3
b. Remittent	162	26
c. Malarial Cachexia	102	6
d. Malignant Quotidian	77	38
Erysipelas	21	7
Pyæmia	—	—
Septicæmia	9	6
Toxœmia	2	—
Syphilis	146	15
Saprœnea	1	—
Gonorrhœa	156	—
Gonorrhœal Arthritis	9	—
” Ulcers	28	—
” Conjunctivitis	—	—
” Bubo	13	—
Hydrophobia	—	—
Pulex Penetrans	12	—
Ascaris Lumbricoides	34	4
Oxyuris Vermicularis	—	—
Ankylostoma	200	15
Tinea	10	9
Alcoholism	18	—
Delirium Tremens	1	—
Premature Birth	14	14
Imperforate Anus	2	—
Debility	298	41
Old Age	145	40
Malnutrition	48	28
Hæmorrhage of Umbilicus	4	3
Ulceration, &c.	1	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	—
Rheumatism	184	—
Gout	—	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	3	—
Non-malignant, new growth	37	8
Cyst	9	—
Elephantiasis	53	—
Tumour	17	1
Cancer	—	—
Sarcoma	—	—
Epithelioma	—	—

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Return of Diseases and Deaths—continued.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
General Diseases—*cont.*		
Phthisis Pulmonalis	282	111
Tabes Mesenterica	9	9
Incipient Phthisis	—	—
General Tuberculosis	46	25
Scrofula	13	—
Leprosy	21	—
Yaws	1,120	5
Anæmia	754	68
Diabetes Mellitus	17	3
Hæmophilia	1	—
Hodgkin's Disease	1	1
LOCAL DISEASES.		
Diseases of the Nervous System	470	107
„ „ Eye	318	—
„ „ Ear	8	—
„ „ Nose	39	—
„ „ Circulatory System	171	46
„ „ Respiratory „	698	143
„ „ Digestive „	1,298	294
„ „ Lymphatic „	50	3
„ „ Urinary „	393	139
„ „ Generative „	11[illegible]	8
Affections connected with Pregnancy, &c.	351	3
„ consequent on Parturition	27	9
Diseases of the Female Breast	44	—
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	126	2
Abscess	204	4
Diseases of the Skin	1,071	9
Poisons	30	2
„ Scorpions	9	—
„ Snake-bite	5	—
„ Fish	—	—
„ Dog-bite	—	—
„ Horse-bite	—	—
General Injuries	102	23
Local Injuries	785	13
Trivial Ailments	538	—

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No. 442.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1903-4.

(For Report for 1902-3, *see* No. 407.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1904.

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No. 442.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1902-3, *see* No. 407.)

GOVERNOR SIR H. M. JACKSON to MR. LYTTELTON.

Government House,
16th November, 1904.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the usual copies of the Trinidad Blue Book for 1903-4, together with a report thereon by the Colonial Secretary.

2. My arrival has been so recent that I do not think I can usefully add anything to Mr. Clifford's interesting and comprehensive review of the condition of the Colony, which is on the whole very satisfactory. Fresh resources are being developed, and a considerable amount of outside capital is being attracted to Trinidad, which, thanks to the energy and enterprise of its business men, offers increasing opportunities for favourable investment.

3. I observe that the question of the condition of coolies in this Colony has been discussed in several papers in England and the Colonies, and I would therefore, invite your attention to paragraph 23 of Mr. Clifford's report, in which he deals with some of the statements which have been made. The great demand for labour on the smaller cocoa plantations, both here and on the Spanish Main, leads to inducements being held out to bring about the desertions to which he alludes, which the proximity to the mainland of Venezuela makes it easy to arrange. The deserters get out of reach of the Immigration Department, and of the hospitals and other advantages provided under the Immigration Act, and they fall into the hands of employers whose only interest in them is to get as much work out of them as possible. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government, and I trust that means may be devised for checking an evil that is equally injurious to the indentured immigrants, and to the employers who have paid for their introduction.

I have, &c.,
H. M. JACKSON,
Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1903-4.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue of the Colony for the year 1903-4 amounted to £804,440, exceeding the estimate by £16,512, and the revenue for the preceding financial year by £16,036. The increase in the revenue, as compared with the actual receipts for the year 1901-2, amounted to £92,056.

The Ordinary Revenue for 1903-4 amounted to £727,987, as against £706,046 in 1902-3; the Extraordinary Revenue to £76,453, as against £82,358 in the previous year. Under the latter heading, the revenue derived from land sales in 1903-4 was £35,451, as compared with £39,071 in 1902-3.

In view of the fact that during this year circumstances combined to render conditions exceptionally unfavourable to local trade, the above figures must be regarded as eminently satisfactory, and as bearing strong testimony to the financial soundness of the Colony.

The principal heads of increase were—Customs, £11,583, which was mainly due to the export duty payable on an exceptionally large output of asphalt from the Pitch Lake; Licenses, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified, £11,958; Rents of Government Property, £1,876; Interest, £2,137; and Miscellaneous Receipts, £2,910.

The principal decreases were—Fees of Court and Office, Payment for Specified Services and Reimbursements in Aid, which showed a decrease of £5,810, as compared with the revenue received on the like account in 1902-3; and Government Railway, Tramroads, and Telegraphs, which showed a decrease of £2,533 on the actual receipts of the preceding year.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total expenditure of the year under review amounted to £818,860, being £14,420 in excess of the total revenue for the same period, and an excess of £81,814 over the disbursements of the preceding year.

The expenditure of the year included £125,061 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £3,111 was expended on Railway Works, £23,202 on Extraordinary Public Works, and £49,801 on Roads and Bridges.

The Ordinary Expenditure amounted during 1903-4 to £693,799, as against £638,218 in 1902-3, being an increase of £55,581. The estimates of expenditure were exceeded by

£5,935, and the single item, Miscellaneous Services, by £18,100. The latter extraordinary excess was mainly caused by the expenses consequent upon the riot of March 23rd, 1903, including the cost of the Special Commission appointed to enquire into the circumstances which gave rise to it, and of a second Commission which held an inquiry into the conduct of the police on that occasion.

3. Detailed statements showing the revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the year under review will be found in Appendices A and B.

BALANCES.

4. The balance sheet of the Colony on March 31st, 1904, shows a surplus of assets over liabilities amounting to £89,280, as against a surplus of £103,700 on the corresponding date of 1903, a decrease of £14,420. When the large expenditure upon public works and the heavy unforeseen expenses consequent upon the riot are remembered, it is a matter for congratulation that the Colony's surplus has not during this year been more materially diminished.

PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The public debt at the end of the year under review amounted to £1,098,912 19*s*. 6*d*., while the total accumulations on account of Sinking Fund aggregated on March 31st, 1904, £75,292 1*s*. 4*d*.

6. The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1899...	681,339	748,151
1900...	698,939	696,880
1901-2	*712,394	731,160
1902-3	788,404	737,045
1903-4	804,440	818,860

* Exclusive of £113,363 0*s*. 3*d*., expended in 1899 and 1900 in anticipation of Loan to be raised, and now repaid to General Revenue.

TRADE.

7. The "exceptional vitality" developed by the trade of the Colony during the year 1902-3, to which attention is drawn in paragraph 9 of the Report on the Blue Book for that year, is evidenced during 1903-4, not by an increase, nor even by a complete maintenance of the position to which it then attained, but rather by the fact that, in circumstances of an unusually untoward character, so comparatively slight a retrogression is to be detected.

During 1902-3 the rebellion in Venezuela relaxed for the time the restrictions enforced to the detriment of our commerce by the Government of that Republic; an exceptional number of ships of war made Port-of-Spain their headquarters, and gave a considerable impetus to local trade; while an outbreak of small-pox in Barbados led the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company temporarily to transfer their transhipment business from Bridgetown to Trinidad, and with it a quantity of trade which does not usually come to this Colony.

During 1903-4, on the other hand, none of these fortuitous circumstances persisted, and the conditions, from being strongly in favour of our commerce, became no less strongly unfavourable. The determination of the Venezuelan Government after its final victory over the revolutionary party to enforce, with a rigour never hitherto attempted, the restrictive customs laws which operate to the disadvantage of the trade of this Colony, has had a considerable effect upon the bulk and the value of our commerce with Venezuela. During the year the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company removed its headquarters back to Barbados, and simultaneously the outbreak of an eruptive fever, which was held by the neighbouring Colonies to be a mild form of small-pox, caused Trinidad to be made the object of rigorous quarantine restrictions. This naturally had a very ill effect upon the Colony's trade, and completely ruined the winter tourist season. In addition to the above misfortunes, the first of the two annual pickings of cocoa was very disappointing, while the disturbances which took place in Port-of-Spain in March, 1903, and the state of unrest, consequent upon them, which prevailed in the community for some time after those events, operated detrimentally to the business of Trinidad.

In view of this concatenation of adverse circumstances, a very serious decline in our trade statistics might, not unreasonably, have been expected, and the exceptional vitality and buoyancy of our commerce, to which reference has above been made, is exemplified by the fact that the decline has proved to be of, comparatively speaking, so slight a character.

(A.) IMPORTS.

8. The value of the total imports (exclusive of transhipments and bullion) during 1903-4 amounted to £2,299,505, as against

£2,375,068 in 1902-3, being a decrease of only £75,563, while the value of dutiable imports actually exceeded that of the previous year by over £30,000. The total value of imports (exclusive of transhipments and bullion) in 1903-4, exceeded that of 1901-2 by £260,896, showing that the normal increase of the trade of the Colony, even when conditions are most adverse, is still very marked.

The principal items of import upon which increases are shown are:—cocoa (£5,000), coffee (£6,600), flour (£21,500), live stock (£12,700), malt liquor (£10,000), and timber (£10,300).

The principal items of import upon which decreases are shown are:—butter (£7,300), fish (£8,000), rice (£9,500), balata gum (£69,300), coal and patent fuel (£10,700), tonca beans (£25,700), hardware and ironwork (£7,100), and railway material (£12,400).

(B.) EXPORTS.

9. The total value of exports from the Colony during 1903-4 (exclusive of bullion and transhipment) amounted to £2,082,766, as against £2,172,910 in 1902-3—a decrease of £90,144. The exports of produce of the Colony, however, show an increase of £41,940 over those of last year, and that in spite of the fact that one picking of cocoa failed almost completely during the year under review. As already explained, circumstances stimulative to trade were in operation during 1902-3, the value of the ships' stores, including coal, exported during that year amounting alone to £26,045, as against £10,080 during 1903-4.

The sugar exported during 1903-4 was 7,000 tons less in quantity than during 1902-3, being the smallest output for many years, but the recovery in prices, which has since continued, gave an increased value of £25,900, as compared with the value of the sugar exported during 1902-3. At the time of writing the prospects of the sugar industry appear to be brighter than they have been for many years, and the marked rise in prices is already having the effect of stimulating production.

In spite of the failure of the earlier of the two half-yearly pickings of cocoa, to which reference has been made above, the later picking proved to be so good that the eventual deficit amounted for the year to only 12,778 cwt., the value of which was £10,500, slightly more than half of which is due to the shortage in cocoa from Venezuela.

The output of asphalt for the year under review amounted to 192,220 tons, being 33,120 tons in excess of the output for the previous year. The value of the asphalt exported was £204,126, as against £170,563 in 1902-3. Other heads of exports which showed increases were coffee, hides, and rice, though less of rice was imported than in the previous year.

10. The total value of the imports and exports for 1903-4 was £4,801,791, as against £5,144,268 in 1902-3, and

£5,097,251 in 1901-2. Statistics dealing with the trade of the Colony during the past five years are attached to this report in Appendices C and D.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

11. The direction of the Colony's trade is indicated by Appendix F. The general direction of our import trade remains unaltered, Great Britain holding easily the first, and the United States of America, as easily, the second place. Imports from the Dominion of Canada declined somewhat, though they were still considerably in excess of those received during 1901-2, and the proportion of the imports from other parts of the British Empire suffered no change of any moment. The principal feature in the tables annexed to this report will be found to be the marked increase in the exports of the Colony to the United States of America, the increased value during the year under review amounting to £101,500. This is entirely accounted for by the ever increasing extent to which the United States is becoming our customer for Trinidad cocoa, the purchases since 1902-3 having been increased by 20 per cent., while in 1903-4 America was by far our largest buyer of this product.

SHIPPING.

12. The great increase in the shipping of the Colony, noted in the Report on the Blue Book for 1902-3, has not been maintained, the arrivals during the year under review numbering 3,234 vessels, being no less than 955 fewer than were recorded during the preceding year, while the departures were 3,442, as against 4,446 in 1902-3. The excess of departures over arrivals is accounted for by the number of small vessels built in Trinidad which are sold for use in Venezuelan waters as soon as their construction is completed.

The falling-off in the shipping statistics, full particulars as to which will be found in Appendix G, is easily explained, primarily by the decrees issued by President Castro closing the Orinoco ports to shipping, and secondly by the cessation of hostile operations by Great Britain, Germany, and Italy against Venezuela, which, while they continued, caused Port-of-Spain to be made a place of frequent call for the warships of those nations. Reference to Appendix H will show that out of a total tonnage of 937,629, British shipping represented 621,024, and that of other countries, including the United States of America, only 316,605 tons.

LEGISLATION.

13. Twenty-two Ordinances were passed during the year under review, being Ordinances 4 to 16 inclusive of 1903, and Ordinances 1 to 9 inclusive of 1904.

The most important pieces of legislation were the Ordinance to make provision for the issue of bank notes, of which the Union Bank of Halifax has since taken advantage; the Ordinance relating to the issue of Government currency notes, under which notes of the value of one and two dollars respectively will shortly be brought into circulation; and the Ordinance relating to the importation of dogs, which was rendered necessary by a threatened outbreak of rabies, which has now, it is hoped, been checked. The Ordinance to provide for the imposition of an additional house rate in the town of Port-of-Spain must also be mentioned. This measure was introduced by the express instructions of the Secretary of State in order to provide £50,000 for the reconstruction of the Government buildings destroyed on the occasion of the riot of March, 1903.

During the year the Ordinance to regulate the waterworks of Port-of-Spain—the second reading of which was the immediate occasion, though it may be questioned whether it was the sole cause, of the disturbances that broke the public peace during the closing days of 1902-3—was considered by a large and representative Special Committee. The bill, with numerous amendments suggested by this Committee, has since been presented to the Legislative Council; has undergone further modifications at the hands of that body; and at the time of writing has passed, has received the Royal assent, and has become law. The Ordinance to amend the Sewerage Ordinance also passed the Legislative Council, and became law upon the same day as the Waterworks Ordinance, it having likewise undergone a scrutiny at the hands of a Special Committee.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

14. The following were the principal changes which took place during the year in the *personnel* of the Civil Establishment of the Colony. On April 1st, Mr. Gervase Bushe, Inspector of Schools, was appointed Auditor-General in succession to Mr. H. C. Bourne. Mr. R. A. Swan, Stipendiary Magistrate in British Guiana, was appointed a Puisne Judge for the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago in August in succession to Mr. Justice Baynes, deceased. Mr. (now Sir Nathaniel) Nathan, K.C., having retired on pension, Mr. Vincent Brown, K.C., and Mr. Edgar Agostini, K.C., were appointed to be Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, respectively, with effect from October 1st. Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G., who has since been appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands, having left the

Colony on leave of absence in August, 1903, Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., British Resident of the Malay State of Pahang, was appointed to act as Colonial Secretary of the Colony on September 16th. Mr. A. D. P. Owen having resigned the service, Mr. G. L. D. Swain was transferred from the Police Force of British Guiana and appointed Deputy Inspector-General of Police with effect from September 30th. Sir William Anderson, Kt., the Chief Justice of the Colony, having retired on pension on account of ill-health, Mr. E. A. Northcote, LL.B., Puisne Judge, Jamaica, was appointed to succeed him, and assumed the duties of his office on 4th December, 1903. A new appointment made during the year was that of Government Geologist, for which post Mr. Cunningham Craig was selected, assuming his duties in November.

VITAL STATISTICS.

15. The total number of births recorded during the year was 10,194, being an increase of only 126 over the number for the preceding year, and an excess of 2,894 over the number of recorded deaths for 1903-4. The recorded deaths numbered 7,300, an increase of 548 over the figures for 1902-3. It should be remarked, however, that the number of deaths in the latter year fell short of that for 1901-2 by 140, and that the population had increased by births and by immigration by 7,371 since March 31st, 1903. The birth-rate of the Colony for 1903-4 was 33·4, as compared with 36·7 in 1902-3; the death-rate 23·9, as opposed to 24·6 in the preceding year.

The only careful analysis of the causes of death has been furnished by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Dickson) for Port-of-Spain. This shows that the principal causes are pulmonary diseases, diarrhœa, and dysentery. For a town in the tropics, there is singularly little malarial disease resulting fatally in Port-of-Spain, deaths from these causes being only 0·71 per mille. The infantile mortality throughout the Colony continues to be great, and is reported to be largely due to preventable causes. It adds very materially to the figures which represent the death-rate of Trinidad and Tobago.

The epidemic, to which reference has already been made, continued until November, 1903. No deaths occurred from this cause, but the epidemic led to rigorous quarantine measures being enforced against this Colony by its neighbours, greatly to the detriment of our commerce. The Inter-Colonial Quarantine Conference, which met in Barbados early in the current year, has formulated proposals which it is hoped will be adopted throughout the West Indian Islands, and which will have the effect of making quarantine restrictions less irksome and less unnecessarily severe in the future than they have been in the past.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT AND MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

16. The total cost of the Medical Department for the year under review amounted to £81,233, of which £34,912 was expended on personal emoluments, and £46,321 on other charges. This sum, which shows an increase of £6,300 over the expenditure under the same heading in the preceding year, is equal to one-tenth of the total expenditure of the Colony, and it not only exhibits a tendency annually to increase, but increases automatically with the increasing population of the Colony, in a fashion which, under the existing system, defies control. In Trinidad, not only has the Government taken upon itself to provide the services of qualified medical officers in districts where the practice available is insufficient to remunerate adequately a private practitioner, but it has also assumed as part of its duty the support of a variety of institutions which in Europe are usually maintained either solely or principally by voluntary contributions. The conditions which prevail in this Colony are, of course, widely different from those which obtain in most European countries. The number of the very wealthy is here far smaller in proportion to the population; the average of poverty is greater, though indigence in the tropics is robbed of many of the terrors which it has in colder climates; and there is lacking to us that strong, well-to-do middle class, which, both in France and in England, forms the backbone of the nation. The few really rich men in Trinidad have innumerable calls upon their generosity; the less wealthy have little to spare when the demands made by the high cost of living have been satisfied; the poorer classes, from whom the principal users of the Government Institutions are naturally drawn, are averse from paying for what they there receive, even when they could do so, albeit at the cost of some personal inconvenience. The reason for this is partly that the system under which natives of India are introduced into Trinidad necessitates the establishment of estate hospitals and the appointment of medical officers in the districts which immigrants inhabit. The remainder of the labouring and the poorer classes, not unnaturally, consider that they have an equal right with the imported East Indian to the privileges and advantages which, in this respect, the latter enjoys; and they are not, therefore, prepared to pay, if payment can be evaded, for what they regard as no more than their due. Beyond this, however, it has seemingly become a fixed idea in the popular mind that the Government is able to provide all that is desired by the individual at the charges of the State without injury to the remainder of the community; that Government property, being public property, is something of which each taxpayer has a right to make use, whenever the opportunity serves, for his personal advantage; and that this can be done without the

capacity of the Government for useful expenditure in other directions being sensibly impaired. Mindful of the fact that, more especially in a tropical country, the public health is a matter of the first importance, the Government has found itself obliged to maintain, practically single-handed, a number of institutions for the treatment of the sick, the insane, the decrepit, and the diseased, and in so doing is so unfortunate as to lack the support of that sound public opinion which should force those who are able to pay to decline to receive the charity of the State whenever payment, though possibly irksome, is within their means. That the position is fast becoming serious is indicated by the fact that though the annual expenditure of the Medical Department, including the cost of Medical and Charitable Institutions, amounts to one-tenth of the total annual expenditure of the Colony—that is to say to over £81,000—the reimbursements derived from paying patients, including members of the Police Force and others, from whose pay deductions are made for the purpose, do not average £3,000 per annum.

During the year under review 13,493 persons were admitted to the various Government hospitals; 12,110 were discharged relieved or cured; and the deaths numbered 1,524. On March 31st, 1904, there remained 954 persons undergoing treatment in these institutions, as against 1,095 on the same date of the preceding year The daily average for 1903-4 was 1,078.

The number of patients remaining in the other Government institutions on March 31st, 1904, was as follows:—The Lunatic Asylum at St. Ann's 610, as compared with 554 on the same day in 1903; the Leper Asylum, Cocorite, 313, as compared with 317 at the end of 1903; and at the House of Refuge, St. Clair, 371, as compared with 346 on March 31st, 1903.

The total number of inmates in the Government hospitals and institutions on March 31st, 1904, was, therefore, 2,248, being a little more than 0·7 per cent. of the entire population of the Colony.

EDUCATION.

17. Mr. Gervase Bushe having been appointed Auditor-General, Mr. J. H. Collens acted in his stead as Inspector of Schools until he was confirmed in that post in October, 1903.

The total number of Elementary Schools in the Colony on March 31st, 1904, was 242, of which 50 were Government, and 192 were Assisted Schools. These figures show an increase of only one additional school for the year under review; one Government School having been closed, while two new Assisted Schools have been opened.

The following table shows the number of the Assisted Schools in Trinidad and Tobago, and their distribution among the various religious denominations:—

Assisted Schools.	Trinidad.	Tobago.	Total.
Roman Catholic	70	3	73
Presbyterian	50	—	50
Church of England	37	12	49
Wesleyan	4	7	11
Moravian	1	8	9
	162	30	192

The number of children on the rolls for all the schools of the Colony on March 31st, 1904, was 38,310; the available accommodation was sufficient for 38,980; the average daily attendance for the year was 21,753, which must be regarded as highly creditable in view of the fact that in many cases children have to travel some distance from their homes to their schools, and that inclement weather must necessarily interfere seriously with their attendance.

The public expenditure on account of elementary education amounted during 1903-4 to £41,120, as against £39,558 in 1902-3. Of this former sum, £10,178 was expended upon Government Elementary Schools and £1,166 on Government Training Schools; £25,574 on Assisted Schools and £1,049 on Assisted Training Schools; the balance being devoted to administration and supervision and to miscellaneous expenses. This expenditure upon elementary education represents about five per cent. of the total annual expenditure of the Colony, and in a large majority of cases the Assisted Schools are mainly, if not solely, dependent for their existence upon the grants furnished to them by Government.

During the year under review 180 schools were examined in agriculture, as against 152 in 1902-3. Of the former number 30 schools obtained the highest award "Very Good," and 104 were classified as "Good." It has been widely recognised by those responsible for elementary education in the Colony, not only in connection with Government, but also in the Assisted Schools, that the object of the instruction afforded, apart from the widening of the mind and the strengthening of the character of the pupils, should be to fit the children for the practical work of life. Trinidad is, and must remain, primarily an agricultural Colony, and it would be deplorable if the effect of an improved system of education were to be to inspire in the rising generation a certain disgust with the agricultural pursuits in which the children's parents have been engaged, and a desire to earn a living only by means of clerical employment. That this is a danger cannot be denied, and already the ranks of those seeking work as clerks and the like are much overcrowded. Great importance, therefore, is to be attached to the efforts which are being made in educational circles in this Colony to afford sound, practical instruction to the pupils of the schools on subjects relating to agriculture; to impress upon the children the dignity and the value of agricultural pursuits; and to instil into them the fact that it requires trained intelligence, and that of no mean order, if a man is now-a-days to become a really successful tiller of the soil. This is the object of the prizes offered for the exhibitions of agricultural products grown in the gardens attached to the schools; while the frequent lectures given all over the Colony by the staff of agricultural instructors attached to the Botanical Department; the bi-weekly lectures on agricultural chemistry delivered at the Port-of-Spain Training School by the Government Laboratory Assistants; the periodical visits of the Assistants of the Botanical Department to the various schools to afford advice and instruction in matters agricultural; and the prominence which is now given to this subject in the school life of a large number of pupils, are tending, it is hoped, toward the desired end.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL COLLEGE.

18. The handsome new building, which at a cost of £11,500 has been erected at the western end of the Savannah in Port-of-Spain, was completed during the year under review, and was formally opened by Sir Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G., on March 24th, 1904. The new College is an ornament to the capital of the Colony, and it gives to the boys of the Queen's Royal College, for the first time in the history of that institution, a fitting habitat for the *alma mater* of whose successful record they already have good reason to be proud.

The number of boys attending the College during the year ranged between 105 in Term III. of 1903, and 114 in Term II. of 1903. The amount paid into the Treasury on account of school fees was £899.

Seventeen boys from the Queen's Royal College and from St. Mary's College qualified for scholarships during the year, and the winners were four boys from the former institution. The number of boys qualifying for scholarships is the largest on record.

For the examinations of the lower classes of the colleges of the Colony, held in December, 1903, by examiners appointed by the Cambridge University Examination Syndicate, 131 were sent up by St. Mary's College, 72 by the Queen's Royal College, and 29 by the Naparima College, making a total of 232 boys examined on this occasion.

CROWN LANDS.

19. Owing to the partial destruction of documents which occurred when the Red House was burnt in March, 1903, no sales of Crown lands were undertaken during the first nine months of the year under review, that period being required for the reconstruction of the records of the department. Before sales were resumed, certain amendments were effected in the then existing land regulations. The price of Crown lands was fixed at £2 per acre, inclusive of all fees, and the system, whereby petitioners had been forced to supply food and labour to the surveyors, was abolished, a proportionate increase being made in the fees of the latter.

Sales were resumed on January 4th, 1904, and, in spite of the increased price of the land, the rush to purchase was unprecedented. On the first day over £3,500 was received on 92 petitions for 1,768 acres and one lot, 70 of these petitions being for small blocks of 20 acres and under. The total receipts for the last quarter of the year exceeded the total receipts for half the year 1902-3, which was at that time a "record," and the deficiency on the twelve months' transactions as compared with those of the preceding year was balanced by the revenue derived from asphalt export duty and royalty, which aggregated £64,675, and exceeded the revenue from the same source for the year 1902-3 by over £11,500.

The Crown lands alienated in the various Wards during the year under review were as follows:—

Ward Unions.	No. of Grants.	Acreage.			No. of Lots.
		A.	R.	P.	
Arima	90	1,205	3	24	7
Blanchisseuse	8	78	2	11	—
Cedros	49	710	3	10	—
Chaguanas...	85	580	3	25	1
Diego Martin	5	33	0	31	—
Manzanilla...	140	1,914	3	07	—
Mayaro	23	183	3	05	—
Montserrat	117	1,078	0	08	10
Naparima	85	1,546	0	14	1
Oropuche	189	1,428	2	39	8
Port-of-Spain	11	—			11
Savana Grande	290	2,397	0	28	17
St. Ann's	3	8	0	11	—
Tacarigua	57	480	0	11	10½
Toco	77	698	1	19	4
Tobago	4	62	1	35	—
Total	1,233	12,406	3	38	69½

The total amount received on account of land sales, including £332 on account of fees to cover survey, grant and assurance fund, was £18,855, as against £31,778 derived from the like source in 1902-3. The "completed" land sales for the year show a total of 1,233 grants issued, comprising 12,406 acres, 58½ village lots, and 11 building lots at St. Clair, as against 1,141 grants issued in 1902-3.

The Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands reports that the trigonometrical survey and the demarcation of forest reserves continue to make "marked progress" under Messrs. Smart and Rogers, the officers who are respectively entrusted with these works.

20. It is estimated that on March 21st, 1904, the total area of alienated lands in Trinidad and Tobago amounted to 513,310 acres and to 52,640 acres, respectively, out of a total area of 1,120,000 acres in Trinidad and 73,313 acres in Tobago. The unalienated Crown lands in Trinidad include, it is estimated, 187,520 acres of Government reserve, 216,290 of good land, 146,360 acres of land described as being poor, and 86,520 acres of swamp. The unalienated Crown lands in Tobago, it is estimated, consist of 6,363 of reserve, mostly on the high lands of the main range, 13,810 acres of good land, and about 500 acres of swamp and waste.

In Trinidad during the past decade an aggregate area of 97,038 acres has been alienated, and of late years the average annual alienation has somewhat exceeded 10,000 acres. In these circumstances the Crown Lands of the Colony must be recognised as being a rapidly diminishing asset.

21. During the year under review the mineral resources of the Colony have received greater attention than heretofore. Mr. Randolph Rust and his partners in the Colony and in Canada have carried on extensive prospecting work for mineral oils in the Guayaguayare district of Mayaro with distinctly encouraging results. The indications recently obtained in the exploitation undertaken by Government of the coalfield at Cunapo are of a character far more satisfactory than had been anticipated, and though the lignite is of a quick-burning quality, the quantity appears to be such that it may reasonably be hoped that local coal will soon successfully compete for local purposes with the imported article. At Vistabella and Marabella, in the Naparima district, manjak has been worked during the year with some measure of success. The output of asphalt from the Pitch Lake of La Brea has surpassed all previous records.

22. During the year a syndicate, under the management of Mr. W. W. Symington, has been actively engaged in developing the fruit industry of the Colony. The initial operations of the syndicate resulted in heavy financial losses, the quality of fruit

grown by the small landed proprietors being indifferent, and the means of ocean transport available being altogether unsuitable to the purposes for which they were required. By dint of persistent efforts to instruct the producers in the principles which should govern their cultivation of fruit, the first of these difficulties has been overcome already to a very large extent, while the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Limited, has taken measures to provide cold storage on those of their ships which ply between Trinidad and Southampton. Recently, too, the Legislative Council has offered, upon certain conditions, to guarantee to the shareholders of the syndicate interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon such sums as may be actually expended by the syndicate upon the development of the fruit industry in the Island, and the terms of the necessary agreement are now under discussion. This measure is confessedly of a somewhat speculative character, but the importance of the fruit industry to the small peasant proprietors, the blow which would have been dealt to its prospects had the syndicate been forced to discontinue operations, and the valuable educative work which its manager has done among the cultivators of the country districts, all appeared to justify the action taken by the Legislative Council. A Colony which owes so much of its present prosperity to the fact that it was saved at the time of the sugar crisis by the existence of a thriving cocoa industry, is like to profit by the lesson, and to leave no stone unturned to multiply the number of its means of support in anticipation of similar future emergencies.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

23. During the year under review four immigrant ships arrived from British India, bringing 2,458 souls, equivalent to 2,397½ statute adults. The number of women landed was 676. One return ship sailed from Port-of-Spain for Calcutta on October 6th, 1903, carrying with her 721 souls, and money to the value of over £9,320, besides quantities of gold ornaments. These figures, while bearing testimony to the comparative wealth to which the thrifty East Indian imported under indenture can attain in this Colony, indicate also that Trinidad is annually losing, by return to their native land, an appreciable number of men and women who have proved themselves to be desirable citizens.

Considerable public attention has been attracted to the report of the Medical Officer of the Gaol which contains the statement that many indentured immigrants admitted to the prison, enter that institution in a very reduced state of health. This remark has been made the subject of much comment, and the conclusion seems to have been somewhat generally accepted that the indentured immigrants referred to are those admitted to gaol directly from the estates upon which they are employed. Careful enquiry, however, proves that this impression is erroneous. The immigrants who come straight from the estates are almost invariably healthy, but those who are arrested and sentenced after a long period of desertion are as frequently in very poor condition. These men obtain shelter and employment with their compatriots, who maintain them so long as they are worth maintaining, but who turn them out of doors as soon as they show signs of becoming a burden through impaired health. Subsequently these men give themselves up as deserters or are arrested as vagrants, and as might be expected, they are usually found to be half-starved, and are often suffering from serious illness. For this the management of the estates, which has already suffered through the desertion of the immigrant, cannot justly be held responsible.

The number of convictions for breach of the Immigration Ordinance amounted during the year under review to 1,582, exceeding the average for the past decade by 695·8. There can be no doubt that the treatment meted out to Indian immigrants in the Royal Gaol has no terrors for them; that under the existing system the labour which they are there called upon to perform is lighter and less irksome than that required of them upon the estates; and that, having regard to the low standard of comfort which prevails among the newly imported East Indians, they find the accommodation which the gaol affords to them all that they can desire. There are numerous instances of men, who have been convicted over and over again of breach of the Ordinance, who take the first opportunity of committing a similar offence immediately upon their release with the avowed object of again returning to prison.

POLICE AND CRIME.

24. The work of thoroughly reorganising the Police Force has proceeded apace during the year under review. 108 men were discharged, dismissed, or resigned their appointments, and 128 men were enlisted. The strength of the Force on March 31st, 1904, amounted to 618 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.

Great attention has been paid to the training of the men in police duties, to improving the supervision to which constables on duty and the scattered police stations of the Colony were formerly subjected, to the preservation of order and to the prevention of crime in the port and harbour, to the preservation of good order in the streets of Port-of-Spain, and to the enforcement of various Ordinances, many of which had been suffered to become practically dead letters. In all these directions considerable progress has been made, and towards the end of the year a representative Committee of the Legislative Council sat to advise on the subject of police reorganisation, and its recommendations, with a few modifications, have been submitted to, and have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

25. There were 21 murders committed during the year, for which 23 persons were charged by the police, 17 being convicted. The number of persons charged for assaults was 3,395, of whom 1,470 were convicted. The other principal offences were: prædial larceny, for which the charges numbered 166 and the convictions 74; injuries to property, charges 118, convictions 49; larceny, charges 1,214, convictions 517; and receiving or possessing stolen goods, charges 137, convictions 47. The percentage of convictions to the number of persons charged on all counts amounted to 60·12; the percentage of property recovered to 32·78.

26. The daily average number of prisoners in the gaols of the Colony was 509·57, including 41·64 women, which is 34·97 above the average for the past ten years. Classified according to nationality, India is responsible for 2,306 prisoners (1,582 being sentenced for breaches of the Immigration Ordinance); Trinidad for 648; Barbados for 282; Grenada for 69; and Tobago for 47.

METEOROLOGICAL.

27. The mean rainfall of Trinidad, registered at 68 stations in different parts of the Island, was 63·61 inches during the year under review. The rainfall for the year recorded at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Port-of-Spain, amounted to only 51·44, as against 55·34 inches at the same station for the year 1902-3. The rainfall in the neighbourhood of the Capital was, therefore, approximately 15 inches below the average for the past 40 years.

The heaviest rainfall for the year was 104·41 inches, recorded at Dabadie, in the Prince's Town District; the lowest was 25·03 inches, registered at the Police Station at Moruga, and this is so small as to suggest some doubt as to the accuracy of the figures supplied.

The mean annual temperature recorded at the Royal Botanical Gardens during 1903-4 was 78·9° Fahrenheit; the mean daily height of the barometer was 29·974 inches. The highest temperature recorded at the same station was 93·3° in May; the lowest recorded temperature for the year was 66·5° in April.

PUBLIC WORKS.

28. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department during 1903-4 amounted to £192,597, of which £8,006 was spent upon personal emoluments. The percentage of personal emoluments upon the gross value of the work accomplished by the department was 5·3.

The mileage of roads in charge of the Public Works Department amounts to 647·79 miles of main road and to 227 miles of local roads. Forty-six and a half miles of new road have been constructed by the department during the year under review.

The principal new works and buildings constructed or completed during 1903-4 were the Queen's Royal College, of which mention has already been made, quarters for the Warden of Mayaro, Police Stations at Cumuto and Tunapuna, teacher's residence at Matura, school-house and teacher's residence at Hardbargain, new jetties for the Customs House in Port-of-Spain, while the work on the sea wall at San Fernando was continued.

WATER AND SEWERAGE.

29. The waterworks, important portions of which, though now nearing completion, are still under construction, gave satisfaction during the whole of the year under review, and considerable progress has been made with the second well at Diego Martin and with the reservoir at Laventille. The pressure in the mains has been materially increased, and this has led to an appreciable reduction of fire insurance premia.

The consumption of water continues to be abnormally great, as compared with that of other tropical towns of similar size, number of inhabitants and general conditions. During the year the water pumped into the town, in addition to the old sources of supply, amounted to 270,653,347 gallons, of which 163,681,088 gallons were supplied from Diego Martin and 106,972,259 gallons from St. Clair. During March, 1904, very careful gaugings of all water supplied to the town from all sources were kept from March 1st to 6th, and March 10th to 24th inclusive. The largest quantity supplied in any one period of 24 hours was 3,394,057 gallons; the smallest quantity was 2,729,226; the total amount supplied during the 21 days for which returns of the water issued are available was 65,003,640 gallons; the daily average was, therefore, 3,095,411 gallons.

It must be remembered that, as has already been stated, the works at Diego Martin were not completed during the year under review. It is now obvious, however, that these works are capable of supplying all the water that was expected from them, and the strong efforts which it is hoped that the newly constituted Water Authority will make to discourage waste of water are necessitated, not by any immediate scarcity or fear of immediate scarcity, but by the fact that Port-of-Spain is a growing town, that the number of its inhabitants increases yearly, and that the habit of extravagant waste of water, if unchecked, must inevitably lead to a shortage in, say, another ten years, unless the face of public opinion be set like a flint against the wanton abuse of the common property of the townsfolk. The new Ordinance, if wisely and prudently administered, should enable the Authority to teach to the more ignorant classes of our town community the lessons that water is a valuable commodity, and that he who through indolence, callousness, or stupidity needlessly squanders it, inflicts a serious injury upon his neighbours. These are lessons which experience has already taught very efficiently to the people in most of the country districts where water is hoarded and prized at its true value.

30. The length of the sewers laid in Port-of-Spain up to 31st March, 1904, aggregates 125,755 feet—over 23½ miles—exclusive of house connections. The sewerage system and the control of the department which is responsible for it have been handed over to the new Sewerage Board, the *personnel* of which is identical with that of the Water Authority.

31. The delegation of powers by the Government to a Body upon which the nominated ratepayers have a permanent majority, and the control of municipal affairs thus entrusted to the people of Port-of-Spain, mark an advance of an important character upon the system of local administration which for the past few years has been in force. The Water Authority and the Sewerage Board are confessedly merely temporary bodies which, it is hoped, will presently be merged in a central Municipal Authority, to which will be confided the entire management of all the affairs of Port-of-Spain. Similarly, it is hoped that it will be found possible before long to introduce a wider system of local Municipal Government, not only in the capital, but also in the country districts.

32. Apart from the Borough Councils of San Fernando and Arima, the only elective institutions at present engaged in the control of local affairs are the Local Road Boards, constituted under the Roads Ordinance of 1894. These Boards have, on the whole, worked fairly satisfactorily, but it is regrettable that no one of them has taken any steps to raise a local rate for local roads (as the Boards are empowered to do under the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance 41 of 1895), wherewith to supplement the annual grant made by the Legislative Council. The argument put forward in support of this action, or want of action, is that if a local rate were to be levied every taxpayer would expect, and would have a right to expect, to have a road made

up to or past his residence, but this would seem to show a radical misunderstanding of the principles which underlie such taxation. An individual who contributes his share toward a local road rate does so for the common advantage, and not purely for his individual and personal profit. The improvement which expenditure effects in the road system of a district is for the common good and the common good must always take precedence of mere considerations of personal advantage. The general revenue of the Colony is already heavily drawn upon to provide for the various needs of administration, and it is not possible for the Legislative Council to supply the Local Road Boards with funds equal to the amounts which they declare to be necessary. If the sums allocated are, as the Boards are accustomed to state, inadequate to meet their needs, the remedy —the raising of a local rate—lies ready to the hands of these Bodies, and until that remedy has been tried, the case of the Boards for increased grants from general revenue will not bear the test of examination.

GENERAL.

33. The year 1902-3 ended in the deplorable events of March 23rd, and as a consequence the earlier months of the financial year under review were occupied by the sittings of two Commissions which were appointed, the first to enquire into the disturbances themselves and into all that led up to them, the second to examine and report upon the conduct of the Police upon the day of the riot.

The first of these Commissions was composed of Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., Sir H. Evan M. James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and the late Mr. S. C. Macaskie, K.C., Recorder of Sheffield. The Secretary of the Commission was Mr. R. V. Vernon of the Colonial Office.

The Commissioners reached Port-of-Spain on April 28th, and began their sittings on the following day. They quitted Trinidad on May 22nd. The recommendations made by the Commissioners were seven in number, five of which have already been carried into effect. The two remaining recommendations were to the effect that legislation should be introduced dealing respectively with offences committed by the press, and with the question of prohibiting crowds from assembling in the immediate neighbourhood of the Council Chamber during sittings of the Legislative Council. The Government has not thought it necessary, up to the present time, to take action in the directions above indicated.

Sir Henry Bovell, Chief Justice of British Guiana, was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Police on March 23rd. He arrived in the Colony on 6th August, and furnished his report on 7th October, 1903. The report was published on May 2nd, 1904, and the few recommendations which it contained have all been carried into effect.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the "regrettable and serious division between a large and influential portion of the community in Port-of-Spain and the Executive Government regarding public affairs," to which the Riot Commissioners drew attention, has to a great extent disappeared during the year under review. The Executive has been at considerable pains to seek the advice and the assistance of leading representative men in the community on matters affecting the interests of the Colony and its people, and that advice and assistance has been generously placed at the disposal of the Government. It is recognised by all that the final responsibility rests, and must of necessity rest, with the Executive Government; but it is also recognised that this very fact makes it peculiarly incumbent upon the Administration to enquire with the utmost diligence into every side of each question that comes up for decision, and to deal with such question only after deep consideration and mature deliberation have led to a thorough understanding of it in all its bearings. That this can only be achieved by taking the public into the confidence of the Executive as frankly, as frequently, and as completely as possible is obvious; and that this practice, the settled policy of the Government of the Colony, is in a fair way to yield the results hoped for from it is attested by the marked improvement in the relations subsisting between the Executive and the people which is already happily apparent.

34. This year has been in a large measure a year of reconstruction. More than one Department was temporarily paralysed by the destruction of its records; many questions which were under consideration at the time of the burning of the Red House have had to be re-opened almost from the beginning, and this, it is to be feared, has occasionally caused considerable delay and inconvenience. Every effort, however, has been made to minimize as far as was possible the inconvenience so occasioned, and on the whole these efforts have been successful, and the work of administration has, for the most part, been promptly and efficiently performed though often in admittedly adverse circumstances.

35. In conclusion there remains only to record the fact that Trinidad continues to enjoy a large measure of prosperity; that its trade, in spite of all disadvantageous circumstances, is flourishing and, subject to some fluctuations, is increasing in volume and in value; that the state of its public finances is sound; and that even among the very poor portions of the

community poverty, of the cruel and grinding character that is too well known in colder climates, is comparatively rare. That much is due to the fact that cocoa cultivation has long co-existed with that of sugar in this Colony, and that the former continued to flourish when the latter fell upon evil days, cannot be denied, and with this lesson before our eyes the necessity for encouraging minor industries—more especially minor agricultural industries—which may serve in the future as additional lines of defence against adversity, forces itself upon the perception as one of the first, most obvious, and most insistent of the duties of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Colonial Secretary.

8th October, 1904.

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE.

—	1901-2.			1902-3.			1903-4.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	275,630	10	1	308,412	3	4½	320,033	16	10½
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, etc., Dues.. ..	10,817	9	3½	11,186	11	1	10,900	2	7½
3. Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	196,923	10	9	214,719	6	2½	226,677	5	11
4. Fees of Court and Office, Payment for specified Services and Reimbursements in Aid.	56,006	0	0½	60,746	13	0	54,937	0	8
5. Post Office	1,693	5	7½	9,036	19	6	9,102	14	2
6. Government Railway, Tramroads and Telegraphs.	82,078	2	6½	87,646	19	10	85,113	10	0
7. Rents of Government Property	1,098	12	2	960	7	11½	2,836	12	1
8. Interest	3,170	15	8	12,097	16	5	14,236	13	8
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	10,454	6	7	1,238	19	10	4,149	7	8
Total, exclusive of Land Sales and Immigration Funds.	637,872	12	9	706,045	17	2½	727,987	3	8
Land Sales, Royalties, etc.	34,482	12	4	39,070	15	8½	35,450	11	11½
Immigration Taxes—Receipts	40,039	4	11	43,287	10	11	41,002	5	9½
Total Revenue	712,394	10	0	788,404	6	10	804,440	1	5

APPENDIX B.

EXPENDITURE.

—	1901-2.			1902-3.			1903-4.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Charges on Account of Public Debt ..	52,667	5	3	56,723	16	2	56,349	7	7
2. Pensions	18,204	11	1½	18,750	7	9½	20,926	15	3
3. The Governor and Legislature.. ..	5,960	3	2	6,893	16	6	6,618	9	8½
4. Colonial Secretary's Department ..	4,002	4	0	4,358	9	0½	5,634	8	5½
5. Auditor-General's Department ..	3,270	11	5½	3,111	19	2	3,112	12	10½
6. Military Department	6,934	7	0½	6,902	2	6	6,173	7	0½
7. Immigration Department	25,942	9	10	15,932	17	9	24,473	12	5
8. Receiver-General's Department ..	10,719	5	3½	10,922	7	10½	10,598	12	3½
8A. Savings Bank Department	1,781	7	5	10,147	0	2½	10,283	3	5½
9. Crown Lands and Survey Department	14,885	7	2	13,842	12	0	13,149	16	10½
10. Customs Department	7,850	4	0	8,227	16	5	8,276	4	0
11. Police Department	47,298	7	2½	47,099	4	8½	49,660	16	10½
12. Registrar-General's Department ..	3,275	9	10	3,348	3	7	3,355	5	10½
13. Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy.	20,662	2	7½	27,958	17	3½	34,503	13	4½
14. Port and Marine Department	9,838	9	9½	9,732	14	5	9,236	16	5½
15. Printing and Stationery Department	6,318	14	9	6,029	10	1	6,912	13	9
16. Government Analyst's Department ..	994	13	11	975	9	5½	1,061	19	11½
17. Legal Department	12,206	17	5	12,649	2	7	12,828	16	8
18. Magistracy	11,699	10	9½	12,325	15	10	11,975	1	2
19. Wardens and Supervisors . ..	15,610	9	9	15,856	2	3	16,019	6	1
20. Medical Department	71,391	18	3	74,857	6	1	81,233	4	4½
21. Education Department	46,791	1	2½	45,528	1	3½	49,353	16	9
22. Prison, Reformatory and Industrial Schools.	12,770	0	3½	12,949	12	2	13,176	15	1
23. Transport	174	0	2	16	15	3	151	5	11½
24. Ecclesiastical..	10,643	19	2	10,551	12	2	10,522	12	6
25. Crown Agents—London	890	11	6	806	13	6	650	9	5
26. Botanic Gardens and Agricultural Department.	9,498	6	10½	9,950	17	9	10,497	13	1½
27. Fire Brigades..	2,448	2	1½	2,695	8	9½	3,031	0	9½
28. Miscellaneous Services	28,966	16	5½	34,901	9	3	53,848	14	9½
29. Government Railway Department ..	53,566	5	6	50,648	18	9½	56,169	6	7½
30. Public Works Department, Recurrent	34,590	15	4	36,260	17	7½	32,697	6	0½
31. Roads and Bridges, Recurrent	66,318	18	6½	67,261	12	10	71,310	16	3½
	618,203	7	3	638,217	11	1½	693,799	1	11
7A. Immigration—Two-thirds charged to Special Funds.	51,884	19	7½	31,865	15	8	48,947	5	1½
29A. Railway Works—Extraordinary ..	2,219	9	4	2,125	6	11	3,111	3	8½
32. Public Works—Extraordinary	13,308	9	3	13,278	18	8	23,201	15	5
33. Roads and Bridges—Extraordinary ..	45,544	4	4	51,558	3	0½	49,800	14	2½
Total Expenditure	731,160	9	9½	737,045	15	5	818,860	0	4½

APPENDIX C.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS for 1903-4 and the five previous years.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1898	2,283,054	2,123,589	2,310,133	2,189,731
1899	2,535,965	2,282,981	2,572,891	2,419,475
1900	2,500,258	2,447,620	2,584,549	2,547,673
1901-2	2,651,600	2,558,149	2,445,651	2,372,150
1902-3	2,672,087	2,640,001	2,472,181	2,437,843
1903-4	2,526,450	2,458,429	2,275,341	2,241,690

APPENDIX D.

VALUES of the MOST IMPORTANT EXPORTS during the last SEVEN YEARS:—

Year.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Asphalt.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£	£	£
1897	537,107	532,123	138,801
1898	602,045	812,272	113,829
1899	715,428	898,389	152,046
1900	552,158	978,632	177,460
1901-2	453,304	953,287	159,044
1902-3	414,396	1,078,498	170,563
1903-4	438,418	1,062,417	198,716

APPENDIX E.

LONDON PRICES of SUGAR and COCOA PER CWT.

Year.	Sugar (Vacuum Pan Crystals).	Cocoa.
	s. *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *s.*
1897	11 0 to 13 6	65 to 73
1898	15 6 „ 16 6	71 „ 75
1899	14 6 „ 16 0	72 „ 80
1900	13 9 „ 16 3	68 „ 75
1901-2	15 9 „ 16 0	65 „ 70
1902-3	14 0 „ 16 0	58 „ 67
1903-4	14 0 „ 15 9	58 „ 69

APPENDIX F.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

Countries.	1899.	1900.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.
Value of Imports from :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	949,685	881,394	920,509	983,216	944,804
British Colonies	229,680	169,344	213,689	286,607	284,227
United States	628,324	605,405	674,147	702,189	675,769
Venezuela	531,151	652,751	600,410	489,406	433,787
Other Foreign Countries	197,125	190,864	242,845	210,669	187,863
Total	2,535,965	2,500,258	2,651,600	2,672,087	2,526,450

Countries.	1899.	1900.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.
Value of Exports to :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	339,665	983,055	706,173	626,194	603,981
British Colonies	57,524	78,970	80,519	103,848	66,795
United States	885,772	792,439	817,244	822,286	945,282
Venezuela	318,000	289,054	342,984	298,435	200,428
Other Foreign Countries	421,930	441,031	498,731	621,418	458,855
Total...	2,572,891	2,584,549	2,445,651	2,472,181	2,275,341

Total Trade, 1903 -4	...	...	£4,801,791
Average, 1899–1903–4	...	...	£5,047,395

APPENDIX G.

SHIPPING IN 1903-4.

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	10	4,067	34	73,172	44	77,239
U. S. America	21	9,253	47	72,702	68	81,955
B. N. America	23	3,330	10	11,885	33	15,215
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	298	22,363	285	473,560	583	495,923
Venezuela	2,224	15,110	156	110,523	2,380	125,633
Other Countries	57	32,389	69	109,275	126	141,664
Total, 1903-4 ...	3,633	86,512	601	851,117	3,234	937,629
Total for 1902-3 ...	3,671	111,585	518	685,570	4,189	797,155

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	11	4,973	4	6,188	15	11,161
U. S. America	53	33,964	60	96,036	113	130,000
B. N. America	13	4,127	8	10,118	21	14,245
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	283	9,905	253	417,630	536	427,535
Venezuela	2,425	17,227	224	256,493	2,649	273,720
Other Countries	56	26,395	52	79,997	108	106,392
Total, 1903-4 ...	2,841	96,591	601	866,462	3,442	963,053
Total for 1902-3 ...	3,932	118,031	514	678,411	4,446	796,442

APPENDIX H.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED.

Countries.	1899.	1900.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	348,972	317,169	394,800	555,080	621,024
U. S. America ...	58,869	52,143	51,439	38,678	31,493
Other Countries	214,290	222,785	103,908	203,397	285,112
Total ...	622,131	592,092	550,147	797,155	937,629

APPENDIX I.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS at the HOSPITALS.

Disease.	1902–1903.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.		
Chicken-pox	121	—
Measles	1	—
Influenza	97	1
Whooping-cough	14	—
Mumps	—	—
Enteric Fever	112	46
Diphtheria	2	1
Malarial Fever—		
a. Benign Tertian	1,251	4
b. Remittent	83	21
c. Malarial Cachexia	100	5
d. Malignant	32	19
Erysipelas	14	3
Pyæmia	2	1
Septicœmia	9	10
Toxœmia	—	—
Syphilis	178	25
Saprœnea	—	—
Gonorrhœa	113	—
Gonorrhœal Arthritis	2	—
„ Ulcers	44	—
„ Conjunctivitis	2	—
„ Bubo	44	—
Hydrophobia	1	—
Pulex Penetrans	4	—
Ascaris Lumbricoides	36	—
Oxyuris Vermicularis	174	9
Ankylostoma	12	—
Tinea	—	—
Alcoholism	31	—
Delirium Tremens	2	—
Premature Birth	31	29
Imperforate Anus	—	—
Debility	364	50
Old Age	188	62
Malnutrition	49	39
Hæmorrhage of Umbilicus	4	3
Ulceration, &c.	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	—	—
Rheumatism	241	1
Gout	1	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	5	—
Non-malignant, new growth	1	—
Cyst	11	—
Elephantiasis	34	2
Tumour	23	1

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Return of Diseases and Deaths—continued.

Diseases.	1902–1903.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
General Diseases—*cont.*		
Cancer	—	—
Sarcoma	—	—
Epithelioma	1	—
Phthisis Pulmonalis	370	163
Tabes Mesenterica	4	3
Incipient Phthisis	2	2
General Tuberculosis	53	36
Scrofula	5	—
Leprosy	29	—
Yaws	1,164	—
Anæmia	791	73
Diabetes Mellitus	11	2
Hæmophilia	1	—
Hodgkin's Diseases	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.		
Diseases of the Nervous System	553	97
" " Eye	309	—
" " Ear	17	—
" " Nose	39	4
" " Circulatory System	183	45
" " Respiratory "	747	168
" " Digestive "	1,499	330
" " Lymphatic "	54	1
" " Urinary "	475	150
" " Generative "	718	33
Affections connected with Pregnancy, &c.	426	3
" consequent on Parturition	38	8
Diseases of the Female Breast	35	1
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	144	2
Abscess	242	5
Diseases of the Skin	1,175	18
Poisons	42	1
" Scorpions	7	—
" Snake-bite	3	—
" Fish	5	—
" Dog-bite	—	—
" Horse-bite	—	—
General Injuries	104	20
Local Injuries	806	5
Trivial Ailments	573	—

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
422	Gibraltar	1903
423	Sierra Leone	"
424	Gambia	"
425	Ceylon	"
426	Gold Coast	"
427	Lagos	"
428	Bahamas	1903-1904
429	Gold Coast : Northern Territories	1903
430	Mauritius	"
431	Seychelles	"
432	Barbados	1903-1904
433	Southern Nigeria	1903
434	Fiji	"
435	Straits Settlements	"
436	Grenada	"
437	Northern Nigeria	"
438	Jamaica	1903-1904
439	Malta	"
440	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1902-1903 and 1903-1904
441	British Guiana	1903-1904

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Report for 1896-1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies	Medical Reports.
20	Weihaiwei	General Report.
21	Dominica	Report on Caribs.
22	Seychelles	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone	Rubber.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 469.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1904-5.

(For Report for 1903–4, *see* No. 442.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1905.

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No. 469.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1903-4, *see* No. 442.)

GOVERNOR SIR H. M. JACKSON to MR. LYTTELTON.

Government House,
18th September, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit, herewith, the usual copies of the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Book for the year 1904-5, together with a report thereon by the Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

H. M. JACKSON,
Governor.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1904-5.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue of the Colony for the year 1904-5 was £811,614, as against £804,440 collected during the previous year, showing an increase of £7,174 over the actual receipts of last year, and a decrease of £8,319 on the estimated receipts.

2. A detailed examination of the various items of receipt reveals decreases of £13,888 under the head of Customs, and of £6,065 under that of Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified. There is also a decrease of £784 in Port and Harbour dues. All other items of receipt show increases, principally under the heads of Railways, £8,638; Land Sales, £5,979; Fees of Court and Office, &c., £5,971; and interest on invested funds £4,421.

3. In connection with the apparently large decline of £13,888 in the Customs receipts it may be remarked that the shipments of asphalt were the lowest for many years, the decrease of revenue under this item alone, in export duty and royalty, amounting to £21,479, as compared with the previous year, which, however, was an exceptionally active one in the local asphalt trade. Excluding, therefore, the fall in receipts from this article, the Customs receipts for 1904-5 show an actual increase of £7,591 over those of 1903-4.

EXPENDITURE.

4. The total expenditure of the Colony for the year 1904-5 amounted to £810,258, as against £818,860 during the previous year, being a decrease of £8,602, while the figures show a substantial decrease of £38,726 below the estimated expenditure given in the revised estimates for the year.

5. The principal head of increase in expenditure was £12,687 for Public Works Extraordinary, of which £6,296 was expended for roads and bridges and £6,391 for other extraordinary works. The total expenditure from General Revenue on Public Works Extraordinary, outside the ordinary recurrent expenditure of the department during the year, was £85,690 (Roads and Bridges £56,097, other Public Works Extraordinary £29,593), as against £73,002 during the previous year. Other items of increase were £6,848 for upkeep of roads and bridges and £9,175 for survey fees (due to increased sales of land).

6. The following table shows the totals of revenue and expenditure for the last five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1900...	698,939	696,880
1901-2	*712,394	731,160
1902-3	788,404	737,045
1903-4	804,440	818,860
1904-5	811,614	810,258

* Exclusive of £113,363 0*s.* 3*d.*, expended in 1899 and 1900 in anticipation of Loan to be raised, repaid to General Revenue in 1901-2.

7. Detailed statements of revenue and expenditure for 1904-5 will be found in Appendices A and B.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

8. The balance sheet of the Colony on 31st March, 1905, shows a surplus of assets over liabilities of £90,636, as against a surplus of £89,280 on 31st March, 1904.

PUBLIC DEBT.

9. No fresh loans were incurred during the year 1904-5, and the public debt of the Colony on the 31st March, 1905, amounted to £1,092,593, towards the redemption of which the accumulated sinking funds of the various loans totalled £93,069.

TRADE.

10. The trade of the Colony during the year 1904-5 exhibits a steady increase, in spite of some adverse features, such as the abnormally small exports of asphalt and the depression in the trade with the neighbouring Republic of Venezuela, caused by the closing of the Orinoco ports to traffic during a portion of the year, and the re-imposition of the duty of 30 per cent. on all goods imported into Venezuela from the West Indian Islands.

11. Owing to the short beet crop in Europe, and, possibly, in some measure to the abolition of bounties on production in France and Germany, the price of sugar rose to an extent unprecedented during the last few years, but the crop was below the average.

12. In the case of cocoa, the circumstances were exactly reversed, prices ruling lower, while the crop was a very large one.

IMPORTS.

13. The total value of imports was £2,629,051, or an increase of £102,601 over the previous year. The principal items of increase in the imports are Balata gum (imported from Venezuela) £57,000, patent fuel £10,800, and meat £10,000. The Collector of Customs in his annual report also calls attention to the striking increase in the value of imports of building materials during the year—*i.e.*, timber £23,100 and cement £10,600. These latter appear to evidence the progress and general prosperity of the Colony, and the growth of population.

14. The chief articles which show decreases are flour, the imports of which are less by £45,000 (this decrease is, however, a casual one, due partly to abnormally high prices and partly to large stocks on hand at the commencement of the year) textiles £45,000, cocoa £14,000, boots and shoes £12,000, and lard £12,700. The latter decrease is reflected by an increased import of butter.

15. In addition to the produce of the Colony which is exported, it should not be forgotten that a large quantity of rice is annually grown for local consumption in the swampy lands of Caroni, Oropuche, and other districts.

EXPORTS.

16. The total value of the exports of the Colony during the year under review was £2,479,274, as against £2,275,341 during the previous year, showing an increase of £203,933.

17. The sugar crop of 1904-5 was, unfortunately, a very short one, falling far below the average, owing to a dry season, but in consequence of good prices the total value of the sugar exported showed a large increase of £286,000 over that of the previous year's crop.

18. The shipments of asphalt during the year show a heavy decrease in value of £55,000, a result due, in great measure, to the recent conflict between various asphalt interests in the United States and the exploitation by them of rival sources of supply.

19. The transhipment trade in goods for Venezuela, which, during 1903-4, had fallen to £165,792, increased during 1904-5 to £248,336 owing to the re-opening of certain Orinoco ports to traffic.

20. The following figures, taken from the report of the Collector of Customs, indicate the distribution of the trade of

the Colony. Of imports, the United Kingdom furnishes 39·3 per cent., the United States 26 per cent., British North America 4·9 per cent., other British Colonies 6·8 per cent., Venezuela 14·6 per cent., and other countries 8·4 per cent. The percentages of exports shipped from the Colony are as follows:—

United Kingdom, 31·6; United States, 27·7; British North America, 11·4; other countries, 29·3.

21. In Appendices C and D will be found tables showing the total values of imports and exports for the past seven years, and the values of the principal exports during the same period. The total of imports and exports reached £5,108,325, as compared with £4,801,791 in the previous year, and £5,097,251 in 1902-3.

22. Appendix F records, in tabulated form, the figures of import and export values, showing the direction of the general trade of the Colony with other countries.

SHIPPING.

23. Dullness in the asphalt trade, and the fact that during a portion of the year Venezuelan ports were closed to traffic, probably account for the decrease of 100 in the number of vessels arriving in the Colony during the year, the number being 3,134 as against 3,234 in 1903-4. Of these, 2,482 were sailing ships and 652 were steamers, showing an increase of 51 steamers over the previous year, while the number of sailing vessels entering during the year was less by 151. In addition to the above, 31 ships of war visited the port. The departures were, as usual, in excess of the arrivals by 68, which probably represents the number of small craft built in Trinidad for Venezuelan owners and intended for trade in Venezuelan waters.

24. The total tonnage of steam vessels entered at the various ports of the Colony was as follows:—

—	Steam.	Sailing.
Port-of-Spain	842,237	77,866
San Fernando...	3,613	1,755
La Brea and Cedros	10,861	14,384
Scarborough, Tobago	146	57,886

Of steam vessels entered, those claiming British nationality totalled 642,932 tons, while the tonnage of foreign vessels was 271,665. British sailing vessels aggregated 30,961 tons, as against 63,220 tons in the case of foreign vessels.

LEGISLATION.

25. Twenty-three Ordinances were passed during the year 1904-5, Numbers 10 to 27 of 1904 and 1 to 5 of 1905. Of these, the most important was an Ordinance relating to the Port-of-Spain waterworks, a matter which had been before the Legislative Council for a long period, and in connection with which there had been grave differences of opinion and serious friction. A representative Committee, embracing members of all classes and interests in the community, was appointed to consider a new draft Ordinance, and after patient and thorough discussion of all points, and the insertion of many amendments in the draft by the Committee, effect was given to their recommendations, and a measure was laid before the Legislative Council which gave general satisfaction, and was passed by the Council with little material alteration. The Bill was passed on the 8th August and was forwarded to the Secretary of State by the Acting Governor who had been Chairman of the Committee. It was subsequently assented to by the Governor on the 29th September, 1904, and a much-vexed question was thus happily settled. On the same date, an Ordinance relating to the sewerage of Port-of-Spain, which had also been the subject of reference to a special Committee, became law. Ordinances consolidating and amending the various Roads Ordinances, regulating the sale of old metal and marine stores, and reconstituting the Fire Brigade, were passed during the year. An Ordinance was also passed under which Imperial British postal orders may be issued and paid in the Post Offices of the Colony.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

26. The principal changes which occurred during the year in the public service of the Colony were as follows:—

On the 17th August, Sir Henry Moore Jackson, K.C.M.G., was appointed Governor. His Excellency arrived on the 30th August, and was sworn in the same day before the Legislative Council.

On the 14th September, Mr. Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., who had been appointed Acting Colonial Secretary in September of the previous year, was confirmed in the office.

On the 10th November, Mr. Edgar Agostini, K.C., Solicitor-General, was appointed to act as Attorney-General in succession to the late Mr. Vincent Brown, K.C., whose death occurred on the previous day. Mr. R. S. Aucher Warner, K.C., was appointed to act as Solicitor-General on the same date.

The appointments of Messrs. Agostini and Warner to the respective offices of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General were confirmed on the 9th January, 1905.

Mr. Henry Ferdinand Ganteaume was appointed Sub-Intendant of Crown Lands on the 23rd June, succeeding Mr. J. T. Rousseau, who was re-appointed to the office of Stipendiary Justice of the Peace and Warden of Tobago at an increased salary.

Mr. Bryce C. Burt was appointed Assistant Government Analyst on the 1st September.

Mr. J. F. A. Farfan was appointed Stipendiary Justice of the Peace for Arima and Blanchisseuse on the 16th November, and on the same date the duties of Warden of Blanchisseuse were added to those already performed by Mr. T. H. Warner, Warden of Tacarigua.

Mr. John Cadman was appointed Inspector of Mines on the 31st August.

VITAL STATISTICS.

27. The returns of the Registrar-General show the total number of births recorded during the year as 11,304, being an increase of 1,110 over those of last year. Of the total number of births recorded, 3,398 were of East Indian parentage. The deaths recorded were 6,488, as against 7,300 for the previous year, or a decrease of 812.

The birth-rate per thousand of the population during the year under review was 41·28, while the death-rate was 23·69.

The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1905, was 318,694, the figures being arrived at as follows:—

Population (estimated) 31st March, 1904 ...	304,860
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	4,814
Excess of arrivals over departures	9,020
	318,694

Allowing, as in previous years, 3,000 for errors, the Registrar-General estimates the population on the 31st March, 1905, at 315,694.

28. The principal causes of mortality during the year were as follows:—

Diarrhœa and dysentery	720	as	against	1,222	in 1903-4.
Fever	653	„	„	809	„ „
Phthisis	514	„	„	570	„ „
Bronchitis	299	„	„	241	„ „
Pneumonia	217	„	„	235	„ „

IMMIGRATION.

The number of East Indian immigrants who arrived in the Colony under indenture during the year 1904-5 was 1,265 persons, equal to 1,219 statute adults, or little more than half of the number of labourers received in 1903-4. Recruiting in India, owing to various causes, was uncertain and difficult, and there appears to be increasing difficulty in recruiting labourers of the class required in the provinces from which such labourers have hitherto been mainly drawn. Out of a requisition for 2,400 immigrants, increased later in the year to 3,000, only the above-named number (1,265) could be obtained. In the circumstances, it appeared desirable that a long disused field of labour supply should be re-opened, and labourers are now being recruited in the Province of Madras, an Emigration Agent for Trinidad having been appointed in that Presidency, and it is hoped that a considerable number of immigrants will be received from Madras in 1905-6 to counterbalance the failing supply from Calcutta.

30. The number of East Indians who returned to India in the return ship which sailed on 1st September, 1904, was 728 souls, equal to 661½ statute adults. These immigrants took back to India with them a sum of over £9,220, representing savings. This sum is less by about £100 than the amount taken away by the returned immigrants the previous year, but this apparent decrease is discounted by the fact that the amount remitted to India during the year by immigrants was £735 in excess of the total amount remitted during 1903-4.

31. The amount on deposit by East Indians in the Government Savings Bank on 31st December, 1904, was £103,612, owned by 5,842 depositors, while 4,898 acres of land were purchased by East Indians in 1904-5.

EDUCATION.

32. A decrease of two elementary schools occurred during the year, two assisted schools having been closed. The total number of elementary schools was 240 on the 31st March, 1905, of which 50 were Government, and 190 were assisted schools. The total number of scholars on the rolls of all schools was 38,735, an increase of 425 over last year's figures. The average daily attendance was 22,572, as against 21,753 in 1903-4, an increase of 819, a fact to be accounted for, perhaps, by the exceptionally dry summer of 1904.

Both the number of scholars on the rolls and the average attendance during the year are the highest on record.

33. The number of assisted schools in Trinidad and in Tobago, classified under their religious denominations, is shown on the following table:--

Assisted Schools.	Trinidad.	Tobago.	Total.
Roman Catholic	70	3	73
Presbyterian	50	—	50
Church of England	35	12	47
Wesleyan	4	7	11
Moravian	1	8	9
	160	30	190

34. The total expenditure from public funds on elementary education during 1904-5 was £42,060, as against £41,120 in 1903-4. The sum of £10,183 was expended on Government elementary schools, and £919 on Government training schools. Assisted schools received aid to the extent of £26,857, while assisted training schools were granted £806.

35. The teaching of practical agriculture continues to be an object of special attention. 190 schools were examined in this subject during the year, of which 54 attained the highest award—that of "Very Good"—as against only 30 similar distinctions awarded last year, out of 180 schools examined. The visits and assistance afforded by the Agricultural Instructors of the Botanical Department are of much value to the schools.

36. Four pupils of primary schools were awarded free exhibitions at the colleges during the year, under the Rules of the Board of Education, after passing a qualifying examination, and there are now 24 Board Exhibitioners receiving free secondary education; 18 at the Queen's Royal College, and six at St. Mary's College.

37. Attention has also been given to the teaching of the elementary principles of hygiene and sanitation, and with this object a course of lectures on hygiene was given by Drs. Dickson and Lassalle at the Victoria Institute, which was attended by several of the Port-of-Spain teachers. A short pamphlet on "Malaria, its Cause and Prevention," couched in plain and simple language, and illustrated with woodcuts, was also prepared by Dr. Dickson, the Government Bacteriologist—describing the life of the mosquito, where it is bred, and how infection is carried, and a copy of this useful treatise has been sent to every school with the request that teachers will make their pupils acquainted with the lessons taught.

38. Four Schools' Horticultural Shows were held during the year at Scarborough (Tobago), Couva, Tunapuna, and Princes Town, for which a total of 131 schools entered, sending a total number of 2,550 exhibits.

CROWN LANDS.

39. The number of petitions received for the sale of Crown lands during the year 1904-5, was 1,351, as compared with 693 in the previous year. The total number of grants issued was 1,339, the acreage sold amounting to 16,207 acres, as against 12,407 alienated in 1903-4.

The total receipts from land sales amounted to £30,523, compared with £18,555 for the previous year.

40. The following table shows the lands sold in each ward union during the year:—

Ward Unions.	No. of Grants.	Acreage.		
		A.	R.	P.
Arima	169	1,454	0	39
Blanchisseuse	4	222	2	23
Cedros	22	854	0	33
Chaguanas...	87	953	2	12
Diego Martin	12	53	3	24
Manzanilla...	243	4,141	1	4
Mayaro	69	846	1	37
Montserrat	138	1,070	2	29
Naparima	129	1,270	1	7
Oropuche	205	1,834	1	0
Port-of-Spain	2	—		
Savana Grande	337	2,815	1	3
St. Ann's	9	15	1	23
Tacarigua	49	236	3	12
Toco	48	369	0	20
Tobago	16	69	1	22
Total	1,339	16,207	2	8

Out of the total number of grants issued, 646 were in favour of East Indians, comprising 4,898 acres, and 25 village lots.

41. The work of the Trigonometrical Survey and the demarcation of forest reserves was proceeded with during the year.

42. The receipts from minerals during the year amounted to £43,197, of which £42,340 was received from asphalt (duty, £33,477; royalty, £8,863) and £857 from manjak (duty).

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

43. The total number of offences reported to the police during the year was 19,654. The number of persons summarily convicted by the magistrates was 14,914, while the number committed for trial in the Superior Courts was 229.

Of the summary convictions, 1,893 were for offences against the person, 3,918 for offences against the Masters and Servants Ordinances (including Indian Immigration Ordinance), 1,003 were for offences against property (other than prædial larceny), 120 were for prædial larceny, and the remainder comprise convictions for all other offences.

Seven cases of murder were tried in the Supreme Court, in four of which convictions resulted, and three persons were executed. Six persons were convicted of robbery with violence.

In 26 cases, including one of attempted murder, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Attorney-General.

PRISONS.

44. The total number of persons committed to prison in 1904-5 was 5,293, an increase of 435 over the total of the previous year. The principal offences which help to compose this increase were as follows:—

Convictions under Immigration Ordinance ...	161
„ for breach of Harbour Regulations...	22
„ „ offences on public streets... ...	119
„ „ larceny and unlawful possession	43

It is regrettable to notice that the increase of 15 shown in the convictions before the Supreme Court is due mainly to the prevalence of the crime of cutting and wounding.

45. A very satisfactory feature of the prison administration during the year is the marked improvement in the health of the prisoners at the Convict Depôt at Carrera, due in part to the introduction by Dr. Tulloch in July, 1904, of a new dietary scale and to increased ventilation of the cells. Careful experiments, confirmed by frequent analyses of the water supply of the institution, have also been made. The malignant form of dysentery, which threatened to become a serious danger to the continued existence of the convict prison at Carrera, has disappeared. The causes of improvement are summed up in the report of the Prison Surgeon as follows:—

> "I think the improvement is due to a number of causes. The modified tub system now in use, under which charcoal

dust is used in the cells for sanitary purposes; the improved ventilation of the cells; and the altered dietary scale introduced about the middle of the year, have all had a share in improving sanitation and increasing the resisting power of the prisoners."

PUBLIC WORKS.

46. The total expenditure on public works, exclusive of loan works, during 1904-5, as shown by the statement of the Receiver-General (see Appendix B) was £198,957, of which £35,109 was ordinary expenditure. The cost of maintenance of roads and bridges amounted to £78,158, of which £49,093 was expended by the Public Works Department, and the remainder consisted of the sums expended by the various local Road Boards for the upkeep of the roads under their control.

The amount spent on Public Works Extraordinary, exclusive of roads and bridges, was £29,593, while the extraordinary disbursements for roads and bridges totalled £56,097.

The local Road Boards received during the year for maintenance of roads £28,811, and for extensions and improvements £8,052, or a total of £36,863.

The maintenance of public buildings and works during the year entailed an expenditure of £11,514.

47. The harbour dredger, in addition to the maintenance dredging of the harbour proper, which cost £852, and additional work which cost £3,722, was employed during a portion of the latter part of the year in dredging the bar at the mouth of the Caroni river, with a view to preventing, or lessening the flooding which annually takes place during the wet season of the low-lying lands near the river, and a sum of £737 was expended for this purpose. This work will be completed in September of the present year.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

48. The statistics of the Railway Department for the year under review present satisfactory features. The number of passengers carried in 1904-5 was 1,242,950, as against 1,087,279 during the previous year, or an increase of 155,671; while an increase of 13,520 appears in the tonnage of goods and minerals conveyed during the same period.

The local train service between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, at considerably reduced fares, which was commenced in January, 1904, has proved of much public convenience, and special workmen's trains are also run daily, morning and evening, over this portion of the line.

The Southern Market, which from its close proximity to the Port-of-Spain terminus had long stood in the way of necessary extensions and of the erection of a railway station in keeping with the requirements of the Colony, has now been acquired from the Town Commissioners and will be converted into a goods station, while plans are now being prepared for the building of a handsome passenger station, more in accordance with modern standards of comfort and convenience, to replace the present small and mean-looking erection.

METEOROLOGICAL.

49. The mean rainfall for the Island of Trinidad, compiled from observations taken at 58 different stations during the year, was 70·13 inches, ranging from 149·63 inches at the North Post Signal Station to 29·26 at Moruga. The rainfall at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Port-of-Spain, was 56·43 inches, being 9·01 inches below the average of the last 43 years.

The mean temperature at the Botanic Gardens during the year was 77·0°, or 1·5° below the average for 17 years, the mean maximum thermometer readings being 81·7°, and the mean minimum readings 69·5°.

The hottest months were May and September, with mean maximum thermometer readings of 87·8° and 87·7°, respectively, the coolest being April and February, which registered 83·9° and 84·6°.

The mean daily height of the barometer taken at the Royal Botanic Gardens during the year was 30·007 inches.

SAVINGS BANKS.

50. The number of depositors in the Savings Banks throughout the Colony on the 31st December was 15,722, an increase of 527 over last year, with a total amount deposited at the same date of £308,372.

The deposits during the year amounted to £239,572, being £8,700 in excess of those of 1903.

The withdrawals totalled £248,666, exceeding those of the previous year by £5,451.

The average balance to the credit of each depositor was £19 12*s.* 4*d.*

There were on 31st December last 5,842 East Indian depositors, to whose credit stood the sum of £103,612.

The number of new accounts opened during the year was 4,973, being 182 in excess of those of last year.

Two new branch banks were opened during the year, at La Brea and Toco.

POST OFFICE.

51. The total revenue received during the year from all sources, under the head of "Postal," was £10,283, being an increase of £64 over the figures of last year, the total expenditure being £27,892, as against £27,191 in 1903-4.

The total estimated number of letters and post cards dealt with was 2,301,401 of which 496,392 were addressed to or from the United Kingdom, while the total number of parcels was 26,917, against 28,143 during 1903-4.

52. The money orders issued during the year on places abroad show a slight decrease of £253 11*s.* 11*d.*, the total amount being £46,291 5*s.* 9*d.* The above decrease is probably to be accounted for in some degree by the fact that, on the 1st January last, the British Postal Order system was extended to Trinidad, and that small sums can be remitted at a cheaper rate by postal orders than by money orders.

The maximum amount of a single money order issued on the United Kingdom was increased from £10 to £40.

53. The inland money order transactions amounted to £24,226 during the year, showing an increase of £2,429.

GENERAL REMARKS.

54. During the year 1904-5 several thorny subjects, the settlement of which had for years past been delayed from one cause or another, were energetically grappled with by the Government, and certain vexed questions, which had not unnaturally given rise to dissatisfaction, were satisfactorily disposed of.

55. The regulation of the water supply of Port-of-Spain, a burning question which had occupied a prominent place in local politics for the three previous years, has been already alluded to under the head of Legislation, an Ordinance which meets, on the whole, with the general approval of the community, having been passed after thorough and public discussion.

56. The improvement of the suburb of Woodbrook, a matter which had presented features of considerable difficulty, was also undertaken and partly carried out during the year. This portion of the city, a low-lying flat, little above the level of the sea, had for years been notoriously insanitary, no proper roads nor drains being provided except in the case of one main thoroughfare. The cost of improvement was estimated at £15,000, and by mutual agreement it was decided that half of this sum should be provided from general revenue, the other half being borne in equal proportions by the municipal authority and by the Messrs. Siegert, the owners of the land. The work has been carried on with vigour, and Woodbrook is fast assuming the aspect of a well-ordered suburb, with good drainage and spacious streets, in place of the unhealthy swamp which it formerly became during the wet season.

57. The condition of affairs which exists in the suburb of Belmont, to the east of the city, has for some time claimed the attention of the Government, and a Special Committee, consisting of representatives of the Government, of the town authorities, and of the proprietors and ratepayers of the district, was appointed to consider the question of sanitary improvement. This Committee recommended that the work of concreting the beds of the small ravines which drain into the Dry River, and of draining and improving the suburb, which is estimated to cost £29,000, be undertaken at an early date, one-half, or £14,500, to be contributed by the Colony, one-quarter, or £7,250, by the Town Commissioners, and that the remaining quarter be made up by a special rate to be imposed on the owners of property in Belmont. This scheme was adopted by the Legislative Council and has received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

58. Another Special Committee sat during the year to consider the question of rendering the Dry River more sanitary. This water-way, which is the bed of a stream traversing the St. Ann's valley, disappearing underground into gravel beds just before it enters the town, extends through the most populous portion of the city and becomes a receptacle for filth and rubbish of all descriptions. The lower part of the ravine is dry, except for occasional floods, and has long been recognised as a menace to the health of the neighbourhood. The Committee recommended that the bed of the ravine be concreted, and an estimate of the cost of the undertaking is being prepared. The Legislative Council adopted the recommendations of the Committee, subject to further consideration when the estimate of the cost is available.

59. An undertaking for the development of a fruit trade with the United Kingdom was also entered into during 1904-5, the Legislature sanctioning the guarantee of interest on the amount of paid-up capital up to £15,000. The untimely death

of the local managing director, whose efforts had been mainly instrumental in bringing the scheme into existence, unfortunately arrested the prosecution of the industry, and subsequent efforts made to conclude satisfactory arrangements with the proposed Syndicate did not result in success. It is satisfactory to record, however, that since then the matter has been taken up by a subsidiary company, under the auspices of the Royal Mail Company, to whom the guarantee given last year to the Syndicate will be transferred, and there is good reason to believe that a remunerative fruit trade will be established with the Mother Country.

60. The provision of a floating dock for the repair of vessels has been recognised as a pressing necessity, and overtures have been made to meet the requirements of the Colony in this respect, by a private company, under a guarantee by the Government of a minimum interest at the rate of three per cent. for 25 years, on the actual paid-up cost of the undertaking, not exceeding £100,000. These proposals have been accepted by the Legislature, and the conditions of the contract are now under settlement.

61. In 1904 it was definitely announced that the Imperial Government had decided to remove the British infantry from West Indian garrisons, leaving only a battalion of the West India Regiment with detachments of Royal Artillery and Engineers in Jamaica. In November, 1904, the company of the Worcester Regiment which had been temporarily stationed in Trinidad, left for Barbados, and at the time of writing this report, the withdrawal of the British infantry stationed in Barbados, St. Lucia and Jamaica, is on the eve of being carried out.

62. Under a Constabulary Ordinance recently passed, the re-organisation of the police force, which had formed the subject of reference to a Committee of the Legislative Council, whose recommendations were embodied in the new measure, has been dealt with, and the number of officers and men strengthened, while provision has been made for the establishment of a depôt, at which the men will receive periodical training, classes of instruction having been also instituted for the junior officers. A marked improvement in the smartness and efficiency of the force has been for some time apparent.

63. The restoration of the public buildings, formerly known as the Red House, was proceeded with during the year and the structural work nearly completed, the new building being considerably larger than the old, a spacious Legislative Council Chamber and new offices being provided at the northern extremity, while two handsome and airy Law Courts have been added at the southern end. In the centre a lofty dome, surmounted by a cupola, covers in the open quadrangle. The building, which will perhaps be the finest structure in the

West Indies, will probably be completed and ready for occupation in 1906.

64. The only other matter calling for special remark is the carrying out during the year, by the Electrical Engineer, of experimental work in connection with the establishment of wireless telegraphy. A receiving and transmitting station was erected in Port-of-Spain and endeavours were first made to obtain direct communication with a station erected at Scarborough in Tobago, across the intervening lofty northern range of wooded hills in Trinidad. Communication was obtained, but not sufficiently distinct to justify the belief that a satisfactory system could be established direct between the two places. A temporary experiment station was, therefore, erected at the lighthouse at Chacachacare, and between this point and Tobago—a distance of 68½ miles, with no land intervening—communication proved easy and reliable. The Port-of-Spain station has now been transferred to the North Post Signal Station, a spot on the north-west coast, about 9 miles from Port-of-Spain and connected by telephone with the capital, and as soon as the installation is completed it is hoped that a regular and satisfactory system of communication will be opened to public use between Trinidad and Tobago.

65. In conclusion, the information obtained from a general review of the statistics contained within the covers of the Blue Book for 1904-5 leads to the conviction that the continued prosperity of the Colony rests upon a sure and solid foundation. In spite of the fact that the last decade has witnessed a struggle for existence on the part of the cultivation of sugar, one of our staple products, the revenue of the Colony has advanced from £698,939 in 1900 to £811,614 in 1904-5, a steady natural increase being shown each year. The removal of bounties upon the production of beet sugar in Europe, combined with the good prices obtained last year, has given renewed hope to sugar planters and has led to increased activity in cultivation. Moreover, it is realised by the planter that to ensure success an improvement in the methods of cultivation is necessary, and that it is truer economy to produce a larger crop to the acre than the same crop from a larger area cultivated. Much attention has in the past been paid to the manufacture of sugar, and Trinidad factories are, for the most part, equipped with modern machinery, but new principles have recently been applied, notably that of diffusion, under what is known as the Naudet system, and it is believed that this has met with some success. With improved cultivation and the employment of more perfect processes of extraction, there seems no reason to doubt that sugar will continue to hold its own in future.

66. Cocoa, in spite of low prices, continues to be by far our most important export, so far as the aggregate value is concerned, the value shipped in 1904-5 being £1,053,886, or nearly

one-quarter of the total value of exports from the Colony, sugar standing second with £723,048.

67. It may be yet too soon to write with certainty of the prospects of the new oil industry, which, owing to the care necessary for the preparation of satisfactory conditions of agreement for the development of the area prospected by the pioneer company, has been somewhat delayed, but it is not too much to state that those best qualified to form an opinion consider that an oil field of considerable importance underlies the surface of a large portion of the Colony, the oil-bearing beds being well defined at various depths from the surface.

68. Other industries, such as the mining of manjak, are being prosecuted with success, and the fact that Trinidad possesses so many subsidiary sources of prosperity is a potential ground for believing that her present progress will be maintained and increased in the future.

W. M. GORDON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

6th September, 1905.

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE.

—	1902-3.			1903-4.			1904-5.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	308,412	3	4½	320,033	16	10½	306,146	6	9
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, etc., Dues.. ..	11,186	11	1	10,900	2	7½	10,116	7	4½
3. Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	214,719	6	2½	226,677	5	11	220,611	17	2½
4. Fees of Court and Office, Payment for specified Services and Reimbursements in Aid.	60,746	13	0	54,937	0	8	60,908	4	3
5. Post Office	9,036	19	6	9,102	14	2	9,531	3	1½
6. Government Railway, Tramroads and Telegraphs.	87,646	19	10	85,113	10	0	93,751	16	2½
7. Rents of Government Property	960	7	11½	2,836	12	1	3,517	13	2½
8. Interest	12,097	16	5	14,236	13	8	18,657	12	4½
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	1,238	19	10	4,149	7	8	4,151	15	9½
Total, exclusive of Land Sales and Immigration Funds.	706,045	17	2½	727,987	3	8	727,392	16	3½
Land Sales, Royalties, etc.	39,070	18	8½	35,450	11	11½	41,429	18	7
Immigration Taxes—Receipts	43,287	10	11	41,002	5	9½	42,791	2	8½
Total Revenue	788,404	6	10	804,440	1	5	811,613	17	7

APPENDIX B.

EXPENDITURE.

—	1902-3.			1903-4.			1904-5.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Charges on Account of Public Debt ..	56,723	16	2	56,349	7	7	58,964	18	1
2. Pensions	18,750	7	9½	20,926	15	3	23,755	3	5
3. The Governor and Legislature.. ..	6,893	16	6	6,618	9	8½	6,629	2	0½
4. Colonial Secretary's Department ..	4,358	9	0½	5,634	8	5½	4,646	4	1½
5. Auditor-General's Department ..	3,111	19	2	3,112	12	10½	3,212	4	0
6. Military Department	6,902	2	6	6,173	7	0½	5,569	8	2
7. Immigration Department	15,932	17	9	24,473	12	5	15,317	12	2½
8. Receiver-General's Department ..	10,922	7	10½	10,598	12	3½	11,309	10	5½
8A. Savings Bank Department	10,147	0	2½	10,283	3	5½	10,990	1	2½
9. Crown Lands and Survey Department	13,842	12	0	13,149	16	10½	22,325	10	9½
10. Customs Department	8,227	16	5	8,276	4	0	8,873	1	2
11. Police Department	47,099	4	8½	49,660	16	10½	49,936	16	2
12. Registrar-General's Department ..	3,348	3	7	3,355	5	10½	3,603	12	5
13. Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy.	27,958	17	3½	34,508	13	4½	31,204	6	6
14. Port and Marine Department	9,732	14	5	9,236	16	5½	9,729	0	3½
15. Printing and Stationery Department	6,029	10	1	6,912	13	9	6,825	5	8
16. Government Analyst's Department ..	975	9	5½	1,061	19	11½	1,228	8	8½
17. Legal Department	12,649	2	7	12,828	16	8	13,204	13	10
18. Magistracy	12,325	15	10	11,975	1	2	12,64[illegible]	14	4½
19. Wardens and Supervisors . ..	15,856	2	3	16,019	6	1	16,523	10	7½
20. Medical Department	74,857	6	1	81,233	4	4½	76,999	0	3½
21. Education Department	45,528	1	3½	49,353	16	9	48,914	18	6
22. Prison, Reformatory and Industrial Schools.	12,949	12	2	13,176	15	1	14,703	13	6½
23. Transport	16	15	3	151	5	11½	235	11	1
24. Ecclesiastical..	10,551	12	2	10,522	12	6	10,672	0	8
25. Crown Agents—London	806	13	6	650	9	5	685	10	1
26. Botanic Gardens and Agricultural Department.	9,950	17	9	10,497	13	1½	11,225	10	2½
27. Fire Brigades..	2,695	8	9½	3,031	0	9½	3,411	8	4½
28. Miscellaneous Services	34,901	9	3	53,848	14	9½	41,832	19	3
29. Government Railway Department ..	50,648	18	9½	56,169	6	7½	53,133	2	11
30. Public Works Department, Recurrent	36,260	17	7½	32,697	6	0½	35,108	16	0
31. Roads and Bridges, Recurrent	67,261	12	10	71,310	16	3½	78,158	8	8
	638,217	11	1½	693,799	1	11	691,475	12	10
7A. Immigration—Two-thirds charged to Special Funds.	31,865	15	8	48,947	5	1½	30,635	5	1½
29A. Railway Works—Extraordinary ..	2,125	6	11	3,111	3	8½	2,457	3	6
32. Public Works—Extraordinary	13,278	18	8	23,201	15	5	29,593	2	1½
33. Roads and Bridges—Extraordinary ..	51,558	3	0½	49,800	14	2½	50,096	12	6
Total Expenditure	737,045	15	5	818,860	0	4½	810,257	16	1

APPENDIX C.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS during the last seven years.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1898	2,283,054	2,123,589	2,310,133	2,189,731
1899	2,535,965	2,282,981	2,572,891	2,419,475
1900	2,500,258	2,447,620	2,584,549	2.547,673
1901-2	2,651,600	2,558,149	2,445,651	2,372,150
1902-3	2,672,087	2,640,001	2,472,181	2,437,843
1903-4	2,526,450	2,458,429	2,275,341	2,241,690
1904-5	2,629,051	2,518,589	2,479,274	2,414,775

APPENDIX D.

VALUES of the MOST IMPORTANT EXPORTS during the last SEVEN YEARS were :—

Year.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Asphalt.
	Value.	Value.	Value.
	£	£	£
1898	602,045	812,272	113,829
1899	715,428	898,389	152,046
1900	552,158	978,632	177,460
1901-2	453,304	953,287	159,044
1902-3	414,396	1,078,498	170,563
1903-4	438,418	1,062,417	198,716
1904-5	723,048	1,053,886	149,010

APPENDIX E.

LONDON PRICES of SUGAR and COCOA PER CWT.

Year.	Sugar (Vacuum Pan Crystals).	Cocoa.
	s. *d.* *s.* *d.*	*s.* *s.*
1897	11 0 to 13 6	65 to 73
1898	15 6 „ 16 6	71 „ 75
1899	14 6 „ 16 0	72 „ 80
1900	13 9 „ 16 3	68 „ 75
1901–2	15 9 „ 16 0	65 „ 70
1902–3	14 0 „ 16 0	58 „ 67
1903–4	14 0 „ 15 9	58 „ 69
1904–5	14 6 „ 26 0	55 „ 71

APPENDIX F.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

Countries.	1900.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.
Value of Imports from :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	881,394	920,509	983,216	944,804	938,788
British Colonies ...	169,344	213,689	286,607	284,227	283,183
United States ...	605,405	674,147	702,189	675,769	677,421
Venezuela	652,751	600,410	489,406	433,787	538,986
Other Foreign Countries.	190,864	242,845	210,669	187,863	190,673
Total	2,500,258	2,651,600	2,672,087	2,526,450	2,629,051

Countries.	1900.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.
Value of Exports to :—	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	983,055	706,173	626,194	603,981	817,316
British Colonies ...	78,970	80,519	103,848	66,795	295,020
United States ...	792,439	817,244	822,286	945,282	694,623
Venezuela	289,054	342,984	298,435	200,428	83,304
Other Foreign Countries.	441,031	498,731	621,488	458,855	589,011
Total	2.584,549	2,445,651	2,472,181	2,275,341	2,479,274

Total Trade, 1904–5	£5,108,325
Average, 1900–1904–5	£5,047,288

APPENDIX G.

SHIPPING IN 1904-5.

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	16	8,355	32	76,396	48	84,751
U. S. America	21	10,065	40	64,086	61	74,151
B. N. America	18	3,683	15	19,842	33	23,525
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	470	22,178	311	531,827	781	554,005
Venezuela	1,899	16,641	196	133,456	2,095	150,097
Other Countries	58	33,259	58	88,990	116	122,249
Total, 1904-5 ...	2,482	94,181	652	914,597	3,134	1,008,778
Total for 1903-4 ...	2,633	86,512	601	851,117	3,234	937,629

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	4	2,610	2	2,346	6	4,956
U. S. America	59	36,832	45	68,264	104	105,096
B. N. America	13	2,883	15	19,274	28	22,157
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	459	14,551	283	481,198	742	495,749
Venezuela	1,968	21,875	246	253,841	2,214	275,716
Other Countries	47	20,834	51	85,078	98	105,912
Total, 1904-5 ...	2,550	99,585	642	910,001	3,192	1,009,586
Total for 1903-4 ...	2,841	96,591	601	866,462	3,442	963,053

APPENDIX H.

NATIONALITY of VESSELS ENTERED.

Countries.	1900.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	317,169	394,800	555,080	621,024	673,893
U. S. America ...	52,143	51,439	38,678	31,493	22,778
Other Countries	222,785	103,908	203,397	285,112	312,107
Total ...	592,092	550,147	797,155	937,629	1,008,778

APPENDIX I.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS at the HOSPITALS.

Disease.	1904–1905.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.		
Chicken-pox	77	—
Measles	1	—
Influenza	37	1
Whooping-cough	4	—
Mumps	—	—
Enteric Fever	65	26
Diphtheria	3	—
Malarial Fever—		
a. Benign Tertian	1,026	3
b. Remittent	127	26
c. Malarial Cachexia	87	6
d. Malignant	28	23
Erysipelas	12	3
Pyæmia	3	2
Septicœmia	6	6
Toxœmia	—	—
Syphilis	205	15
Saprœnea	—	—
Gonorrhœa	164	—
Gonorrhœal Arthritis	16	—
„ Ulcers	—	—
„ Conjunctivitis	5	—
„ Bubo	54	—
Hydrophobia	1	1
Pulex Penetrans	11	—
Ascaris Lumbricoides	39	3
Oxyuris Vermicularis	1	—
Ankylostoma	216	29
Tinea	—	—
Alcoholism	26	1
Delirium Tremens	1	—
Premature Birth	1	1
Imperforate Anus	2	—
Debility	308	52
Old Age	181	55
Malnutrition	54	35
Hæmorrhage of Umbilicus	3	2
Ulceration, &c.	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	—	—
Rheumatism	232	1
Gout	—	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	7	—
Non-malignant, new growth	—	—
Cyst	8	1
Tumour	21	—
Elephantiasis	35	—

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Return of Diseases and Deaths—continued.

Diseases.	1904–1905.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
General Diseases—*cont.*		
Cancer	64	19
Sarcoma	9	2
Epithelioma	15	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis	355	157
Tabes Mesenterica	3	3
Incipient Phthisis	4	3
General Tuberculosis	70	48
Scrofula	9	2
Leprosy	39	4
Yaws	1,183	3
Anæmia	626	90
Diabetes Mellitus	14	4
Hæmophilia	1	1
Hodgkin's Diseases	—	—
LOCAL DISEASES.		
Diseases of the Nervous System	534	104
„ „ Eye	335	—
„ „ Ear	24	1
„ „ Nose	32	1
„ „ Circulatory System	216	62
„ „ Respiratory „	656	119
„ „ Digestive „	1,398	257
„ „ Lymphatic „	55	2
„ „ Urinary „	466	135
„ „ Generative „	797	13
Affections connected with Pregnancy, &c.	179	12
„ „ Parturition	485	8
„ consequent on Parturition	51	11
Diseases of the Female Breast	27	—
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	185	3
Abscess	265	6
Diseases of the Skin	1,155	10
Poisons	34	3
„ Scorpions	9	—
„ Snake-bite	6	1
„ Fish	3	—
„ Dog-bite	2	—
„ Hog-bite	1	—
General Injuries	117	17
Local Injuries	835	11
Trivial Ailments	740	—

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony.	Year.
437	Northern Nigeria	1903
438	Jamaica	1903–1904
439	Malta	"
440	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1902–1903 & 1903–1904
441	British Guiana	1903–1904
442	Trinidad and Tobago	"
443	St. Lucia	1903
444	Basutoland	1903–1904
445	Leeward Islands	"
446	St. Vincent	"
447	Bermuda	1904
448	St. Helena	"
449	Falkland Islands	"
450	Weihaiwei	"
451	Hong Kong	"
452	Gambia	"
453	Gibraltar	"
454	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
455	British Honduras	"
456	Seychelles	"
457	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast... ...	"
458	Straits Settlements...	"
459	Southern Nigeria	"
460	Sierra Leone	"
461	British Solomon Islands	1903–1905
462	Malta	1904–1905
463	Grenada	1904
464	St. Vincent	"
465	Gold Coast	"
466	Barbados	1904–1905
467	Uganda	"
468	Somaliland	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
23	Dominica	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone	Rubber.
29	Ceylon...	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 504.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1905-6.

(For Report for 1904-5, *see* No. 469.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
October, 1906.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 504.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1904–5, *see* No. 469.)

The ACTING GOVERNOR to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
14th September, 1906.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, the usual copies of the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Book for the year 1905-6, together with a report thereon by the Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

HUGH CLIFFORD,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

1125 Wt 23907 10/06 D & S 5 26101

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1905-6.

FINANCE.

Revenue.

1. The gross revenue of the Colony for the year 1905-6 was £847,953, as compared with a total of £811,614 during the previous twelve months, thus exhibiting an apparent increase of £36,339.

When it is borne in mind, however, that under an Ordinance passed during the year, the Colonial Government assumed the management of the Public Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, to the credit of which stood a sum of £40,874, which was transferred to general revenue, it will be seen that the apparent increase disappears, and that, exclusive of this fortuitous receipt, the revenue of 1905-6 fell short of that of 1904-5 by £4,535.

2. The principal heads which exhibit increases, apart from the special receipt of £40,874, referred to in the preceding paragraph, are "fees of court, payment for specified services, re-imbursements in aid," the receipts from which exceed those of the previous year by £9,964, "land sales, royalties, &c.," which produced £4,020 more than last year, "licences" and "Government railways," which show increases respectively of £3,155 and £1,856. A sum of £5,413 advanced some years ago against the railway loan was also repaid to general revenue.

3. The heaviest decreases are shown under the heads of interest (£14,183), customs (£6,066), due to the dulness of the asphalt trade, and consequent small shipments; receipts from immigration taxes £3,683, rents of Government property £2,287, and miscellaneous receipts £1,960.

Expenditure.

4. The total expenditure of the Colony for the year 1905-6 reached the sum of £869,981, as against £810,258 during the previous year, thus showing an apparent increase of £59,722. When, however, we examine the figures which make up this somewhat alarming total, it is found that the expenditure, like the revenue, was unduly inflated during the year, owing to the change made in the immigration accounts, which were formerly closed on the 30th September, but which were this year brought into harmony with the financial year of the Colony, thus bringing to account within the year 1905-6 some six months' expenditure which would, under the old system, have appeared in the accounts of the following year. This change will enable us, for the future, to show the exact state of the balance sheet of the Colony at the end of each financial year.

5. The principal heads of increase in expenditure were immigration (due to the change in the financial year of the Department as explained above), £30,967; public works extraordinary, £21,584; police, £8,825; Government railways, £7,441; hospitals, asylums, £4,163; and education, £2,154.

6. Excluding, therefore, the fictitious item of £30,967, under immigration, the ordinary expenditure of the Colony may be taken to have been £839,014, an increase of £28,755 over the outgoings of the year 1904-5.

Of this increase £12,874 is represented by works which are either directly or indirectly reproductive (since roads open up new districts to settlement, and may be considered indirectly reproductive), viz., roads and bridges extraordinary, £11,318; and railway works extraordinary, £1,556. The increase of £8,825 under the head of police is due to the increase in the force sanctioned by the Constabulary Ordinance passed during the year, and to the transfer of the fire brigade to the police.

7. The principal decreases in expenditure during the year are shown under the following heads:—Savings bank, £8,977 (an *apparent* decrease only, due to the fact that during the previous year interest was credited to depositors in respect of two years, 1903 and 1904, while in 1905-6 interest for 1905 only was so credited); and post office, £6,701 (due to the abolition of the contract with the Royal Mail Company on the first of July, 1905). The item fire brigades shows a decrease of £3,161, due to the transfer of fire brigade duties to the police, as stated above. The other decreases are not of sufficient amount or importance to call for comment.

8. The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for each of the last six years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1900...	698,939	696,880
1901–2	*712,394	731,160
1902–3	788,404	737,045
1903–4	804,440	818,860
1904–5	811,614	810,258
1905–6	†847,953	‡869,981

---

* Exclusive of £113 0*s.* 3*d.*, expended in 1899 and 1900 in anticipation of Loan to be raised and repaid to General Revenue in 1901–2.

† Inclusive of £41,000 to credit of Public Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund taken over by the Government under the provisions of Ordinance 17 of 1905.

‡ Inclusive of £30,967 under Immigration charged in the accounts of 1905–6 instead of in those of the following year in order that the accounts of the Immigration Department shall synchronise in future with the official Financial year and the accounts of the Colony.

9. Tables A and B appended to this report show in detail the revenue and expenditure during the year under review under each individual head, together with similar details for the three previous years.

Assets and Liabilities.

10. The assets of the Colony exceed its liabilities by £68,608 as shown by the balance sheet on 31st March, 1906. The surplus of assets over liabilities thus shown was £90,636 on 31st March, 1905, and £89,280 on 31st March, 1904.

Public Debt.

11. The indebtedness of the Colony is slightly less than on the 31st March, 1905, certain debentures having been redeemed, while interest and sinking fund have been paid on the existing loans. The total public debt stood, on 31st March last, at £1,086,533, towards the redemption of which the accumulated sinking funds of the several loans amounted at the end of the financial year to £105,883.

TRADE.

12. The year 1905-6 was a period of great dulness in trade, and as a result the value of imports of both dutiable and free goods entered for home consumption was less than that of the two previous years. On the other hand, the value of the imports of bullion and of the transhipment trade increased so largely, mainly owing to the transhipments between the Royal Mail ocean steamers and the inter-insular vessels of that company taking place at Port-of-Spain, that the total value of imports shows a very substantial excess over those of the previous year. Similarly, the total value of exports, owing to the same causes, largely exceeds the value of the exports of last year.

13. The total value of imports and exports for the year, inclusive of bullion and specie and transhipment trade, was £6,472,317, the largest amount on record.

Imports.

14. The total value of imports, inclusive of bullion and transhipments, above referred to, was £3,303,611, as compared with £2,629,051 in 1904-5, and £2,526,450 in 1903-4. The principal items of increase were flour, £23,500; fish, £9,000; butter substitutes, £6,600; boots and shoes £5,000; oxen, £4,500; manure, £3,600; and preserved milk, £3,500.

15. Exclusive of bullion and the transhipment trade, however, the value of imports was less than that of the two previous years, being £2,171,518 as against £2,316,319 in 1904-5, and £2,299,505 in 1903-4.

16. Decreases are shown in the imports of the following articles:—Cocoa, £25,600; timber, £40,000; hardware, £25,000; meats, £13,800; cement, £8,600; machinery, £8,300; and coal, £7,000.

EXPORTS.

17. The total value of the exports for the year amounted to £3,168,706, which is much in excess of the returns for the two previous years, but this, as already explained, is due to the fictitious inflation of the figures by the inclusion of the exports of bullion and of the transhipment trade. Deducting in each case the figures for bullion and transhipments, we find that the value of exports was £2,118,747 as against £2,212,505 in 1904-5 and £2,082,766 in 1903-4.

18. The asphalt trade continued to be dull, and the abnormally low receipts from export duty and royalty, chronicled last year from this source, still further diminished, reaching only £36,678 as against £43,197 in 1904-5 and £64,676 in 1903-4.

19. The transhipment trade in goods for Venezuela, which had increased last year, owing to the re-opening to trade of some of the Orinoco ports, from £165,792 to £248,336, still further advanced during 1905-6 to £1,001,108.

20. The values of the principal items of export showing increases were: cocoa, £142,000; Balata gum, £37,000; bullion and specie, £30,000; timber, £900; and cocoanuts, £7,000.

21. Decreases were shown in the values of the following articles exported, viz., sugar, £270,000; asphalt, £30,000; molasses, £7,000; coffee, £6,800; and rum £4,800.

22. The sugar crop of 1905 was a very good one—on many estates the largest on record—but the bulk of it was not shipped until after the close of the financial year, so that the number of tons actually exported was less than last year, the figures being 36,241 tons, as against 47,578 shipped in 1904-5. Prices were, unfortunately, low, the value of sugar exported being £270,000 less than last year.

23. Appendix C shows in tabulated form the total values of imports and exports for the past five years, while Appendix D gives the quantities and values of the chief articles of local produce exported during the same period.

The total value of imports and exports, as stated above, was £6,472,317 as against £5,108,325 in 1904-5 and £4,801,791 in 1903-4.

The following table, taken from the report of the Collector of Customs, shows the quinquennial averages of trade for the last 25 years:—

Period.	Total Imports.	Annual Average.	Total Exports.	Annual Average.	Total Imports and Exports.	Annual Average.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1881-5	8,265.133	1,653.027	8,071,891	1,614.378	16,337,024	3.267,405
1886-90... ...	8,381,995	1,676,399	8.741.379	1,748.276	17,123,374	3,424,675
1891-95... ...	9.551,835	1,910,367	9.182.129	1,836,426	18,733,964	3.746.793
1896-1900 ...	10.390,802	2,078,160	9,780,259	1,956.052	20.171,061	4,034,212
1901-2 to 1905-6	12,546,873	2,509,375	11,516,625	2,303,325	24,063,498	4,812,700

SHIPPING.

24. Six hundred and twenty-nine steam vessels (exclusive of vessels of war) with a total tonnage of 904,007, entered at the various ports of the Colony during the year 1905-6, while during the same period the arrivals of sailing vessels numbered 1,778 of 80,750 tons. These figures show a total decrease of 740 vessels over those of last year, which is to be accounted for by the fact that a decree was promulgated by President Castro prohibiting trade between Trinidad and Venezuela by vessels under 40 tons burthen. The decrease of 704 in the number of sailing vessels entered during the year is the direct result of this decree, most of the small craft, which formerly plied between this Colony and the opposite coast of Guiria, across the smooth waters of the Gulf of Paria, having disappeared.

25. The total tonnage of vessels, both steam and sailing, entered at the various ports of the Colony was as follows:—

Port.	Steam.	Sailing.
	Tons.	Tons.
Port-of-Spain	856,114	72,565
San Fernando...	—	2,066
La Brea and Cedros	15,099	5,199
Scarborough	32,794	900
Total	904,007	80,730

26. The above totals comprise, under steam vessels, a tonnage of 649,373 of British and 254,634 of foreign nationality. Similarly the aggregate tonnage of British sailing vessels entered was 32,986 and of foreign sailing vessels 47,744.

Appendix G shows, in detail, the nationalities of the vessels entered and cleared at and from the ports of the Colony.

LEGISLATION.

27. Thirty-seven ordinances were passed during the twelve months under review, Nos. 6 to 38 of 1905, and 1 to 4 of 1906. The most important of these were a Constabulary Ordinance providing for the re-organization of the police force, an ordinance to give effect to the recommendations of the Quarantine Conference, which sat at Barbados during the previous year, with a view to establishing uniform quarantine procedure throughout the West Indies; an ordinance to provide for the fixing by the Governor-in-Council of analytical standards for food and drugs; an ordinance relating to bakehouses, providing for proper inspection of bakeries so as to insure that the making of bread for sale to the public is carried on under clean and sanitary conditions.

An ordinance was also passed transferring the control of the Public Service Widows' and Orphans' Fund to the Government, which assumed responsibility for the administration of the Fund on the 1st January, 1906.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

28. There were few changes in the civil establishment of the Colony during the year 1905-6, the majority being in the medical department; Dr. J. P. Tulloch was appointed district medical officer of Chaguanas, Dr. A. P. Lange, of the Pointe-à-Pierre district and Dr. MacFarlane, of the new district of Rock River, while Drs. Payne, Turpin, Howatson, Rodriguez, Duprey, and Pampelonne entered the Government medical service during the year.

Mr. C. J. Rooks, Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, Clerk of the Legislative Council and Superintendent of Government Printing, died on the 12th February, 1906, after a lingering illess, and was succeeded by Mr. H. L. Knaggs on the 13th February.

Captain E. L. Wheeler was appointed Staff Officer of the Local Forces, under a three years' agreement, on the 27th October, 1905.

Mr. L. H. Whitehead was appointed Chief Clerk in the Attorney-General's Office on the 1st April, 1905.

Mr. R. S. Rowbottom was appointed Stipendiary Justice of the Peace of Oropuche and La Brea in conjunction with his duties as Clerk of the Peace, San Fernando, on the 2nd April, 1905.

VITAL STATISTICS.

29. The total number of births recorded throughout the Colony during the year was 11,601, being an increase of 297 over those of last year. Of these 3,723 were of East Indian parentage. The deaths numbered 8,293 as against 6,488 for the previous year, an increase of 1,805. The birth-rate per thousand of the population during the year under review was 36·3, while the death-rate was 25·9.

30. The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1906, was 334,852, the figures being arrived at as follows:—

Population (estimated) 31st March, 1905...	315,696
Natural increase (excess births over deaths)	3,308
Excess of arrivals over departures (Indian)	2,894
And ,, ,, ,, (General)	12,954
	334,852

Allowing for errors, the Registrar-General estimates the population on the 31st March, 1906, at 331,613.

31. The principal causes of mortality during the year were as follows:—

Diarrhœa and dysentery	1,208	against	720	in 1904-5.
Fever	907	,,	653	,,
Phthisis	578	,,	514	,,
Bronchitis	300	,,	299	,,
Pneumonia	262	,,	217	,, and

among infants—gastro enteritis 245.

IMMIGRATION.

32. During the year 1905-6 six ships arrived in the Colony with Indian immigrants, bringing in all 3,796 souls, equal to 3,604 statute adults. One of these ships was, however, one belonging to the season 1904-5 which, owing to the lateness of her arrival in the Colony (9th May, 1905), was not included in last year's report. The number of arrivals, therefore, strictly belonging to season 1905-6 was 3,178 souls as against 1,883 (including in these figures the belated vessel "Rhine" above referred to) introduced last year.

Owing to the scarcity of recruits in India a sub-agency was opened at Madras, and some 1,372 labourers from that Presidency were obtained. The Madrassees are reported to be working well, and earning good wages.

33. The return ship "Indus," which sailed from Trinidad on 3rd October, took away 904 souls in all, equal to 827 statute adults, arriving at Calcutta in November after a voyage of 47 days. These return immigrants took back with them to India property to the value of not less than £16,000, of which £14,560 was remitted by means of Treasury drafts, £306 in gold coin (handed over to the custody of the Surgeon Superintendent during the voyage) and some £1,200 to £1,300 in jewellery worn on the persons of the immigrants.

34. The Government savings banks continue to be largely made use of by the Indian immigrants, the number of depositors in 1905 being 6,092 (the largest number during the last ten years) to whose credit there stood on 31st December a sum of £101,095, while during the year over 4,000 acres of Crown lands were purchased by East Indians.

35. The following quotation from the annual report of the Protector of Immigrants is, I think, worthy of notice.

> "The state and condition of the indentured immigrants continue to improve, and the convictions for breaches of indenture have been less during the past year, but those for absconding and desertion, I regret to say, are still very numerous. This is due not to the immigrants being dissatisfied, or ill-treated upon the estates, but to the golden visions of the El Dorado that lies only a few hours journey across the narrow belt dividing Trinidad from the Spanish Main, that are shown to them by evil-disposed persons anxious to take them away for the sake of the "passage money," which generally means taking them across and robbing them of all they possess, and the bonus that is given them by the cacao proprietors on the other side for each labourer."

The physique of the immigrants received during the year was, on the whole, exceptionally good, so much so that it was found possible for the first time since 1901 to close the depôt in April, 1906, the few remaining patients being sent to the Colonial hospital.

EDUCATION.

36. The total number of elementary schools in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago was increased by six (from 240 to 246) during the year. Two schools were closed by order of the Board of Education, while two Government schools were opened, at Basse Terre and St. Mary's Village, and aid was granted to six assisted schools, viz., Erin R.C., Flanagin Town R.C., Grande Rivière E.C., Manantial Moravian, Des Vignes Road (Tobago) Moravian, and Cunaripo Canadian Mission.

The following table shows the number of assisted schools in Trinidad and Tobago, classified according to their denominations:—

Assisted Schools.	Trinidad.	Tobago.	Total.
Roman Catholic	72	3	75
Church of England	35	12	47
Presbyterian	51	—	51
Wesleyan	4	7	11
Moravian	2	9	11
	164	31	195

While there was, during the year, an increase in the number of scholars on the rolls, a small decrease in the average attendance occurred, owing to an outbreak of measles in certain districts.

The total number of scholars on the rolls was 40,956 as against 38,735 for the previous year.

37. The total expenditure on elementary education from public funds was £43,864 as against £42,060 in 1904-5, and £41,120 in 1903-4. Of this amount £10,351 was expended on Government schools, £28,297 on assisted schools, £1,004 on Government training schools, and £944 on assisted training schools. The average cost of education in the primary schools during the year, obtained by dividing the total expenditure by the average attendance, amounted to £1 19s. per head.

38. The following paragraph which occurs in the report of the Inspector of Schools, appears to call for the serious consideration both of the Government and the Board of Education:—

> "It would appear from the returns received that in certain assisted schools, the managers during the past year have not been under the necessity of contributing anything from private sources towards the upkeep of their

schools. Possibly these 'nil' returns arise from a misconception on the part of managers, of the term 'voluntary contributions,' for it is evident that when a denominational school is entirely supported by the taxpayer it is virtually a Government school in all but name, a fact which would be sufficient reason for a reduction of its annual Government grant for buildings and apparatus."

39. Of the 195 schools examined in practical agriculture, 60 obtained the award "very good" as against 54 during the previous year out of 190 examined. Valuable advice and assistance is rendered in this branch of education by the visits of the agricultural instructors to the school experimental plots.

CROWN LANDS.

40. The number of petitions received for the sale of Crown lands during the year 1905-6 was 1,416, as compared with 1,351 in the previous year. The total number of grants issued was 1,232, the acreage sold amounting to 12,780 as against 16,207 acres alienated in 1904-5, and 12,407 in 1903-4.

The total receipts from land sales amounted to £34,335, compared with £30,523 for the previous year, the price of Crown land having been raised during the year from £2 to £2 10*s.* per acre.

The following table shows the lands sold in each Ward Union during the year:—

Ward Unions.	Number of Grants.	Acreage.			Number of Lots.
		A.	R.	P.	
Arima	143	1,272	1	35	4
Blanchisseuse	10	107	3	11	—
Cedros	35	330	1	18	—
Chaguanas...	45	368	3	07	3
Couva	1	0	0	22	—
Diego Martin	7	27	3	13	2
Manzanilla...	218	2,243	0	31	1
Mayaro	34	354	3	03	—
Montserrat	79	570	1	10	6
Naparima	191	2,371	2	24	1
Oropuche	183	1,838	2	30	3
Savana Grande	191	2,304	3	35	6
St. Ann's	2	3	0	18	1
Tacarigua	25	160	0	12	7
Toco	55	686	0	04	—
Tobago	10	139	3	18	1
St. Clair	3	—			3
Total ...	1,232	12,780	0	11	38

Out of the total number of grants issued, 544 were in favour of East Indians, comprising 4,102 acres 3 roods 11 perches.

The work of the Trigonometrical survey and the demarcation of forest reserves was proceeded with during the year.

41. The receipts for minerals during the year amounted to £36,678, of which £36,486 was received from Asphalt (duty £27,835, royalty £8,651) and £192 from Manjak (duty).

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

42. The total number of offences reported to the police during the year 1905-6 was 16,591, as against 19,654 during the previous year and 15,874 in 1903-4. The number of persons apprehended by the constabulary or summoned before the magistrates was 20,928, as against 23,439 in 1904-5.

Of the total number of summary convictions 1,778 were for offences against the person, 129 were for prædial larceny, 1,021 were for offences against property other than prædial larceny, while 10,618 were for other offences of all kinds.

By the Supreme Court 115 persons were convicted for offences against the person, 34 for offences against property other than prædial larceny, and 54 for other offences.

2,690 persons were acquitted in the Magistrates' Courts, and 59 persons in the Superior Courts.

Eleven cases of murder were brought before the courts, in six of which judgment for the Crown was pronounced, in one judgment for the prisoner, while in four cases the prosecution failed or a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

PRISONS.

43. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 4,915, of whom 4,300 were males and 615 females. The number of juveniles committed was 28 males and 16 females. The total above given shews a decrease of 378 over the previous year, when 5,293 persons in all were committed to prison.

The daily average number of persons in prison during the year was 491·49 males and 46·04 females.

The number of deaths of persons while undergoing sentences of imprisonment during 1905-6 was 20, including eight prisoners executed for murder.

44. The total cost of prison administration, exclusive of reformatory and industrial schools, was £10,476, against which the total amount of the prisoners' earnings during the year was

£1,838, exclusive of the value of labour of convicts employed in the service of the prison.

The marked improvement noted in 1904-5 in the health of the prisoners at the convict depôt at Carrera has been fully maintained during 1905-6, the cells being now thoroughly ventilated.

HOSPITALS AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

45. The number of persons remaining in the hospitals at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando at the commencement of the year 1905-6 was 519, and the total number admitted during the year was 10,596. Of these, 9,494 were discharged and 1,190 died in hospital. The daily average of patients during the year was, at Port-of-Spain 344, and at San Fernando 96.

A return of diseases and deaths at the hospitals will be found in Appendix I.

46. The number of patients admitted to the lunatic asylum during 1905-6 was 165, of whom 106 were males and 59 females. Seventy-five patients were discharged, and 116 died. The daily average of inmates was 647·75, and the number remaining in the asylum on 31st March, 1906, was 631.

METEOROLOGICAL.

47. The mean rainfall for the year 1905, from observations taken at 49 stations, was 68·10, the maximum being recorded, as was the case last year, at North Post Signal Station, where 133·75 inches fell. The minimum fall recorded was, as in 1904, at the Moruga Police Station, where 29·05 inches was the total fall. The Botanic Gardens at Port-of-Spain and Scarborough, Tobago, received 71·68 and 69·73 inches respectively. The average annual fall at the Botanic Gardens, Port-of-Spain for the last 44 years was 65·60 inches. The heaviest rainfall during 1905 occurred in the month of August, viz., 11·69 inches, and the least rainfall in February, viz., ·59 of an inch.

The sunshine record for the year shews an average of 186 hours per month, or a little over 6 hours per day.

The mean temperature for the year at the Botanic Gardens was 77·08, the minimum being 69·3° and the maximum 86·4°.

The hottest months were April, October, and November, and the coolest January, February, and December.

The mean temperature for the last 18 years was 78·05°. The mean daily readings of the barometer during the year were 29·989.

SAVINGS BANKS.

48. The total number of depositors in the savings banks of the Colony amounted on 31st December, 1905, to 15,944, an increase of 227 over the previous year, while the total amount at the credit of depositors on the same date was £300,908, or £7,469 less than in 1904.

The deposits during 1905 totalled £222,128, being £17,444 less than in 1904, while the withdrawals during the twelve months aggregated £237,671, or £10,994 less than last year.

The average amount to the credit of each depositor on 31st December was £19 2*s.* 10*d.*

The number of East Indian depositors at the close of the year was 6,092, with a balance of £101,095 to their credit.

The total cost of administration of the bank during the year, including salaries, was £11,243, while its total revenue from interest and other sources was £11,101, thus showing an excess of expenditure over receipts of £142.

In 1906 frauds of large extent were detected in the Princes Town Savings Bank, and the perpetrator was tried and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This matter, however, does not properly come into the period under review, the statistics of the Savings Bank given in the Blue Book relating to the year 1905 and not to the financial year 1905-6.

POST OFFICE.

49. The total receipts from all sources under the head of Post Office during 1905-6 amounted to £10,622, showing an increase of £339 over last year. The total expenditure was £18,766, as against £27,191, or a decrease of £8,425. This decrease is due to the fact that the contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company terminated on the 30th June, the subsidy of £9,600 which had been paid for some years previously ceasing from 1st July.

The estimated number of letters and postcards dealt with in 1905-6 was 3,442,327, an increase of 1,140,926 over last year.

50. The following table shows the amount of money order and postal order transactions between the Colony and other parts of the world:—

—	Issued in Colony.			Paid in Colony.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom	25,201	10	8	1,282	1	2
Intercolonial	11,816	10	1	5,596	0	3
American	2,997	19	9	1,150	0	1
Canada	1,704	14	4	146	0	4
India	3,413	7	10	147	9	5
Postal Orders	8,246	14	10	890	7	11
Total	53,380	17	6	9,211	19	2

51. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps totalled £11,199, as against £10,729 last year. The amount of inland money order transactions shows a slight decrease from the previous year, being £23,661 as against £24,226 in 1904-5.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

52. The figures for the year under review are again satisfactory. The number of passengers carried over the railway lines in 1905-6 was 1,329,401, as compared with 1,242,450 during the previous year, an increase of 86,451, principally due to the establishment of a service of cheap local trains between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuno, calling at a number of new intermediate stations.

53. The total amount of goods and minerals conveyed by rail was 126,006 tons, as against 131,433, a decrease of 5,424 tons, which is more than accounted for by the haulage of road metal and gravel for public roads and estates, which fell nearly 10,000 tons.

PUBLIC WORKS.

54. There was expended on public works during the year 1905-6 a total sum of £221,351, as against an expenditure of £198,957 during the previous year. Of this amount £35,397 was ordinary expenditure, while the upkeep and maintenance of existing roads and bridges absorbed £78,681, of which amount £36,276 was alloted to Local Road Boards and expended by those bodies.

55. In addition to the above sums the total expenditure of the Colony on public works extraordinary, exclusive of roads and bridges, was £39,856, while the amount expended on new roads and bridges was £67,414, as compared with £29,593 for the former and £56,097 for the latter during 1904-5, an increase of £21,580 under these two heads alone.

56. The construction of the new Government Buildings proceeded steadily towards completion, and the various offices will be ready for occupation before the close of the present year. The whole block of buildings forms an ornament to the city, and is probably the finest structure in the West Indies. The offices are spacious and lofty, and the larger of the courts and the legislative council chamber, which occupy respectively the southern and northern façades, are very handsome halls.

57. The bar at the mouth of the Caroni River, which had grown to a width of three-quarters of a mile and reached within a foot of low water mark was dredged through, and a channel 60 feet wide has been formed. The result of this work has been a sensible reduction in the duration of the floods which frequently occur in the district adjacent to the river, the flood waters finding an exit to the sea much more rapidly than before.

GENERAL REMARKS.

58. On the 30th June, 1905, the contract with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, under which the colony had during the last few years paid an annual subsidy of £9,600 per annum, expired, and was not renewed. For several months Port-of-Spain continued to be the port of transhipment between the ocean steamers of the company and their inter-Colonial vessels, but in 1906, Barbados again became the headquarters for transhipment purposes.

59. The coastal contract, under which a bi-weekly service is maintained between Trinidad and Tobago, with regular communication between all the ports round the coast of each island, also expired on the 19th March, 1906, and a fresh contract was

entered into for a period of five years, under which a slightly improved itinerary and lower schedule of freight was obtained, the subsidy being fixed at £7,250, as against £7,000 per annum hitherto paid.

60. Negotiations for the construction of a floating dock and workshops for the repair of vessels, by an English company, under a guarantee by the Government of a minimum rate of interest at 3 per cent. for twenty-five years, were carried on during the year, and the contract has now been signed. The dock will in all probability be installed within the next twelve months.

61. A system of wireless telegraphy, which had been experimentally established between Trinidad and Tobago, was opened to the public early in 1906, and has worked satisfactorily, Tobago being now in daily communication with the capital of the Colony. Telegrams between other parts of the world and Tobago are now received and forwarded over the wireless system, under arrangement with the Telegraph Company. Any messages from passing vessels for Lloyd's are also received and forwarded.

62. The development of the fruit trade with the United Kingdom is proceeding steadily, if slowly, the guarantee formerly given to the original company having been transferred to the company formed last year under the auspices of the Royal Mail Company. Many planters, however, hold aloof for the present, waiting to see the results in the case of those already embarked on the enterprise, before risking capital themselves. There can be little doubt, however, that where land or water carriage is readily available, the growing of fruit will be found in Trinidad, as well as in Jamaica, to be a profitable investment, provided that the cultivation is carried out efficiently and economically.

63. A Committee was appointed during the year to consider and report on the subject of Crown Lands, and much valuable evidence and information was elicited from a number of witnesses. The majority of the committee recommended that the purchase price of Crown land should be raised from £2 to £4 per acre. This recommendation was not carried out, the price being, however, raised from £2 to £2 10*s.* per acre, and the Crown Lands Regulations amended accordingly.

64. Considerable attention continued to be paid to the oil-bearing lands of the Colony, a further report by the Government Geologist having disclosed the evidence of specially promising conditions in the south-western portion of the Island. The attention of experts, some of whom have examined the oil-bearing "country" in person, has been directed to the matter, and concessions have been already applied for, and in one case

granted, under conditions by which the question of the value of the Trinidad oil-field will be settled at an early date.

65. A new steamer, built by Messrs. Thorneycroft at a cost of £14,000, of shallow draught, and possessing a speed of 13 knots, was received during the year and placed on the southern route, plying along the coast between San Fernando and Icacos. The vessel is a thorough success, and already has as much traffic as she can cope with.

66. The sugar crop of 1905-6 was an extraordinarily good one, the highest yield recorded on several estates having been exceeded. Low prices, however, discounted the heavy return of produce, most of which was not shipped until after the close of the financial year, and will consequently appear only in next year's returns. The total value of sugar exported during the year was £452,866, as compared with £723,048 for 1904-5, when prices were abnormally high.

67. The cocoa crop was also a very fine one, the value exported amounting to £1,196,450, as compared with £1,053,880 for the previous year. The total amount of cocoa produced in the Colony was 48,416,256 lbs., as compared with 40,753,776 lbs. in 1904-5 and 36,154,048 lbs. in 1903-4. As in the case of sugar, however, the prices obtained were low.

W. M. GORDON,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

5th September, 1906.

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE.

—	1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	320,033	16	10½	306,146	6	9	300,080	6	1
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, etc., Dues.. ..	10,900	2	7½	10,116	7	4½	9,721	10	0
3. Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	226,677	5	11	220,611	17	2½	223,767	2	0½
4. Fees of Court and Office, Payment for specified Services and Reimbursements in Aid.	54,937	0	8	60,908	4	3	70,872	8	9½
5. Post Office	9,102	14	2	9,531	3	1½	9,161	1	1
6. Government Railway, Tramroads and Telegraphs.	85,113	10	0	93,751	16	2½	95,607	12	9
7. Rents of Government Property	2,836	12	1	3,517	13	2½	1,230	8	2½
8. Interest	14,236	13	8	18,657	12	4½	4,475	2	2
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	4,149	7	8	4,151	15	9½	2,191	12	11
Total, exclusive of Land Sales and Immigration Funds.	727,987	3	8	727,392	16	3½	717,107	4	0½
Land Sales, Royalties, etc.	35,450	11	11½	41,429	18	7	45,449	19	9
Immigration Taxes—Receipts	41,002	5	9½	42,791	2	8½	39,107	14	11
Special Receipts	—			—			46,287	11	8½
Total Revenue	804,440	1	5	811,613	17	7	847,952	10	5

APPENDIX B.

EXPENDITURE.

—	1903-4.			1904-5.			1905-6.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Charges on Account of Public Debt ..	56,349	7	7	58,964	18	1	60,457	4	9
2. Pensions	20,926	15	3	23,755	3	5	21,527	18	1
3. The Governor and Legislature.. ..	6,618	9	8½	6,629	2	0½	6,555	15	4
4. Colonial Secretary's Department ..	5,634	8	5½	4,546	4	1½	4,614	19	10
5. Auditor-General's Department ..	3,112	12	10½	3,212	4	0	3,361	13	8
6. Military Department	6,173	7	0½	5,569	8	2	5,445	9	11½
7. Immigration Department	24,473	12	5	15,317	12	2½	25,639	17	2½
8. Receiver-General's Department ..	10,598	12	3½	11,309	10	5½	10,316	13	4½
8A. Savings Bank Department	10,283	3	5½	10,990	1	2½	2,013	2	8½
9. Crown Lands and Survey Department	13,149	16	10½	22,325	10	9½	22,509	13	7½
10. Customs Department	8,276	4	0	8,873	1	2	8,674	18	10½
11. Police Department	49,660	16	10½	49,936	16	2	58,761	16	8
12. Registrar-General's Department ..	3,355	5	10½	3,603	12	5	4,166	14	2
13. Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy.	34,503	13	4½	31,204	6	6	24,503	9	1½
14. Port and Marine Department	9,236	16	5½	9,729	0	3½	8,751	11	5½
15. Printing and Stationery Department	6,912	13	9	6,825	5	8	6,549	13	11½
16. Government Analyst's Department ..	1,061	19	11½	1,228	8	8½	1,472	10	8
17. Legal Department	12,828	16	8	13,204	13	10	13,215	14	0½
18. Magistracy	11,975	1	2	12,645	14	4½	13,099	11	3
19. Wardens and Supervisors . ..	16,019	6	1	16,523	10	7½	17,440	15	4
20. Medical Department	81,233	4	4½	76,999	0	3½	81,162	4	10
21. Education Department	49,353	16	9	48,914	18	6	51,068	10	11
22. Prisons, Reformatory and Industrial Schools.	13,176	15	1	14,703	13	6½	15,448	3	1½
23. Transport	151	5	11½	235	11	1	186	5	5
24. Ecclesiastical..	10,522	12	6	10,672	0	8	10,275	17	4
25. Crown Agents—London	650	9	5	685	19	1	729	8	8
26. Botanic Gardens and Agricultural Department.	10,497	13	1½	11,225	10	2½	11,794	2	5
27. Fire Brigades..	3,031	0	9½	3,411	8	4½	250	13	10
28. Miscellaneous Services	53,848	14	9½	41,832	19	3	40,142	7	9½
29. Government Railway Department ..	56,169	6	7½	53,133	2	11	58,988	14	6
30. Public Works Department, Recurrent	32,697	6	0½	35,108	16	0	35,397	13	0
31. Roads and Bridges, Recurrent	71,310	16	3½	78,158	8	8	78,681	0	11½
Mines	—			—			1,212	17	11
	693,799	1	11	691,475	12	10	707,417	4	9½
7A. Immigration—Two-thirds charged to Special Funds.	48,947	5	1½	30,635	5	1½	51,279	14	11½
29A. Railway Works—Extraordinary ..	3,111	3	8½	2,457	3	6	4,013	0	10
32. Public Works—Extraordinary	23,201	15	5	29,593	2	1½	39,856	12	8½
33. Roads and Bridges—Extraordinary ..	49,800	14	2½	50,096	12	6	67,414	12	9½
Total Expenditure	818,860	0	4½	810,257	16	1	869,981	6	1

APPENDIX C.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS during the last FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1901-2	2,651,600	2,558,149	2,445,651	2,372,150
1902-3	2,672,087	2,640,001	2,472,181	2,437,843
1903-4	2,526,450	2,458,429	2,275,341	2,241,690
1904-5	2,629,051	2,518,589	2,479,274	2,414,775
1905-6	3,303,611	2,900,867	3,168,706	2,848,066

APPENDIX D.

QUANTITIES and VALUES of CHIEF ARTICLES of LOCAL PRODUCE EXPORTED during years 1901-2, 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6.

—	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.
Cocoa	lbs. 30,154,768	lbs. 37,585,184	lbs. 36,154,048	lbs. 40,753,776	lbs. 48,416,256
	£ 847,416	£ 907,531	£ 897,033	£ 887,670	£ 1,041,109
Sugar	Tons. 45,254	Tons. 47,259	Tons. 40,384	Tons. 47,578	Tons. 36,241
	£ 452,210	£ 410,000	£ 435,931	£ 722,113	£ 451,986
Coconuts ...	No. 10,242,707	No. 10,397,128	No. 9,985,207	No. 10,554,569	No. 11,037,932
	£ 18,556	£ 17,028	£ 20,041	£ 21,832	£ 29,228
Timber	£ 8,779	£ 3,321	£ 4,472	£ 3,920	£ 12,951

APPENDIX E.

LONDON PRICES of SUGAR and COCOA PER CWT.

Year.	Sugar (Vacuum Pan Crystals).	Cocoa.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s.
1897	11 0 to 13 6	65 to 73
1898	15 6 „ 16 6	71 „ 75
1899	14 6 „ 16 0	72 „ 80
1900	13 9 „ 16 3	68 „ 75
1901–2	15 9 „ 16 0	65 „ 70
1902–3	14 0 „ 16 0	58 „ 67
1903–4	14 0 „ 15 9	58 „ 69
1904–5	14 6 „ 26 0	55 „ 71
1905–6	15 9 „ 18 8	47 1 „ 51

APPENDIX F.

DIRECTION OF TRADE.

Countries.	1900.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Imports from:						
United Kingdom	881,394	920,509	983,216	944,804	938,788	957,594
British Colonies	169,344	213,689	286,607	284,227	283,183	836,415
United States ...	605,405	674,147	702,189	675,769	677,421	651,070
Venezuela ...	652,751	600,410	489,406	433,787	538,986	658,587
Other Foreign Countries.	190,864	242,845	210,669	187,863	190,673	199,945
Total ...	2,500,258	2,651,600	2,672,087	2,526,450	2,629,051	3,303,611

Countries.	1900.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Exports to:						
United Kingdom	983,055	706,173	626,194	603,981	817,316	828,411
British Colonies	78,970	80,519	103,848	66,795	295,020	579,569
United States ...	792,439	817,244	822,286	945,282	694,623	851,042
Venezuela ...	289,054	342,984	298,435	200,428	83,304	261,672
Other Foreign Countries.	441,031	498,731	621,488	458,855	589,011	648,012
Total ...	2,584,549	2,445,651	2,472,181	2,275,341	2,479,274	3,168,706

Total Trade, 1905-6	£6,472,317
Average, 1900—1905–6	5,284,793

APPENDIX G.

SHIPPING IN 1905-6.

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	13	7,457	42	91,622	55	99,079
U. S. America	24	10,908	31	60,261	55	71,169
B. N. America	10	2,183	3	3,593	13	5,776
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	547	19,831	307	483,948	854	503,779
Venezuela	1,146	17,104	166	139,337	1,312	156,441
Other Countries	38	23,247	77	125,246	115	148,493
Total, 1905–6 ...	1,778	80,730	626	904,007	2,404	984,737
Total for 1904–5 ...	2,482	94,181	652	914,597	3,134	1,008,778

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	7	6,745	4	5,123	11	11,868
U. S. America	24	13,143	37	57,636	61	70,779
B. N. America	5	1,961	9	12,384	14	14,345
B. W. I. and B. Guiana...	496	18,070	276	437,442	772	455,512
Venezuela	1,159	18,071	227	287,625	1,386	305,696
Other Countries	46	21,612	63	98,572	109	120,184
Total, 1905–6 ...	1,737	79,602	616	898,782	2,353	978,384
Total for 1904-5 ...	2,550	99,585	642	910,001	3,192	1,009,586

Percentage of British Shipping entered in Colony ... = 61·8 per cent.
" " cleared from Colony ... = 49·24 "
" " trading to and from Colony ... ... = 55· "

APPENDIX H.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED.

Countries.	1900.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	317,169	394,800	555,080	621,024	673,893	682,359
U. S. America ...	52,143	51,439	38,678	31,493	22,778	11,296
Other Countries	222,785	103,908	203,397	285,112	312,107	291,082
Total ...	592,092	550,147	797,155	937,629	1,008,778	984,737

APPENDIX 1.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS at the HOSPITALS.

Diseases.	1905–1906.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.		
Chicken-pox	17	—
Measles	31	—
Influenza	66	—
Mumps	1	—
Enteric Fever	87	47
Diphtheria	3	1
Typho Malarial Fever	2	1
Malarial Fever—		
a. Benign Tertian	1,521	10
b. Remittent	135	21
c. Malarial Cachexia	105	9
d. Malignant	44	33
Yellow Fever	1	1
Beri-Beri	1	—
Erysipelas	15	1
Septicœmia[°]	1	4
Tetanus	26	21
Syphilis	299	31
Gonorrhœa	206	—
Gonorrhœal Arthritis	36	—
,, Conjunctivitis	3	—
,, Bubo	25	—
Warts	7	—
Pediculus Capitis	1	—
Pulex Penetrans	4	—
Ascaris Lumbricoides	46	4
Ankylostoma	356	57
Alcoholism	23	2
Delirium Tremens	3	—
Filiarisis	1	1
Premature Birth	30	18
Imperforate Anus	1	—
Debility	302	53
Old Age	168	65
Malformation	2	—
Malnutrition	59	36
Hæmorrhage of Umbilicus	1	—
Ulceration, &c.	2	1
Apnœa Neonatorum	1	1
Rheumatism	203	1
Gout	1	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis	4	—
Non-malignant, new growth	—	—
Cyst	15	—
Tumour	23	1

[°] One case admitted, but three other cases developed Septicœmia after admission; this accounts for the four deaths.

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Return of Diseases and Deaths—continued.

Diseases.	1905–1906.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
General Diseases—*cont.*		
Elephantiasis	35	—
Cancer	85	31
Sarcoma	23	6
Epithelioma	12	3
Tabes Mesenterica	1	—
General Tuberculosis	59	41
Scrofula	4	—
Tuberculous Ulceration	22	2
Leprosy	31	5
Yaws	1,249	—
Anæmia	689	69
Diabetes Mellitus	19	1
Scurvy	1	—
Purpura	2	—
LOCAL DISEASES.		
Diseases of the Nervous System	446	74
„ „ Eye	352	—
„ „ Ear	21	1
„ „ Nose	28	—
„ „ Circulatory System	260	74
„ „ Respiratory „	1,297	365
„ „ Digestive „	1,611	301
„ „ Lymphatic „	61	2
„ „ Urinary „	535	156
„ „ Generative „	768	11
Affections connected with Pregnancy, &c.	179	14
„ „ Parturition	551	9
„ consequent on Parturition	32	14
Diseases of the Female Breast	32	1
Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	198	1
Abscess	304	4
Diseases of the Skin	1,020	11
Poisons—		
„ Scorpions	79	4
„ Snake-bite		
„ Fish		
„ Dog-bite		
„ Hog-bite		
General Injuries	99	24
Local Injuries	877	26
Trivial Ailments	786	—

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
478	Leeward Islands	1904–1905
479	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
480	Basutoland	"
481	Ceylon	1904
482	St. Lucia	"
483	Ashanti	1905
484	Bermuda	"
485	Hong Kong	"
486	St. Helena	"
487	Weihaiwei	"
488	Gold Coast	"
489	Seychelles	"
490	Falkland Islands	"
491	Gambia	"
492	Jamaica	1904–1905
493	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1905
494	Ceylon	"
495	Turks and Caicos	"
496	Bahamas	1905–1906
497	Barbados	"
498	Malta	"
499	British Central Africa Protectorate	"
500	Colonial Survey Committee	"
501	Grenada	1905
502	Straits Settlements	"
503	Gibraltar	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies	Medical Reports.
28	Gold Coast and Sierra Leone	Rubber.
29	Ceylon	Geological Survey.
30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.
31	Northern Nigeria	Cotton, &c.
32	Do. do.	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria	Do.
34	Montserrat	Agricultural Industry.
35	Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis	Sugar.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.

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1906.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 545.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1906-7.

(For Report for 1905–6, *see* No. 504.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1907.

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No. 545.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1905-6, *see* No. 504.)

The ACTING GOVERNOR to the SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
21st September, 1907.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith, the usual copies of the Trinidad and Tobago Blue Book for the year 1906-7, together with a Report thereon by Mr. W. M. Gordon, Acting Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

G. T. CARTER,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Elgin, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1906-7.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1906-7 was £763,272, as compared with £847,953 in 1905-6, thus showing an apparent decrease of £82,681.

2. It should be remembered, however, that the receipts during the previous year included a sum of £40,874 which was transferred to the credit of the Colony from the Public Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, so that the actual receipts from ordinary revenue sources in that year amounted to £807,079. The actual decrease therefore in the ordinary receipts of 1906-7 as compared with those of 1905-6 was £43,807

3. The items of revenue which exhibited the largest decreases were "Land Sales," £15,601, "Customs," £11,543, "Licences, &c.," £2,449, "Fees of Court, &c.," £4,168, ,'Government Railways," £2,793, and "Immigration Tax," £1,887.

4. An increase of nearly £2,000 is shown under the head of "Miscellaneous Receipts," while small increases appear under the heads of "Post Office," "Port, Harbour, and Wharf Dues," and "Rents."

5. The very serious decrease of £43,807 from the revenue of the previous year was principally due to the failure of the cocoa crop, the export of which fell from 48,416,256 lbs. in 1905-6 to 27,570,928 lbs. in 1906-7. Better prices towards the end of the financial year assisted to counterbalance in some small degree the extraordinary shortage in the output of cocoa, but the lessening of the amount of money in circulation is reflected in the diminished receipts under several heads of revenue already referred to.

EXPENDITURE.

6. The expenditure of the Colony for the year 1906-7 amounted to £810,474, as against £869,981 for the previous year. The latter figure, however, as explained in last year's Report, includes a sum of £30,967 under the head of Immigration, due to the alteration under which the accounts of the department, which formerly closed on the 30th September, were brought into harmony with the financial year, thus bringing to account the expenditure on six immigrant ships which arrived during 1905-6 as against two only in 1904-5. Excluding this amount, the expenditure of the Colony for last year was £839,014, so that the figures for the year 1906-7 show an actual decrease of expenditure amounting to £28,540.

7. The principal decreases in expenditure occurred under the heads of Public Works, "Roads and Bridges Extraordinary" showing a decrease of £44,469 and "Public Works Extraordinary" one of £17,816.

The other heads of expenditure showing decreases were "Miscellaneous" £6,913, "Immigration" £3,349, "Crown Lands" £2,701, "Port and Marine" £2,038, and "Hospitals, Asylums, and Dispensaries" £1,694.

8. The chief increases in expenditure are found under the heads of "Charges on account of Public Debt" £8,137, "Roads and Bridges Recurrent" £6,850, "Government Railways" £4,085, "Pensions" £2,320, "Printing and Stationery" £1,616, "Education" £1,423, and "Railway Works Extraordinary" £1,619.

9. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for each of the past six years :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1901-2	*712,394	731,160
1902-3	788,404	737,045
1903-4	804,440	818,860
1904-5	811,614	810,258
1905-6	†847,953	869,981
1906-7	763,272	810,474

* Exclusive of £113 0*s.* 3*d.* expended in 1899 and 1900 in anticipation of Loan to be raised and repaid to General Revenue in 1901-2.

† Inclusive of £40,874 to credit of Public Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund taken over by the Government under the provisions of Ordinance 17 of 1905.

10. Detailed statements of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony showing the receipts and expenditure under each head will be found in Tables A and B appended to this report.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

11. The balance sheet of the Colony, on the 31st March, 1907, shows a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £23,406, as against a surplus of £68,608 on 31st March, 1906, and of £90,636 on 31st March, 1905.

PUBLIC DEBT.

12. The funded debt of the Colony at the close of the financial year under review was £1,079,233, towards the redemption of which the accumulated sinking funds of the various loans amounted to £119,575. Certain debentures were as usual drawn by lot, and paid off during the year.

TRADE.

13. The dullness in trade referred to in the report on last year's Blue Book continued throughout the year 1906–7. In submitting his report on the Trade Statistics of the Colony the Collector of Customs remarks as follows :—

> "The somewhat unfavourable aspect of these (returns) will have been anticipated, it being generally known that the year was the worst for trade which we have had for at least a decade."
>
> * * * * *
>
> "The Venezuelan trade, in so far as it was represented by purchases from, and sales to, the Colony, fell even below the low average of recent years."

14. The total value of Imports and Exports during the year, including Bullion and Specie and goods in transhipment, was £5,993,042 as against £6,472,317 during the previous year.

IMPORTS.

15. The total value of imports into the Colony during the year 1906–7 was £3,120,717 as compared with £3,303,611 during the preceding year. Of the above aggregate, the value of dutiable goods imported was £1,481,093, while free goods landed amounted to £802,094, the balance being made up by imports of Bullion and Specie and of goods for transhipment.

16. The principal articles of import which showed increases in value over the figures of last year were Cocoa £34,000 (the *quantity* being less than last year but the *value* more, due to increased prices), Machinery £28,400, Rubber £13,800, Tonca Beans £12,700, Coal and Patent Fuel £10,800, Butter subsitutes £9,000, Timber £9,200, Manure £8,600, Dholl £7,100, and Flour £5,500.

17. The imports of articles hereinafter mentioned showed decreases in value to the following extent :—Hardware £9,600, Rice £7,800, Fish £7,700, and Malt Liquor £5,300.

EXPORTS.

18. The total value of the Exports for the year amounted to £2,872,325 as against £3,168,706 in 1905–6 and £2,479,274 in 1904–5. The exports of the produce of the Colony, however, fell to a still lower proportionate figure, the value shipped being £166,000 below that of the previous year and £301,000 below that of two years ago (1904–5).

19. The principal articles of export which exhibited increases were Timber £44,100, Tonca Beans £24,700, Coconuts (including the products) £22,000, Asphalt £17,900, Venezuelan Cocoa £14,700, and Rum £11,900.

20. Decreases were shown in a large number of minor exports, while heavy deficits occurred in the values of Trinidad Cocoa (£239,000) and Sugar (£21,000), due in the former case to a short crop and in the latter to low prices.

21. In Appendix C will be found a statement showing the total values of the imports and exports of the Colony for the past five years.

22. The total quantities and values of the principal articles of local produce during the last five years are shown in Appendix D.

23. An examination of the figures shows that in the year 1906-7 35·1 per cent. of our imports came from the United Kingdom, 25·8 from the United States, 17·7 from Venezuela, 6·8 from other foreign countries, 5·5 from Canada, and 9·4 from other British Colonies.

24. Of Exports the United States took 34·8 per cent., the United Kingdom 25·0, Canada 10·2, other British Colonies 2·8, Venezuela 2·7, and other foreign countries 24·5.

25. Table F in the Appendix shows in detail the direction of the trade of the Colony, and the total values of the imports and exports from and to the Mother Country and the Colonies, and to other countries.

SHIPPING.

26. Five hundred and seventy-three steam vessels, with a total tonnage of 841,850, entered at the various ports of the Colony during the year. The number of sailing vessels which arrived was 1,553 with a total tonnage of 59,707.

27. The diminution in the number of sailing vessels noted last year continued during the year under review, there being 225 fewer arrivals during 1906-7 than during the previous year. Towards the end of the year, however, the decree of President Castro prohibiting trade between Venezuela and Trinidad in vessels under 40 tons was modified so as to allow of such trade being carried on by vessels of 20 tons.

28. The total tonnage of vessels entered at each port of the Colony was as follows :—

Port.	Steam.	Sailing.
	Tons.	Tons.
Port-of-Spain	817,972	55,134
San Fernando...	1,966	2,024
La Brea and Cedros	15,529	1,499
Scarborough, Tobago	6,393	1,050
Total	841,850	59,707

29. Of the vessels shown above, the tonnage of British steam ships amounted to 561,792, and of those under foreign flags 280,068. Of the sailing vessels entered, British owners claimed a tonnage of 23,941 and foreign owners 35,766.

LEGISLATION.

30. Forty-three Ordinances were passed during the year 1906–7, Nos. 5 to 30 of 1906, and Nos. 1 to 17 of 1907. The most important of these measures were a Brankruptcy Ordinance, based in the main on the Imperial Act, the Public Officers Guarantee Fund Ordinance, under which all Public Officers giving security were required to become contributors to the Fund within one year from the commencement of the Ordinance, the Asphalt Industry Regulation Ordinance, and the Industrial Training Ordinance, providing for the training of apprentices in various trades and handicrafts, and for the registration of, and granting of certificates of efficiency to competent artisans by a Board appointed under the Ordinance. Other Ordinances passed included an Ordinance to regulate work in Mines, Borings, and Quarries, an Explosives Ordinance, and an Ordinance repealing the Port-of-Spain (Additional) House Rate Ordinance, under which a special rate of 2 per cent. had been imposed on property holders within the town, to cover the cost of re-erection of the public buildings destroyed by fire in 1903.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

31. The Honourable Hugh Clifford, C.M.G., was appointed Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, and left on the 18th February, 1907, to take up his new appointment.

On the 1st December, 1906, Mr. H. R. Marwood succeeded Mr. W. E. Smith, appointed to the Gold Coast, as General Manager of Railways, Mr. Fahey becoming office assistant to the General Manager on the same date.

On the 1st September, 1906, Mr. W. C. Nock, succeeded Mr. Henry Warner as Warden of Savana Grande, Mr. C. J. N. Libert taking Mr. Nock's place as Warden of Montserrat on the same date.

Mr. P. L. Fraser and Mr. H. K. Collens were appointed Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Prisons respectively on the 1st January, 1907.

Mr. Q. H. Spicer was appointed Clerk of the Peace and Deputy Registrar, San Fernando, on 17th February, 1907, but did not assume duty until after the close of the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

32. The total number of births recorded throughout the Colony during the year was 10,877, being a decrease of 724 over those of last year. Of these 3,471 were of East Indian parentage. The deaths numbered 7,937 as against 8,293 for the previous year, a decrease of 356. The birth-rate per thousand of the population during the year under review was 33·7, while the death-rate was 24·6.

33. The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1907, was 327,403, the figures being arrived at as follows :—

Population (estimated) 31st March, 1906 ...	320,024
Natural increase (excess births over deaths)...	2,940
Excess of arrivals over departures according to Harbour Master's returns	4,439
Total	327,403

34. The principal causes of mortality during the year were as follows :—

Diarrhœa and dysentery	1,335	against	1,208	in 1905-6.
Fever	885	„	907	„
Phthisis	512	„	578	„
Bronchitis	291	„	300	„
Pneumonia	269	„	262	„
Enteritis	379	„	369	„

35. It is somewhat curious to observe that a decrease occurred both in births and deaths, the birth-rate per thousand dropping from 36·3 during the previous year to 33·7 during 1906-7, while the death-rate similarly decreased from 25·9 to 24·6.

Owing to the departure of a large number of labourers for work on the Panama Canal, where good wages were obtainable, and to other causes, the excess of arrivals over departures, which last year appeared from the Harbour Master's returns to be nearly 13,000, dropped during the year under review to 4,439.

IMMIGRATION.

36. During the year 1906-7 four ships arrived in the Colony from India bringing a total of 2,502 souls, equal to 2,417 statute adults.

37. The return ship *Ganges* left for Calcutta on the 15th November, taking back to India 484 men, 171 women, 54 boys, 48 girls and 26 infants, or 783 souls, equal to 719 statute adults. The vessel arrived at Calcutta on the 29th December, after a voyage of 44 days, during which 14 deaths occurred, chiefly old and decrepit persons, and three births.

38. The amount deposited in the Government Savings Bank by East Indian immigrants during the year was £67,508, while the balance to the credit of immigrants on the 31st December, 1906 was £98,403, belonging to 5,888 depositors, giving an average amount of £16 14*s*. 2*d*. to the credit of each depositor.

The amount remitted to India by East Indians was £2,873, During the year 1906-7 3,306 acres of Crown land were sold to East Indians.

39. The report of the Surgeon-General classifies the principal diseases of East Indian labourers during the year, the number of cases treated being as follows:—Malarial fever 9,055, skin diseases 5,357, digestive system 1,929, parasites 1,624, anæmia 1,301, and dysentery 1,236.

EDUCATION.

40. The total number of elementary schools in the Colony on the 31st March, 1907, was 249, of which 52 were Government schools and 199 assisted schools. During the year a Government school was opened at Buenos Ayres Village, Erin, while aid was granted to two assisted schools, Peñal (Canadian Mission) and L'Ambeau (Anglican) Tobago.

41. The number of assisted schools, classified according to their denominations, is shown in the following table:—

Assisted Schools.	Trinidad.	Tobago.	Total.
Roman Catholic	72	3	75
Church of England	35	13	48
Presbyterian	52	—	52
Wesleyan	4	7	11
Moravian	2	9	11
Total	165	32	197

42. It is satisfactory to find that both the number of scholars on the rolls as well as the average attendance show increases for the year, the total number of enrolled scholars being 41,529 and the average attendance 23,780, as compared with 40,956 and 22,458 respectively during the previous year.

43. The total expenditure on elementary education (including administration and inspection) from public funds was £45,300, as against £43,864, an increase of £1,436 over the figures of last year. Of the above expenditure £10,507 was incurred on Government schools, £29,438 on assisted schools, £1,072 on Government training schools and £867 on assisted training schools.

44. Secondary education in the Colony is provided for at the Queen's Royal College (186 pupil), St. Mary's College (230 pupils), and Naparima College (48 pupils).

CROWN LANDS.

45. Seven hundred and ninety two petitions for the sale of Crown Lands were received in 1906-7, as compared with 1,416 in 1905-6. The number of Crown grants issued was 991, as against 1,232 during the previous year, the area sold being 8,004 acres, against 12,780 acres.

46. The aggregate receipts from the sale of Crown lands dropped from £34,335 in 1905-6 to £14,347 during the past year. This is probably due to the fact that owing to the failure of the cocoa crop and to depression in trade money was scarce during the year and there was little available for the purchase of land.

47. The following table shows the lands sold in each Ward Union:—

Ward Unions.	Number of Grants.	Acreage.			Number of Lots.
		A.	R.	P.	
Arima	80	611	0	0	4
Blanchisseuse	8	83	2	21	—
Cedros	47	477	0	6	1
Chaguanas...	33	247	0	1	3
Couva	1	0	3	7	—
Diego Martin	17	86	0	0	3
Manzanilla...	147	1,382	0	25	3
Mayaro	33	329	0	2	1
Montserrat	66	489	3	39	8
Naparima	153	1,357	0	34	—
Oropuche	152	1,364	2	3	11
Savana Grande	187	1,262	2	17	21
St. Ann's	4	11	0	37	—
Tacarigua	27	108	2	15	7
Toco	27	157	2	14	—
Tobago	8	35	3	30	—
Port-of-Spain	1	—			1
Total ...	991	8,004	1	11	63

Out of the total number of grants issued 493 were in favour of East Indians, comprising 3,306 acres.

48. Steady progress continues to be made in the work of the Trigonometrical Survey of the Colony. The demarcation of the Forest Reserves was also proceeded with during the year.

49. The revenue received from minerals during the twelve months amounted to £41,617, of which asphalt was responsible for £41,230 (duty £31,241, royalty £9,989), Manjak contributing £387 (duty).

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

50. The number of offences reported to the police during the year 1906-7 was 19,297, as compared with 16,591 during the year 1905-6 and 19,654 in 1904-5. The total number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrate was 25,047 as against 20,928 for the previous year.

The number of summary convictions included 2,081 for offences against the person, 60 for malicious injuries to property, 1,157 for offences against property other than malicious injuries, 164 for prædial larceny, 3,632 for offences against Masters and Servants Acts, and 9,404 for other offences.

51. In the superior courts 95 persons were convicted for offences against the person, 54 for offences against property other than prædial larceny, and 37 for other offences.

As a result of proceedings in the inferior courts, 3,072 persons were acquitted, while in the Supreme Court verdicts of acquittal were pronounced in 38 cases.

52. Fourteen cases of murder were tried during the year, in seven of which sentence of death was passed; in six cases judgment was given for the prisoner, while in one instance the prisoner was found to be insane.

PRISONS.

53. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year 1906-7 was 5,505, of whom 4,851 were males and 654 females. These figures show a total increase of 590 over those of the previous year.

The daily average of prisoners during the year was 529·99 males and 49·05 females.

The total number of deaths among prisoners during the year was 12 male and one female. These figures include three prisoners judicially executed.

54. The cost of prison administration for the year, inclusive of sundry supplies to district prisons, was £10,459, against which the estimated earnings of prisoners totalled £5,949.

HOSPITALS AND LUNATIC ASYLUM.

55. The number of patients remaining in the hospitals of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando on the 31st March, 1906, was 431. The total number of admissions during the year was 8,986, and the daily average in hospital during the year was 313 at Port-of-Spain and 110 at San Fernando. Of these 2,937 were discharged cured, 4,639 were relieved, 305 showed no improvement, and 891 died.

In Appendix I. will be found a tabulated return of the diseases treated, and the deaths which occurred in the hospitals of the Colony.

56. The number of patients admitted to the lunatic asylum during the year was 154, of whom 50 were discharged cured, 20 were relieved, 38 were not improved, and 66 died. The total number of inmates of the asylum at the close of the year was 611.

METEOROLOGICAL.

57. The mean rainfall for the year 1906, from observations taken at 64 stations, was 73·71 inches, the maximum, 124·84, being recorded at Santa Estella in the Manzanilla district, and the minimum, 31·23, at the police station, Moruga. At the Botanic Gardens, Port-of-Spain, the rainfall for the year was 66·98. July was the wettest month, during which 11·42 inches fell, and the driest months were January, February, March, and April, with falls amounting to ·43, ·50, ·73, and ·46 respectively.

An average of 183 hours 25 minutes' sunshine per month was recorded, a little over six hours per day, and there were ten sunless days during the year.

At the Botanic Gardens the mean annual temperature was 78·3, the mean maximum readings being 91·9 in April, and the mean minimum 66·5 in February.

The hottest months were April, March, May, and September, and the coolest January and February.

SAVINGS BANKS.

58. There were on the 31st December, 1906, 15,212 depositors in the savings banks of the Colony, as against 15,944 on the 31st December, 1905, showing a decrease of 732 depositors. The total amount deposited at the same date was £286,320, as compared with £300,908 in 1905, a decrease of £14,588.

The total amount deposited during the year 1906 was £205,099 as against £222,128 during the previous year, a decrease of £17,028. The total amount withdrawn was £227,419 as compared with £237,661, a decrease of £10,252.

The average amount to the credit of each depositor on 31st December, 1906, was £18 16*s.* 5*d.*

The number of East Indian depositors at the close of the year was 5,888, to whose credit stood a balance of £98,403, as against 6,092 depositors of the same class in 1905 with a credit of £101,095.

The above figures reflect closely the financial position of the Colony during the year. Receipts from the cocoa industry were short, owing to the failure of the crop, and depositors, instead of adding to their savings, were in many cases forced to draw upon them in order to maintain themselves.

59. The cost of administration of the bank in 1906 was £10,545, while the total revenue, from interest on investments and other sources, was £10,520, showing an excess of expenditure over revenue of £25, a small sum when the advantages of the bank to the public are taken into consideration.

POST OFFICE.

60. The total receipts from all sources under the head of post office amounted during 1906-7 to £11,049 as against £10,622 for the previous year, an increase of £427.

61. The total cost of administration of the post office, including money and postal order business and payments for conveyance of mails beyond the Colony for the year, was £19,852, as compared with £18,766 in 1905-6.

62. The total estimated number of letters and post cards received and despatched was 1,842,575; newspapers, book packets, &c., 646,992; parcels, 25,097; and telegrams, 6,808.

63. The money order transactions during the year are shown in the following table :—

——	Issued in Colony.			Paid in Colony.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
United Kingdom	62,465	13	10	1,102	19	9
Intercolonial	7,747	9	1	5,171	1	7
American	4,306	8	8	1,975	18	11
Canada	2,543	2	10	116	16	2
India	2,872	16	10	246	16	10
Postal Orders	11,423	19	8½	1,314	11	8
Total	91,359	10	11½	9,928	4	11

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

64. The total number of passengers carried over the Government railway lines during 1906-7 was 1,280,843 as against 1,329,401 for the previous year, a substantial decrease of 48,558.

65. The aggregate amount of goods and minerals carried by rail during the year was 124,238 tons as compared with 126,006 tons during the previous year, thus showing a decrease of 1,768, the freight of cocoa being greatly diminished owing to the short crop.

66. The total receipts of the railway amounted to £89,645 and the total ordinary expenditure to £60,391, to which must be added £22,903 interest on capital in addition to the Sinking Funds provided for the loans and £8,813 expended on permanent improvements from capital.

PUBLIC WORKS.

67. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year 1906-7 was £166,522, as compared with £221,351 during the previous year. The ordinary expenditure of the department amounted to £36,004, and the maintenance of roads and bridges cost £85,531, of which £30,291 was paid to the various Local Road Boards and expended in the maintenance of the roads under their charge.

68. Besides the amounts expended for administration and maintenance of roads and bridges, a sum of £22,041 was spent on extraordinary public works and a further £22,945 on new roads and bridges.

69. The following table gives the expenditure on public works during the last five years:—

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	£	£	£	£	£
Public Works Department Recurrent.	36,261	32,697	35,109	35,397	36,005
Roads and Bridges Recurrent.	67,262	71,311	78,158	78,681	85,531
Public Works Extraordinary	13,279	23,202	29,593	39,857	22,041
Roads and Bridges Extraordinary.	51,558	49,801	56,097	67,414	22,945
Total	168,360	177,011	198,957	221,351	166,522

GENERAL REMARKS.

70. The year 1906-7 will be remembered as one of unusual depression in trade. The cocoa crop dropped from just under forty-eight and a half million lbs. during the previous year to a

little over twenty-seven and a half million lbs., and although the output of sugar was normal prices were low. The prices of cocoa were also low during a considerable part of the year, but towards the end of that period better prices were obtained, which have speedily advanced since the close of the year under review to an unusually high figure. It is satisfactory to record that crop prospects, both of cocoa and sugar, for the year 1907-8 are generally considered to be good.

71. On the 30th January, 1907, a case of yellow fever occurred, followed at intervals by others, the outbreak lasting until the end of August, during which time 38 cases occurred, of which 20 proved fatal. The occurrence of cases of the disease, in some instances from ten to eighteen days after isolation of the last case, emphasized the necessity for extending the period of infection, which under the present Ordinance and Regulations is six days, and the General Quarantine Conference which sat at Barbados in June made proposals for this and other amendments of the Convention, the period of infection being extended to eighteen days.

72. In October the new Government offices were completed, and the various departments moved into them from the temporary offices which they had for over three years been occupying. The new offices are commodious and airy, and afford ample space and facilities for the storage of records. The principal Court of Justice at the southern end of the buildings and the Legislative Council Chamber, which occupies the northern extremity, are extremely handsome halls, the decoration of which reflects credit on local workmen, and the Colony may be congratulated on possessing exceptionally fine public offices.

73. The wireless telegraph system between Trinidad and Tobago, opened to the public in the beginning of the year 1906, continued to afford satisfaction. The total cost of the installation, which is duplicated, was £1,865, and the total estimated cost of the working during the year 1907-8 was £943, of which salaries of operators, messengers, and clerks absorb £681, and maintenance, repairs, oil, spares, &c., £262. The substance of the public news telegrams is transmitted daily to Tobago, and increasing use is being made of the system for private and official telegrams.

The total number of wireless telegrams transmitted to and fro between Trinidad and Tobago during this, its first year's working, was 407, besides daily news telegrams. Communications with ships of war lying in harbour at Barbados and Grenada were also held, and several telegrams exchanged with other vessels within a radius of 250 miles from Trinidad.

74. The establishment during the year of a Public Officers' Guarantee Fund, which came into existence on the 1st July, is an important step which had been for some years in contemplation. The number of contributors was 365 on the 31st March, 1907, on which date there remained 45 officers still secured by a Guarantee Society. These, however, were required under the Ordinance to

become members of the fund by the 30th June, 1907, so that there are now over 400 officers who are contributors to the fund. The amount to credit of personal accounts on the 31st March was £553 7*s.* 4*d.*, to income account £308 10*s.* 11*d.*, and to reserve fund £61 9*s.* 8*d.*

The Auditor-General, Receiver-General, and Postmaster-General were appointed directors of the fund.

75. Committees sat and reported during the year on the questions of Railway Extension and Tariff Reform. The former Committee, after considering the merits of six different schemes of extension, recommended the simultaneous construction of lines of railway from Tabaquite to Poole, a distance of 16 miles, and from San Fernando to Siparia, which are 13¾ miles apart. The vital question of ways and means for the construction of these extensions or of either of them has, however, yet to be considered. The report of the Tariff Committee has not yet been published. Both questions will be considered at the next Session of the Legislative Council.

76. On the 4th February, 1907, fresh Standing Orders were passed by the Legislative Council, providing for the holding of annual sessions for the transaction of public business. The procedure hitherto, under the old Standing Orders, was for the Council to meet on the first Monday of each month, or oftener, if specially summoned, thus spreading the work out over the whole year. Under the new system, the Council holds its sessions during the period between the 1st November and 31st March, during which meetings are held once a fortnight, or oftener, if specially summoned. A special meeting may also be held at *any* time during the year should the Governor deem it expedient. The advantages of the new procedure are that work is more sustained, and that consideration of all measures takes place at a time when members are nearly all present in the Colony. It frequently happened under the old system that important measures were discussed in the absence of permanent members of the Council whose places had to be temporarily filled by the appointment of persons to act in their places. A member was frequently compelled by considerations of health or business to be absent when some particular piece of legislation in which he took a deep interest was brought forward for discussion.

77. In February, 1907, the Ordinance, passed nearly three years previously, imposing an additional rate of two per cent. on the assessed value of properties in Port-of-Spain, in order to provide for the cost of the construction of the public offices destroyed during the riot which occurred in March, 1903, was repealed with the approval of the Secretary of State, the balance (£37,000) of the cost of re-building being included in the loan of £100,000 for public works already sanctioned but not yet issued.

W. M. GORDON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Trinidad,
19th September, 1907.

APPENDIX A.

REVENUE.

—	1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs	306,146	6	9	300,080	6	1	288,537	6	9
2. Port, Harbour, Wharf, &c., Dues	10,116	7	4½	9,721	10	0	9,979	12	2½
3. Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified.	220,611	17	2½	223,767	2	0½	221,317	18	1½
4. Fees of Court and Office, Payment for specified Services and Reimbursements in Aid.	60,908	4	3	70,872	8	9½	66,704	9	7
5. Post Office	9,531	3	1½	9,161	1	1	9,550	14	7
6. Government Railway, Tramroads and Telegraphs.	93,751	16	2½	95,607	12	9	92,814	18	9
7. Rents of Government Property	3,517	13	2½	1,230	8	2	1,390	2	3
8. Interest	18,657	12	4½	4,475	2	2½	3,747	13	6
9. Miscellaneous Receipts	4,151	15	9½	2,191	12	11	4,159	18	11
Total, exclusive of Land Sales and Immigration Funds.	727,392	16	3½	717,107	4	0½	698,202	14	8
Land Sales, Royalties, &c.	41,429	18	7	45,449	19	9	29,848	11	3½
Immigration Taxes—Receipts	42,791	2	8½	39,107	14	11	37,220	12	8½
Special Receipts	—			46,287	11	8½	—		
Total Revenue	811,613	17	7	847,952	10	5	765,271	18	8

APPENDIX B.

EXPENDITURE.

—	1904-5.			1905-6.			1906-7.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Charges on Account of Public Debt ..	58,964	18	1	60,457	4	9	68,593	19	7
2. Pensions	23,755	3	5	24,527	18	1	26,847	10	3
3. The Governor and Legislature	6,629	2	0½	6,555	15	4	6,942	1	0
4. Colonial Secretary's Department ..	4,546	4	1½	4,614	19	10	3,916	17	9½
5. Auditor-General's Department	3,212	4	0	3,361	13	8	3,484	8	5
6. Military Department	5,569	8	2	5,445	9	11½	4,605	12	1
7. Immigration Department	15,317	12	2½	25,639	17	2½	22,290	19	6
8. Receiver-General's Department.. ..	11,309	10	5½	10,316	13	4½	9,432	8	9
9. Savings Bank Department	10,990	1	2½	2,013	2	8½	2,112	16	7½
10. Crown Lands and Survey Department..	22,325	10	9½	22,509	13	7½	19,808	12	6
11. Customs Department	8,873	1	2	8,674	18	10½	8,782	15	8
12. Revenue and Preventive Service ..	—			—			511	19	6½
13. Constabulary Department	49,936	16	2	58,761	16	8	58,221	13	5
14. Registrar-General's Department ..	3,603	12	5	4,166	14	2	4,277	12	1
15. Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy.	31,204	6	6	24,503	9	1½	23,676	11	6
16. Port and Marine Department	9,729	0	3½	8,751	11	5½	6,712	15	8
17. Printing and Stationery Department..	6,825	5	8	6,549	13	11½	8,165	17	8½
18. Government Analyst's Department ..	1,228	8	8½	1,472	10	8	1,687	8	6
19. Legal Department	13,204	13	10	13,215	14	0½	13,329	15	7
20. Magistracy	12,645	14	4½	13,099	11	3	13,067	11	4½
21. Wardens and Supervisors	16,523	10	7½	17,440	15	4	18,566	17	7½
22-24. Medical Department	76,999	0	3½	81,162	4	10	79,632	11	2
25. Education Department	48,914	18	6	51,068	10	11	52,491	9	0
26. Prisons, Reformatory, and Industrial Schools.	14,703	13	6½	15,448	3	1½	15,533	14	9
27. Transport	235	11	1	186	5	5	228	13	9½
28. Ecclesiastical	10,672	0	8	10,275	17	4	10,880	4	8
29. Crown Agents—London	685	19	1	729	8	8	599	5	1
30. Botanic Gardens and Agricultural Department.	11,225	10	2½	11,794	2	5	11,478	14	9½
31. Mines	—			1,212	17	11	1,324	14	6
32. Fire Brigades	3,411	8	4½	250	13	10	228	16	8½
33. Miscellaneous Services	41,832	19	3	40,142	7	9½	33,229	9	9
34. Government Railway Department ..	53,133	2	11	58,988	14	6	63,074	5	2
35. Public Works Department, Recurrent..	35,108	16	0	35,397	13	0	36,004	15	7
36. Roads and Bridges, Recurrent	78,158	8	8	78,681	0	11½	85,531	3	2½
	691,475	12	10	707,417	4	9½	715,274	3	4
7A. Immigration—Two-thirds charged to Special Funds.	30,635	5	1½	51,279	14	11½	44,581	19	0½
Railway Works—Extraordinary ..	2,457	3	6	4,013	0	10	5,631	14	8
37. Public Works—Extraordinary	29,593	2	1½	39,856	12	8½	22,040	17	9½
38. Roads and Bridges—Extraordinary ..	50,096	12	6	67,414	12	9½	22,945	4	7½
Total Expenditure	810,257	16	1	869,981	6	1	810,473	19	5½

APPENDIX C.

IMPORTS and EXPORTS during the last FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.	Total Value.	Value, Exclusive of Bullion and Specie.
	£	£	£	£
1902-3	2,672,087	2,640,001	2,472,181	2,437,843
1903-4	2,526,450	2,458,429	2,275,341	2,241,690
1904-5	2,629,051	2,518,589	2,479,274	2,414,775
1905-6	3,303,611	2,900,837	3,168,706	2,848,066
1906-7	3,120,717	2,965,916	2,872,325	2,670,671

APPENDIX D.

QUANTITIES and VALUES of CHIEF ARTICLES of LOCAL PRODUCE EXPORTED during years 1902-3, 1903-4, 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7.

—	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
Cocoa	lbs. 37,585,184	lbs. 36,154,048	lbs. 40,753,776	lbs. 48,416,256	lbs. 27,570,928
	£ 907,531	£ 897,033	£ 887,670	£ 1,041,109	£ 802,073
Sugar	Tons. 47,259	Tons. 40,384	Tons. 47,578	Tons. 36,241	Tons. 45,004
	£ 410,000	£ 435,931	£ 722,113	£ 451,986	£ 430,182
Coconuts ...	No. 10,397,128	No. 9,985,207	No. 10,554,569	No. 11,037,932	No. 13,089,937
	£ 17,028	£ 20,041	£ 21,832	£ 29,228	£ 40,500
Timber	3,321	4,472	3,920	12,951	57,018

APPENDIX E.

LONDON PRICES of SUGAR and COCOA PER CWT.

Year.	Sugar (Vacuum Pan Crystals).	Cocoa.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s.
1897	11 0 to 13 6	65 0 to 73
1898	15 6 " 16 6	71 0 " 75
1899	14 6 " 16 0	72 0 " 80
1900	13 9 " 16 3	68 0 " 75
1901–2	15 9 " 16 0	65 0 " 70
1902–3	14 0 " 16 0	58 0 " 67
1903–4	14 0 " 15 9	58 0 " 69
1904–5	14 6 " 26 0	55 0 " 71
1905–6	15 9 " 18 8	47 1 " 51
1906–7	13 0 " 18 0	52 0 " 96

APPENDIX F.

Countries.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Imports from:						
United Kingdom	920,509	983,216	944,804	938,788	957,594	922,184
British Colonies	213,689	286,607	284,227	283,183	836,415	361,572
United States ...	674,147	702,189	675,769	677,421	651,070	677,283
Venezuela ...	600,410	489,406	433,787	538,986	658,587	914,793
Other Foreign Countries.	242,845	210,669	187,863	190,673	199,945	244,885
Total ...	2,651,600	2,672,087	2,526,450	2,629,051	3,303,611	3,120,717

Countries.	1901–2.	1902–3.	1903–4.	1904–5.	1905–6.	1906–7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Value of Exports to:						
United Kingdom	706,173	626,194	603,981	817,316	828,411	701,919
British Colonies	80,519	103,848	66,795	295,020	579,569	279,929
United States ...	817,244	822,286	945,282	694,623	851,042	974,846
Venezuela ..	342,984	298,435	200,428	83,304	261,672	315,446
Other Foreign Countries.	498,731	621,488	458,855	589,011	648,012	600,185
Total ...	2,445,651	2,472,181	2,275,341	2,479,274	3,168,706	2,872,325

Total trade, 1906-7	£5,993,042
Average, 1901-2—1906-7	5,436,166

APPENDIX G.

SHIPPING IN 1906-7.

Entered.

From	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	7	3,837	39	95,175	46	99,012
U. S. America	15	6,815	48	95,197	63	102,012
B. N. America	15	4,218	11	16,219	26	20,437
B.W. Indies and B. Guiana	452	14,893	210	371,852	662	386,745
Venezuela	1,036	13,839	188	144,544	1,224	158,383
Other Countries	32	16,165	77	118,873	109	134,978
Total, 1906-7 ...	1,557	59,707	573	841,860	2,130	901,567
Total, 1905-6 ...	1,778	80,730	626	904,007	2,404	984,737

Cleared.

To	Sailing.		Steam.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom ...	5	2,396	4	5,803	9	8,199
U. S. America	27	13,657	37	58,663	64	72,320
B. N. America	3	1,835	18	27,577	21	29,412
B.W. Indies and B. Guiana	447	11,624	188	323,629	635	335,253
Venezuela	1,035	15,022	260	318,297	1,295	333,319
Other Countries	35	10,095	82	120,337	117	130,432
Total, 1906-7 ...	1,552	54,629	589	854,306	2,141	908,935
Total, 1905-6 ...	1,737	79,602	616	898,782	2,353	978,384

Percentage of Tonnage of British Shipping entered in Colony = 56 per cent.
„ „ „ cleared from Colony = 41 „
„ „ „ trading to and from Colony ... ... = 48·55 „

APPENDIX H.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED.

Countries.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.	1904-5.	1905-6.	1906-7.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British	394,800	555,080	621,024	673,893	682,359	585,733
U. S. America ...	51,439	38,678	31,493	22,778	11,296	10,359
Other Countries	103,908	203,397	285,112	312,107	291,082	305,475
Total ...	550,147	797,155	937,629	1,008,778	984,737	901,567

APPENDIX I.

RETURN of DISEASES and DEATHS at the HOSPITALS.

Diseases.	1906–1907.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
GENERAL DISEASES.		
Chicken-pox	21	—
Measles	9	—
Influenza...	17	3
Mumps	1	—
Diphtheria	6	2
Enteric Fever	132	50
Yellow "	3	1
Malarial Fever—		
Benign Tertian	1,119	13
Malignant	79	52
Remittent	37	12
Malarial Cachexia	40	3
Hæmoglobinuric Fever	4	2
Phagedæna	1	1
Erysipelas	27	5
Pyæmia	3	2
Septicæmia	9	12
Sapræmia	4	—
Syphilis—		
Primary	34	—
Secondary	77	1
Tertiary	86	17
Congenital	15	8
Tetanus	22	16
Gonorrhœa—		
Acute	179	—
Chronic	4	—
Gonorrhœal Arthritis	16	—
" Conjunctivitis	3	—
" Ulcer	1	—
" Bubo	41	—
Warts	4	—
Pulex Penetrans	5	—
Ascaris Lumbricoides	36	2
Filariasis...	5	1
Oxyuris Vermicularis	1	—
Ankylostoma	413	59
Tinea	1	—
Alcoholism, Acute	22	—
Delirium Tremens	1	—
Premature Birth	21	21
Malformations	4	—
Imperforate Anus	3	—
Debility	263	63
Old Age	117	38
Malnutrition	35	26
Hæmorrhage of Umbilicus	2	1
Ulceration " "	5	—
Rheumatism	204	1
Rheumatoid Arthritis	2	—

APPENDIX I—*continued.*

Return of Diseases and Deaths—continued.

Diseases.	1906–1907.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.
General Diseases—*cont.*		
Gout	1	—
Multiple Cyst	4	—
Rickets	18	—
Elephantiasis	12	—
Tumours	19	—
Cancer	10	1
Alimentary System	17	10
Respiratory "	1	—
Reproductive "	42	10
Epithelioma	14	—
Sarcoma	13	4
General Tuberculosis	17	1
Tubercular Ulceration	43	21
Scrofula	1	—
Leprosy	30	5
Yaws	1,000	—
Anæmia	485	68
Diabetes Mellitus	11	1
LOCAL DISEASES.		
Diseases of the Nervous System	414	50
" " Eye	272	—
" " Ear	21	—
" " Circulatory System	260	65
" " Respiratory "	1,104	350
" " Digestive "	1,628	348
" " Lymphatic "	515	163
" " Generative "	785	20
Affections connected with Pregnancy	125	7
" " Parturition	547	18
" consequent on Parturition	39	10
Diseases of the Female Breast	35	—
" " Organs of Locomotion	143	9
" " Connective Tissue	290	1
" " Skin	635	24
Poisons—		
Metals and their Salts	2	2
Carbolic Acid	1	—
Organic Substances	6	—
Vegetable Poisons...	13	—
Scorpion Sting	9	—
Human Bite	2	—
Snake "	5	—
Tarantula Sting	2	—
Fish	7	1
Centipede Bite	2	—
Dog	1	—
General Injuries	81	14
Local "	768	5
No appreciable Disease...	600	—

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
516	Northern Nigeria	1905–1906
517	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
518	Leeward Islands	"
519	East Africa Protectorate	"
520	Seychelles	1906
521	Hong Kong	"
522	Falkland Islands	"
523	Ashanti	"
524	Jamaica	1905–1906
525	Uganda	"
526	St. Helena	1906
527	Ceylon	"
528	Bermuda	"
529	Gibraltar	"
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
531	Sierra Leone	"
532	Colonial Survey Committee	1906–1907
533	Weihaiwei	1906
534	Gold Coast	"
535	Malta	1906–1907
536	Gambia	1906
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	1906–1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
539	Leeward Islands	"
540	Straits Settlements	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate	1906–1907
543	Bahamas	"
544	Barbados	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1904–5.
38	St. Helena	Agriculture.
39	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
40	Northern Nigeria	Taxation of Natives.
41	East Africa Protectorate	Report on Kenia Forests.
42	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
43	Caicos Islands	Fibre.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 587.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1907-8.

(For Report for 1906–7, *see* No. 545.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1908.

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No. 587.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1906–7, *see* No. 545.)

THE ACTING-GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
1st October, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward the Blue Book of the Colony for the year 1907–8, and a report thereon by the Acting-Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

S. W. KNAGGS,
Acting-Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

1125 Wt 25928 11/08 D & S 5 34084

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR 1907-8.

I.—FINANCE.

REVENUE.

The revenue for the year 1907-8 amounted to £871,201, being £105,929 more than that for 1906-7, which had shown a decline of £82,681 as compared with the revenue for 1905-6.

This large increase of revenue is attributable to the difference in the cocoa crop reaped in the last two years, and to the improved prices obtained in 1907-8. The crop of 1906-7 was abnormally short, the exports for that year having reached only 27,570,928 lbs., as against 4[illegible]16,256 lbs. for 1905-6, and 49,730,576 lbs. for 1907-8.

The prices obtained for cocoa, which had risen somewhat during 1906-7, improved still further during 1907-8; and as a result of the good crop and the high prices, the total increase of revenue was distributed mainly under the following heads:—

"Customs," £27,074; "Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue," £24,226; "Government Railway," £13,387; "Land Sales, Royalties, &c," £20,949; and "Immigration Taxes," £18,600.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £781,038, as against £810,474 for the previous year, a decrease of £29,436.

A comparison of the expenditure under the various heads in the annual estimates shows that there were decreases, amounting in all to £54,303, of which the principal occurred under "Public Works Extraordinary," £16,784; "Roads and Bridges Extraordinary," £14,728; and the following heads of ordinary expenditure, viz., "Immigration Department," £16,680; and "Public Works Department," £2,024.

The heads of ordinary expenditure that chiefly shew increases for the year are "Charges on account of the Public Debt," £2,243; "Revenue and Preventive Service Department," which was created shortly before the commencement of the year under report, £4,328; Constabulary Department," £1,095; "Port and Marine Department," £1,297; "Education Department," £1,102; "Prisons, Reformatories, and Industrial Schools," £1,235; "Miscellaneous Services," £1,819; "Government Railway," £2,307; and "Roads and Bridges Recurrent," £2,354.

It will be observed that the chief reduction in expenditure was in connection with extraordinary works, which were curtailed in consequence of the comparative failure of the cocoa crop of 1906-7, and the concurrent diminished revenue for that year.

The surplus balance of the colony, which stood at £23,406 on the 31st March, 1907, was raised to £113,568 on the 31st March, 1908.

The revenue and expenditure of the last five years have been :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1903–4	£804,440	£818,860
1904–5	811,614	810,258
1905–6	*847,953	869,981
1906–7	763,272	810,474
1907–8	871,201	781,038

No changes were made in the system of taxation during the year under review.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The assets of the Colony on the 31st March, 1908, amounted to £525,679, and the liabilities (exclusive of the funded debt referred to below) to £412,111, the surplus of assets over liabilities being £113,568.

DEBT.

The funded debt on the 31st March was £1,075,053, of which total £52,460 consisted of debentures redeemable by annual drawings. £422,593 of 4 per cent. inscribed stock, and £600,000 of 3 per cent. inscribed stock. The total accumulations of sinking funds at the same date aggregated £135,907.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total value of imports and exports during the year, including bullion and specie and transhipments, was £7,282,327, as against £5,993,042 for the year 1906–7, and £6,472,317 for 1905–6.

---

* Including £40,874, the balance to the credit of the Public Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund transferred to revenue to the year on the Government taking over the fund.

There was, as these figures show, in consequence of the favourable cocoa crop, some improvement on the trade conditions that prevailed in 1906–7, notwithstanding the prevalence of cases of yellow fever during a part of the year, with the attendant drawbacks entailed by the consequent quarantine restrictions. It must be borne in mind, however, that the year 1906–7 was generally recognised and described as the worst for trade that we had had for at least a decade.

IMPORTS.

The total value of imports was £3,374,824 as compared with £3,120,717 for the previous year, thus showing an increase of £254,107; of which £249,850 was on account of dutiable goods, and £36,229 on account of free goods. The value of bullion and specie imported was £35,065 less than in 1906–7.

The list of articles imported which show an increase in value over the previous year is a fairly long one, but the following may be mentioned as the most important. Flour, £16,100; butter substitutes, £9,900; cocoa, £131,300; coal and patent fuel, £22,600; oats, £8,000; fish, £3,200; hardware, £16,400; malt liquors, £11,400; meats, £7,800; textiles, £92,200; tobacco, £3,700; wine, £7,066.

With regard to these items, the value of the flour and meats imported was greater than in 1906–7, although the quantities were less, owing to the higher prices in America; cocoa, which shows an increase of 2,762,825 lbs. over the previous year, came principally from Venezuela, attracted by the high prices that prevailed; the increase in respect of coal and patent fuel was evidently due to the efforts which were being made to establish a coaling station at Port-of-Spain; the increases in respect of malt liquors and textiles may be attributed to the prosperity resulting from large crops and high prices; and the increase in regard to tobacco is probably due to some extent to the new preventive service, and partly to the prosperity of the year.

The articles which chiefly showed decreases of value were dholl, £5,800; machinery, £18,600; and manure, £6,300. The causes assigned for the decreases are, in the case of dholl, an adjustment of stocks; and in that of machinery, the large importations that occurred in 1906–7; whilst as regards manure, the quantity imported was in excess of the previous year's imports by over 500 tons, although the value was less.

EXPORTS.

The total value of the exports for the year amounted to £3,907,503 as compared with £2,872,325 for the previous year, and £3,168,706 for the year 1905–6, thus showing an increase of £1,035,178 over the year 1906–7. The increase in respect of the produce of the Colony was £1,056,757, and in respect of other goods, exclusive of bullion and specie, £62,557; whilst bullion and specie show a decline of £87,229, due probably to the cessation of work in most of the Venezuelan mines.

The particular items responsible for the principal increases were, Trinidad cocoa, £984,300; Venezuelan cocoa, £157,800; sugar, £90,900; and asphalt, £25,500.

The principal decreases, besides that in respect of bullion and specie already referred to, were on account of timber, £49,100; and Balata gum, £73,100.

The quantity of Trinidad cocoa exported was 49,730,576 lbs., representing a value of £1,786,386; whilst the corresponding figures for 1906-7 were 27,570,928 lbs., of the value of £802,073. The exports of sugar amounted to 46,270 tons, valued at £521,054, as compared with 45,001 tons exported during 1906-7, of the value of £430,182.

The total values of the imports and exports during the last five years have been:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1903-4	£2,526,450	£2,275,341
1904-5	2,629,051	2,479,274
1905-6	3,303,611	3,168,706
1906-7	3,120,717	2,872,325
1907-8	3,374,824	3,907,503

In connection with the development of the Colony's trade with Canada may be noticed an increase in the sugar exported thereto in 1907-8 over the previous year's figures amounting to £46,665 in value; whilst the similar increase on account of cocoa was £10,560.

Some indication of the direction of the colony's trade is afforded by the following figures for the last three years:—

COUNTRIES.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1907-8.
VALUES OF IMPORTS FROM:	£	£	£
United Kingdom	957,594	922,184	1,050,768
British Colonies	836,415	361,572	314,463
United States	651,070	677,283	817,057
Venezuela	658,537	914,793	909,383
Other Foreign Countries ...	199,945	244,885	283,153
Total	3,303,611	3,120,717	3,374,824
VALUES OF EXPORTS TO:			
United Kingdom	828,411	701,919	821,321
British Colonies	579,569	279,929	313,936
United States	851,042	974,846	1,015,777
Venezuela	261,672	315,446	374,327
Other Foreign Countries ...	648,012	600,185	1,382,142
Total	3,168,706	2,872,325	3,907,503

Amongst the most noticeable features in connection with these figures is the increase in the value of exports to other foreign countries during the year under review from £600,185 to £1,382,142, which is mainly accounted for by the increase in the value of cocoa exported to France, from £269,539 in 1906–7 to £1,025,748 in 1907–8.

MINES.

Mining for manjak was carried on almost continuously during the year at Vistabella in Naparima. On an average 57 persons were employed below, and 12 above the mines. No deaths or accidents occurred.

The output amounted to about 2,114 statute tons.

Little or no statistical evidence of the petroleum industry is available at present, but from the progress made by the Canadian Syndicate at Guayaguayare, where several successful wells have been bored, there appears to be every indication of the probability of a great industry being formed in the Colony. During the past year development work has been suspended in the above-named locality.

A new area has been opened up by the Trinidad Petroleum Company, Limited, at Guapo in the Gulf of Paria, where drilling operations are in progress; work has been actively conducted and favourable results are anticipated.

Another area is being exploited in the neighbourhood of the Pitch Lake, and so far very satisfactory results have been obtained.

Some 3,000 feet of boring have been put down in the Colony during the year.

A geological survey of the oil-bearing area has now been made, and maps and reports are available.

Prospecting licences and leases for petroleum lands can be obtained from the Governor of Trinidad.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES AND BOTANICAL STATIONS.

The provision of more efficient means of dealing with questions in connection with the agricultural industries of the Colony, more especially as regards the prevention and cure of disease, had for some time engaged the attention of the Government previous to the commencement of the year under review; and a vote of £1,000 was provided in the Estimates for the year for the purpose of "Investigation and extirpation of disease in Cocoa," which enabled the assistance of Mr. O. W. Barrett of the United States Department of Agriculture to be obtained for a few months during the year, as a temporary measure; and concurrently a committee was appointed to consider the question of the sufficiency of the existing legislation in regard to plant protection in the Colony.

Later in the year, and towards its close, the Governor proposed in his address to the Legislative Council on the Estimates for the current year, to make permanent provision for the objects in view by amalgamating in a new Agricultural Department the existing Botanical Department, the Government Laboratory, the Government Stock Farms, and the two Government Experimental Estates known as the "St. Augustine Estate" and the "River Estate," under a Director of Agriculture, and securing the appointment, in addition to the existing staffs of the Departments named, of an agriculturist, a mycologist, and an entomologist. It is also proposed that the Director shall be assisted by an advisory Agricultural Board, to be appointed by the Governor from the Members of the existing Agricultural Society.

These proposals, which were subsequently referred to a committee to advise as to the formation of the proposed new department, are still under consideration.

LAND GRANTS, &c.

The total number of grants of Crown lands issued during the year was 1,157, as compared with 991 for the previous year. The total acreage alienated, exclusive of 73 village lots, was 9,494 acres, the corresponding figures for 1906-7 having been 8,004 acres and 63 village lots.

The number of petitions for the sale of Crown lands during the year was 1,456 as against 792 in 1906-7; and the total amount received on account of land sales was £36,088 as against £14,347 derived from the like source in 1906-7—the price for Crown lands being £2 10*s.* per acre.

SHIPPING.

The total number of steam vessels that entered at the various ports of the Colony during the year was 591, with a total tonnage of 850,354, as compared with 573 for 1906-7, with a tonnage of 841,860; and the number of sailing vessels that entered for 1907-8 was 1,795, with a tonnage of 59,462, as against 1,553 for 1906-7, with a tonnage of 59,707. The increase in the number of sailing vessels that entered, in conjunction with the decrease in their tonnage, is accounted for by the small boats arriving from Venezuela.

Of the total number of steamers that entered during the year, (viz. 591), 325 were British vessels having a total tonnage of 570,480; whilst the remaining 266 were distributed as follows:—

Number.	Nationality.	Tonnage.
50	French	75,277
59	Dutch	67,515
36	German	59,128
19	Norwegian	20,187
18	Danish	29,110
78	Venezuelan	16,784
6	Italian	11,873

The number of steamers that cleared for foreign ports during the year was 584, and the number of sailing vessels 1,828. Of the latter number, 1,450 were Venezuelan boats, and vessels of comparatively small tonnage.

The total shipping inwards and outwards for the last 5 years is shown by the following figures:—

Year.	Tonnage Inwards.		Tonnage Outwards.	
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.
1903–4	86,512	851,117	96,591	866,462
1904–5	94,181	914,597	99,585	910,001
1905–6	80,730	904,007	79,602	898,782
1906–7	59,707	841,860	54,629	854,306
1907–8	59,462	850,354	47,003	841,991

III.—LEGISLATION.

The number of ordinances passed during the year was forty-six, being ordinances 13 to 38, inclusive, of 1907, and ordinances 1 to 20, inclusive, of 1908.

The majority of these were amending ordinances, most of them being for the purpose of correcting errors that had escaped notice in the revision of the Statute Book, which was brought to completion in 1905.

The most important pieces of legislation were an ordinance to provide for the Regulation of mines, borings, and quarries, the first attempt at legislation in the Colony to provide for the inspection and regulation of mines, borings, and quarries with a view to their safe working and the prevention of accidents; an ordinance relating to gunpowder and other explosive substances, the objects of which were to re-enact the provisions of the existing law on the subject and to make further provision for the safe-keeping of gunpowder and other explosives combined with greater facilities to persons dealing in gunpowder and safety cartridges; and the Port-of-Spain Town Board Ordinance, which provided for the amalgamation of the three existing authorities responsible for the control of the affairs of the town, viz., the Port-of-Spain Town Commissioners who had been called into existence in 1899, and the Water Authority and Sewerage Board that had both been created in 1904.

IV.—EDUCATION.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The total number of elementary schools at the end of the year under review was 250, having increased by one during the year. The number of Government Schools remained the same, viz., 52; whilst the Assisted Schools numbered 198 as against 197 at the end of the previous year. The distribution of these amongst the different denominations was as folllows:—

Roman Catholic	76
Church of England	48
Presbyterian	52
Wesleyan	11
Moravian	11

Forty-three of the above were special Indian Schools, one being Roman Catholic, two Anglican, and 40 Canadian Mission (Presbyterian) Schools.

The number of children on the rolls for all the schools of the colony on March 31st, 1908, was 44,029, the available accommodation was sufficient for 41,310, and the average daily attendance for the year was 24,291, the number of scholars on the rolls being 2,500 more than on the 31st March, 1907, and the average daily attendance having exceeded that for the year 1906-7 by 511.

The average daily attendance for the year compared with the mean number of scholars on the rolls shews a percentage of 56·8 nearly, which may be regarded as fairly creditable in the absence of compulsory education, and in view of the fact that in many cases children have to travel some distance from their homes and that the tropical rainfall must necessarily interfere seriously with their attendance.

The public expenditure on account of elementary education amounted during 1907-8 to £46,440, as against £45,300 in 1906-7. Of this former sum, £10,735 was expended upon Government Elementary Schools, and £1,014 on Government Training Schools; £30,332 on assisted elementary schools and £940 on assisted training schools; the balance being devoted to administration and supervision and to miscellaneous expenses. This expenditure upon elementary education represents about six per cent. of the total expenditure of the colony for the year. The expenditure on the assisted schools beyond the Government grants, is shown by the returns furnished by the managers to have been, comparatively, very small.

With regard to the teaching of agriculture in the elementary schools, which was introduced some seven or eight years back, it is reported that of the 203 schools examined in practical agriculture during the year 1907-8, 67 obtained the highest award of "Very good," these figures being identical with those of the previous year. The reports on the school gardens continue to be favourable, and greater attention appears to be given therein to experimental and nursery work.

School horticultural shows were held, as in previous years, during the months of October and November, 1907, at four centres with creditable success.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

The attendance at the Queen's Royal College ranged from 185 in the second term of 1907 to 202 in the first term of 1908, the latter being larger than the attendance of any previous term. At the two schools affiliated to the Royal College the attendance was, for St. Mary's College 230, and for the Naparima College 50.

The boys of the two higher classes of the colleges, numbering 72 in all, were examined for the Cambridge Senior and Junior Local Examinations; and it is worthy of remark that only four first classes were awarded to Colonial centres in the Senior Examination out of 579 entries from 17 colonies, and that all were gained by Trinidad boys.

The lower classes of the colleges were examined by examiners appointed by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate, the total number of boys entered for this examination having been 304.

No provision is made by the Government for the secondary education of girls.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The year under review marks the first year's work of a Board of Industrial Training constituted under an Ordinance passed in the year 1906, for the purpose of carrying into effect a system of apprenticeship in the Colony and registration of qualified artisans.

As a result of its first year's work the Board has issued 1,985 certificates to artisans in various crafts, out of a total of 2,843 applications, and granted 70 licences empowering employers of labour to take apprentices, out of a total of 151 applications; and it proposes to devote its attention to the initiation of definite measures for the promotion of industrial training and the raising of the standard of craftsmanship generally. The Board's expenditure from public funds amounted to not quite £120.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

The two principal hospitals are in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, respectively. At the former the admissions during the year numbered 6,015, the discharges 5,322, and the deaths

715; the number of inmates on the 31st March, 1908, having been 298.

At the San Fernando Hospital the admissions during the year were 3,024, the discharges 2,659, and the deaths 382; whilst the inmates on the 31st March, 1908, numbered 88.

There are also seven district hospitals, one of them situated in Scarborough, the chief town of Tobago; and two hospitals for the special treatment of patients suffering from Yaws; one in Trinidad with 165 inmates on the 31st March, 1908; and the other in Tobago, with 109 inmates at the same date. The total number of patients in the district hospitals on the 31st March was 159.

ASYLUMS.

The lunatic asylum, situated in the St. Ann's Valley, about one mile from the limits of Port-of-Spain, had 638 inmates on the 31st March, 1908. The number admitted during the year was 161; the number discharged, 56; and 78 deaths occurred in the institution.

The leper asylum which is situated about two miles from Port-of-Spain, contained 267 inmates on the 31st March last. The number admitted during the year was 89; the number discharged, 41; and the number of deaths, 43.

POOR-HOUSES.

The house of refuge, which is maintained by the Government for incurables and the indigent sick, contained 377 inmates on the 31st March. The number admitted during the year was 286, the number discharged, 74; and the number of deaths, 191.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There are two reformatories and two industrial schools which are aided by Government Capitation Grants. One of each class of institution is under the management of the Church of England and the other under that of the Roman Catholic Church.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The chief savings banks are in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

	Port-of-Spain.	San Fernando.
	£	£
No. of depositors on 31st December, 1907.	6,540	2,324
Amount of deposits during 1907	143,188	36,349
Amount of withdrawals during 1907.	124,954	33,804

There are also 12 branch savings banks, one in Tobago (212 depositors), and 11 in the country districts of Trinidad, under the management of the Wardens.

Compared with the figures for 1906, the total deposits for 1907 show an increase of £28,350, and the total withdrawals a decrease of £29,238.

The number of East Indian depositors at the close of the year was 6,361, to whose credit there was a balance of £111,675, as against 5,888 depositors of the same class in 1906, with £98,403 to their credit.

There are five penny banks, with a credit balance of £47.

The cost of administration of the banks in 1907 was £11,276, while the total revenue from interest on investments and other sources was £11,499, showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of £223.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of offences reported to the constabulary during the year 1907–8 was 18,812, as compared with 19,297 in 1906–7, and 16,591 in 1905–6. The total number of persons apprehended by the constabulary, or summoned before the magistrates, was 24,710, as compared with 25,047 for the previous year.

The number of summary convictions was 217 less than in the previous year, and included 2,323 for offences against the person, 82 for malicious injuries to property, 1,298 for offences against property other than malicious injuries, 152 for prædial larceny, 3,231 for offences against Masters' and Servants' Acts (which includes Acts relating to indentured immigrants), and 9,195 for other offences.

In the superior courts there were 79 convictions for offences against the person, 50 for offences against property other than prædial larceny, and 31 for other offences.

The acquittals were 3,182 in the inferior courts, and 62 in the superior courts.

There were 19 cases of murder tried, sentences of death being passed in three. In eight cases the prisoners charged were convicted of manslaughter. In one case the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

PRISONS.

The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 5,620, of whom 4,915 were males and 705 females; an increase of 115 over the number in 1906–7.

The daily average number in prison during the year was 574·46 males, and 50·42 females.

There were seven deaths during the year (all males) excluding those judicially executed. One death was due to suicide by strangulation.

The cost of the prison administration for the year (district prisons included) was £11,671. The earnings of the prisoners is estimated at £7,303.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1908, was 334,543, arrived at as follows :—

Population (estimated) on 31st March, 1907 ...	329,508
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)...	2,505
Excess of arrivals over departures	2,530
	334,543

The population taken at the last census (1901) was 273,899.

The total number of births recorded during the year was 11,126, an increase of 249 over those of last year: the deaths numbered 8,621, as against 7,937 of the previous year, an increase of 684.

The birth-rate per thousand of the population was 33·04, and the death-rate 25·6.

The principal causes of mortality during the year were as follows :—

Diarrhœa	894,	against	1,335	in 1906-7.
Fevers	1,075,	„	885	„
Phthisis	629,	„	512	„
Enteritis	341,	„	379	„
Bronchitis	364,	„	291	„
Pneumonia	355,	„	269	„

As was the case in the previous year, the excess of arrivals over departures was small, owing principally to the fact that labourers continue to be attracted to the Panama Canal, where good wages are obtainable.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The health conditions throughout the colony were not very satisfactory during the greater part of the year, although epidemic disease (excepting mumps, whooping cough, and a mild form of influenza) does not appear to have existed to any serious extent.

Yellow fever, of which there had been five cases at the close of the last financial year (January to March 1907), continued to recur at intervals until the 20th August, 1907, when the 33rd case was recorded, and proved fatal on the 22nd August. After a short intermission, another case occurred in San Fernando on 1st November, followed by eight further cases at intervals up to the 1st March, 1908, the financial year closing with 47 cases in all from the first appearance of the disease, 14 months earlier.

Of the 47 cases recorded, 28 proved fatal—25 in Port-of-Spain and 3 in the country districts. This represented a gross percentage mortality rate of 59·57, and rates of 64·1 and 37·5, for town and country respectively.

The following statement details some interesting features of the incidence, etc., of the disease.

Total number of cases.	Sex.		Average age.		Race.			Number of deaths.		Number of recoveries.		Death-rate. Gross.	Death-rate. Percentage of attacks.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	White.	Coloured.	Black.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
47	32	15	25·9	23·46	40	5	2	18	10	14	5	59·57	56·2	66·3

Of the persons attacked 10 were natives of the West Indies, 1 was an East Indian indentured immigrant, and the remainder were persons who had resided in the West Indies for periods varying from 4 days to 13 years.

During the year under review there were two cases of bubonic plague. The cases occurred in the persons of two native children, aged 8 and 9 years, residing in the same house. They were admitted to hospital on the 3rd June, 1907, and both died within two days.

Measures directed against the spread of infection were put into effect, and no further development of human plague was recorded up to the close of the financial year.

CLIMATE.

The climate of the Colony is healthy, and European residents who take ordinary precautions enjoy as good health as they did in a colder climate. The observations taken at the various stations show the mean rainfall for the year 1907 to have been 74·19 inches. The wettest months were June (10·10), July (11·27) and August (9·58), while in February, March, and April only 1·53, 2·68, and 1·71 inches were recorded.

At the St. Clair station, Botanic Gardens, the mean annual temperature was 78·0, the mean maximum reading being 89·3 in October, and the mean minimum 66·8 in February.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

POSTAL.

There are 71 post offices, 19 money order offices, and 31 telegraph offices.

The total receipts from all sources under the head of Post Office during 1907–8 amounted to £10,625, as against £11,049 for the previous year; a decrease of £423, chiefly in respect of commissions on money and postal orders.

The total cost of administration of the post office, including money and postal order business, payments of conveyance of mails beyond the colony, and transit charges under the Postal Union for the year was £20,461, as compared with £19,852 in 1906–7.

These figures show a net deficit of £9,836.

The total estimated number of letters and postcards received and despatched was 1,937,841, newspapers, book-packets, &c., 718,330, parcels 28,426, and telegrams 7,083.

The money and postal orders issued in the colony during the year amounted to £51,454, those to the United Kingdom representing a total of £23,269, to India £3,227, to America and Canada £6,949, and to the colonies £8,136.

£11,693 is the total of the amounts remitted to the colony during the year.

TELEPHONE SERVICE.

There is a complete system of telephonic communication in Port-of-Spain, which has been extended to the principal towns and out-stations. The service is worked by a company.

TELEGRAPHS.

There is direct telegraphic communication with British Guiana, Grenada, and St. Croix, and thence via Canada or the United States, with Europe. The internal telegraphs, constructed by the Government, comprise about 85 miles.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The wireless telegraph system between Trinidad and Tobago, established in 1906, gave satisfactory results during the year.

The following number of messages passed:—

	Private.	Official.	
From Trinidad to Tobago ...	240	78	318
„ Tobago to Trinidad ...	245	64	309

Every opportunity to communicate with ships equipped with wireless apparatus was taken advantage of, and there were 13 such communications during the year from the Trinidad station and five from the Tobago station.

H.M.S. "Scylla" communicated with Trinidad several times from Grenada and once from St. Vincent (200 miles distant), and with Tobago when she was 150 miles away.

IX.—MILITARY AND CONSTABULARY.

MILITARY.

A Volunteer Rifle Corps was established in Port-of-Spain in 1879.

CONSTABULARY.

The constabulary force consists of the inspector-general, 1 deputy inspector-general, 1 adjutant, 4 inspectors, 6 sub-inspectors, and 669 non-commissioned officers and men.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

The total number of passengers carried over the Government Railway lines during 1907–8 was 1,439,028, compared with 1,266,501 for the year 1906–7.

The aggregate amount of goods and minerals carried by rail during the year was 133,854 tons, as against 124,234 tons for the previous year.

The railway receipts for the year amounted to £106,202, and the expenditure to £71,013, exclusive of the interest paid on the railway loans which was £22,624, and the contributions to the sinking funds, which aggregated £11,413.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

On the 2nd March, 1908, the Legislative Council passed a resolution approving the extension of the railway system from San Fernando to Siparia, a distance of 13¾ miles, and from Tabaquite to Poole, a distance of 16 miles, which had been recommended by a special committee in 1906. The first extension, which will pass through cultivated lands throughout nearly its whole course, has been roughly estimated on the basis of the general cost of railway construction as hitherto carried out in the Colony, at £122,719, and will serve a population of about 14,000 persons, with a cultivated area of over 14,100 acres. The second has been estimated at £77,280, and will serve a population of about 6,500 persons with a cultivated area of about 10,500 acres, which is, however, rapidly extending. The loan to be raised is estimated at £225,000.

The preliminary surveys are now proceeding.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of arrivals in the colony during the year was 17,672 and the departures 14,668, giving an increase to the population by immigration of 3,004.

The number of East Indians brought to the colony under indenture was 1,860, whilst the number who returned to India was 752. The amount deposited by the latter in the Colonial Treasury for transmission to India was £13,578 11*s*. 10½*d*., and in addition they consigned £306 to the care of the Surgeon-Superintendent in charge of the ship in which they sailed. The amount of remittances to India by immigrants, exclusive of the money taken back by immigrants returning to India, was £3,227 0*s*. 2*d*. The amount deposited by East Indians in the Government Savings Bank during the year 1907 was £74,822 8*s*. 7*d*. and the total balance to their credit on the 31st December, 1907, was £111,675 6*s*. 11½*d*.; the total number of East Indian depositors for the year having been 6,361.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure on public works for the year from general revenue was £136,339, as compared with £166,522 during the previous year; and in addition £21,931 was expended from loan funds on the special road scheme that has been in the course of execution during the last six years.

The public buildings throughout the colony were maintained at a cost of £11,886.

The maintenance of the main roads cost £52,257, and the local roads £36,628; £30,593 of the latter amount having been allotted for the maintenance of the local roads in charge of the various Local Road Boards, of which there are 10.

The expenditure on roads and bridges extraordinary, exclusive of the £21,931 from loan funds referred to above, amounted to £8,217.

CHANGES IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G., administered the Government from 8th May to 4th November, 1907, during the absence in England of Sir H. M. Jackson, G.C.M.G.

The following appointments were made during the year:—

Mr. S. W. Knaggs to be Colonial Secretary—30th October, 1907.

Dr. H. L. Clare to be Surgeon-General—30th August, 1907.

Mr. A. G. Bell to be Director of Public Works—23rd December, 1907.

FLOATING DOCK.

A floating graving dock, owned by the Trinidad Dock and Engineering Company, Limited, was formally opened on the 15th August, 1907. The dock is located in the sheltered bay of Chaguaramas, with every facility for the easy handling of vessels. It is 365 feet in length, and 56 feet beam (which can be increased to 65 feet) and is capable of lifting vessels weighing up to 4,000 tons. All kinds of ship repairs (hull and machinery) are also undertaken by the company.

OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL

Of the industries which offer inducements to investors of capital, in Trinidad and Tobago, the cultivation of cocoa is perhaps the most attractive, and profitable investments are to be secured either in

(*a.*) the formation of an estate,

(*b.*) the purchase of an established estate, or

(*c.*) the investment of capital on the security of an established estate.

Sound investments for capital can usually be obtained for sums under $1,000 (£208 6*s.* 8*d.*) at 10 per cent.; from $1,000 up to $6,000 (£1,250) at 8 per cent.; and over $6,000 at 6 or 7 per cent.

The prospects of the banana and rubber cultivations, which have been taken up in recent years, are very encouraging.

COTTON.

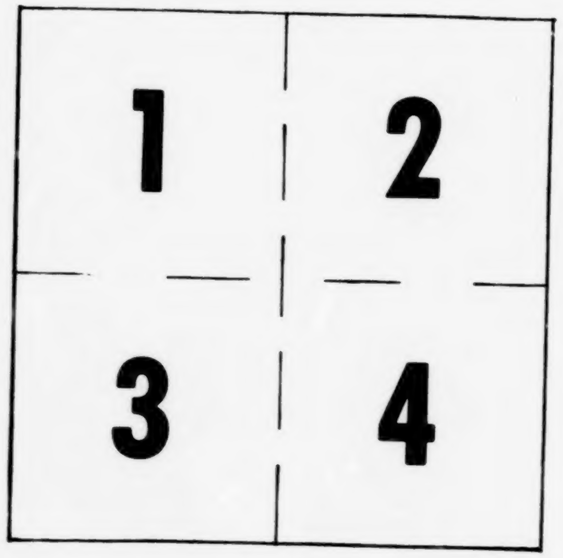
The cultivation of cotton is forming an important minor industry in Tobago, and a cotton gin, operated by a steam engine, has been erected by the Government, in the chief town, Scarborough.

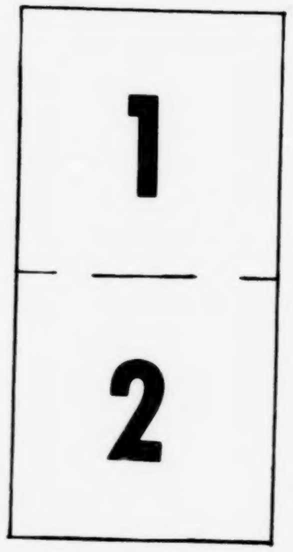
Appended hereto is a small sketch map of the colony.

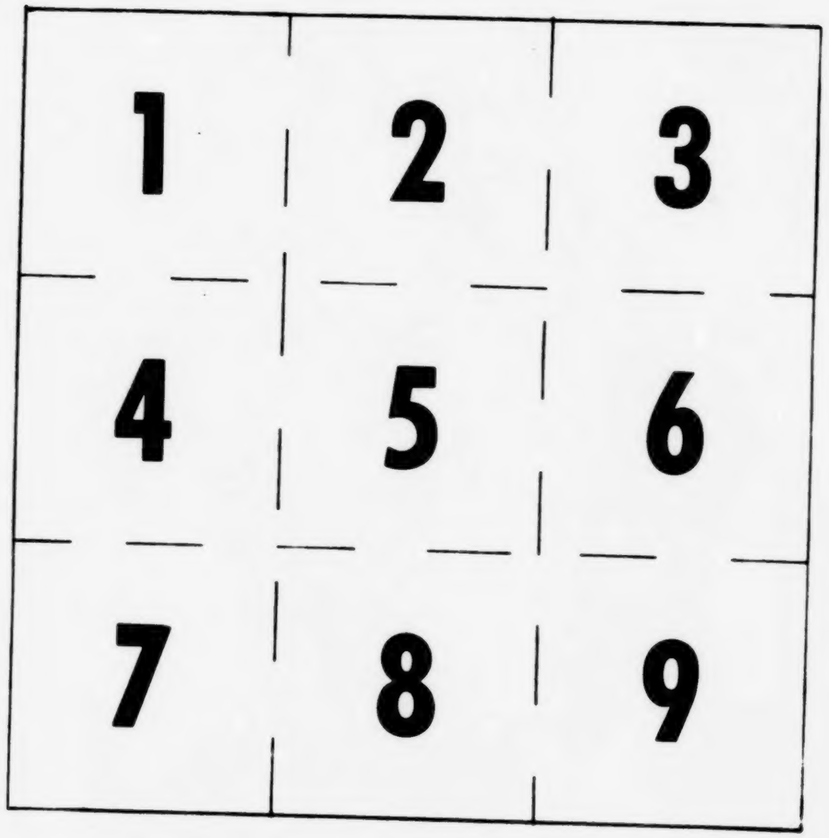
R. G. BUSHE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

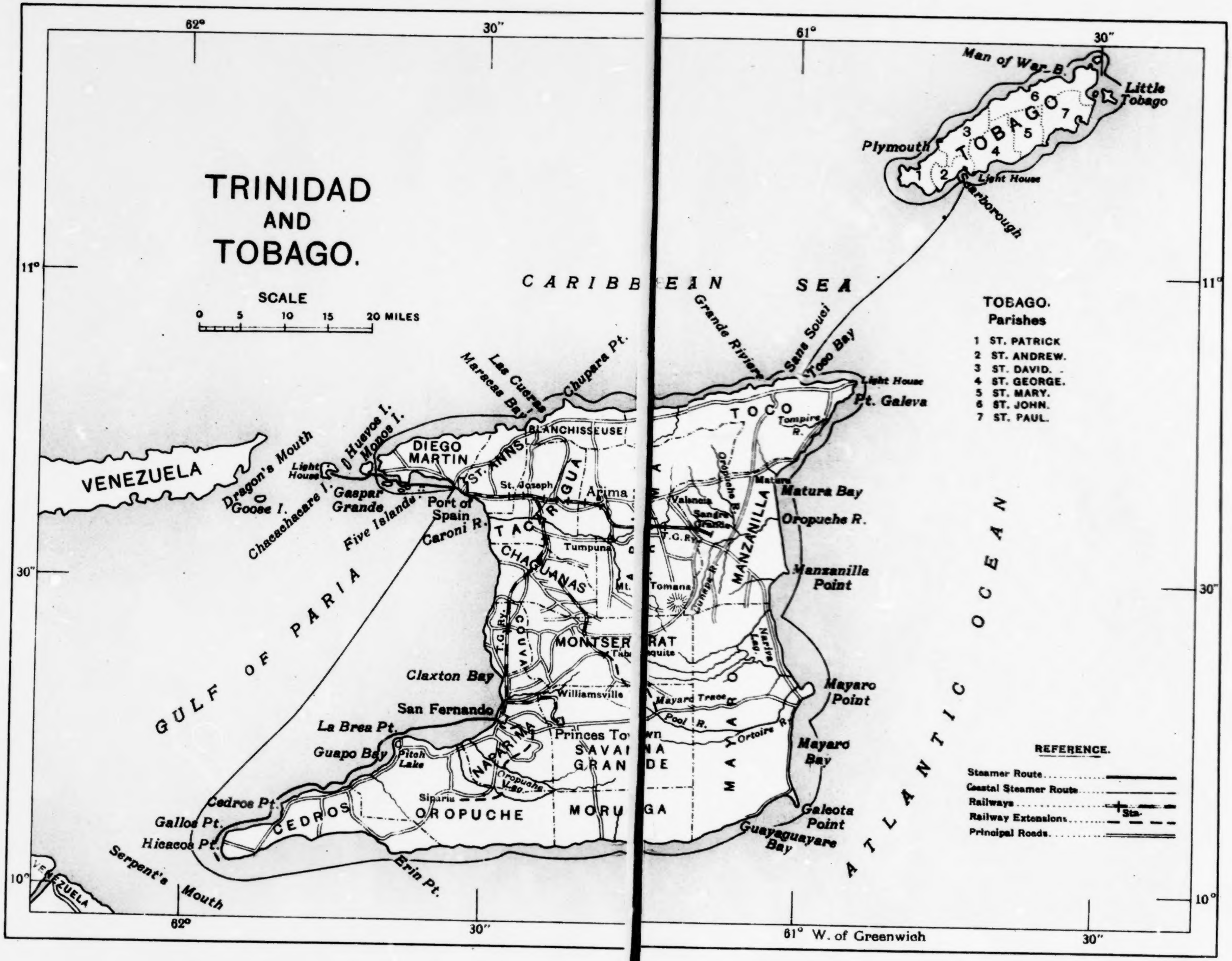
1st October, 1908.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO.
SCALE
0 5 10 15 20 MILES
62°
30″
61°
30″
11°
30″
10°
61° W. of Greenwich
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF PARIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
VENEZUELA
Dragon's Mouth
Goose I.
Chacachacare I.
Light House
Huevos I.
Monos I.
Gaspar Grande
Five Islands
Port of Spain
Caroni R.
DIEGO MARTIN
ST. ANNS
Maracas Bay
Las Cuevas
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE
St. Joseph
Arima
TACARIGUA
CHAGUANAS
Tumpuna
Mt. Tamana
Valencia
Sangre Grande
T.G.Ry.
Oropuche R.
Cunapo R.
MANZANILLA
Matura
Matura Bay
Oropuche R.
Manzanilla Point
TOCO
Tompire R.
Light House
Pt. Galera
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
Toco Bay
COUVA
T.G. Ry.
MONTSERRAT
Tabaquite
Claxton Bay
Williamsville
San Fernando
La Brea Pt.
Guapo Bay
Pitch Lake
NAPARIMA
Princes Town
SAVANA GRANDE
Mayaro Trace
Pool R.
Ortoire R.
Nariva Lag.
MAYARO
Mayaro Point
Mayaro Bay
Oropuche V. 20.
Siparia
OROPUCHE
MORUGA
CEDROS
Cedros Pt.
Gallos Pt.
Hicacos Pt.
Serpent's Mouth
Erin Pt.
Galeota Point
Guayaguayare Bay
Man of War B.
Little Tobago
TOBAGO
Plymouth
Light House
Scarborough
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
TOBAGO.
Parishes
1 ST. PATRICK
2 ST. ANDREW.
3 ST. DAVID.
4 ST. GEORGE.
5 ST. MARY.
6 ST. JOHN.
7 ST. PAUL.
REFERENCE.
Steamer Route
Coastal Steamer Route
Railways
Sta.
Railway Extensions
Principal Roads

Ordnance Survey, Southampton.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
553	St. Lucia	1906–1907
554	Southern Nigeria	1906
555	St. Vincent	1906–1907
556	Basutoland	"
557	East Africa Protectorate	"
558	Uganda Protectorate	"
559	Swaziland	"
560	St. Helena	1907
561	Ceylon	"
562	Falkland Islands	"
563	Gibraltar	"
564	Ashanti	"
565	Colonial Survey Committee	1907–1908
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1907
567	Seychelles	"
568	Bermuda	"
569	Weihaiwei	"
570	Hong Kong	"
571	Malta	1907–1908
572	British Honduras	1907
573	Gold Coast	"
574	Nyasaland Protectorate	1907–1908
575	Bahamas	"
576	Gambia	1907
577	St. Vincent	1907–1908
578	Turks and Caicos Islands	1907
579	St. Lucia	"
580	Fiji	"
581	Mauritius	"
582	Straits Settlements	"
583	Southern Nigeria	"
584	Imperial Institute	1906–1907
585	Barbados	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
49	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies, &c.	Cotton cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–8.
54	Newfoundland	Governor's visit to Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands	Salt Industry.

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1908.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 621.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1908-9.

(For Report for 1907–8, *see* No. 587.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

November, 1909.

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1909.

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SKETCH MAP.

No. 621.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

(For Report for 1907-8, *see* No. 587.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
2nd October, 1909.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to forward for Your Lordship's information a copy of the report on the Blue Book of this Colony for the year 1908-9.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE R. LE HUNTE,
Governor

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

(14581—2.) Wt. 26122—322. 1125. 11/09. D & S.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1908-9.

I.—FINANCE.

1. The revenue of the Colony for the year 1908-9 amounted to £834,745, as compared with £871,201 realised during the previous year, thus showing a decrease of £36,456. A comparison of the various items of revenue during the two years reveals the fact that, with the single exception of the Government Railway, which showed a small increase of £418, a decrease occurred under every head of receipt in 1908-9, as compared with 1907-8.

2. The principal decreases were under the heads of "Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified" £13,359, "Customs" £5,582, "Immigration Taxes" £5,572, "Land Sales, Royalties, &c.," £5,571, "Miscellaneous Receipts" £3,547, and "Post Office" £1,037.

3. The expenditure of the Colony during the year 1908-9 amounted to £855,050, as against a total of £781,038 for the year 1907-8, being a total increase of £74,012.

4. The undermentioned items of expenditure show increases to the following amounts:—

> "Public Works" £54,206 (Recurrent Expenditure £18,823, Extraordinary Expenditure £35,383), "Government Railway" £8,995 (the last-mentioned increase being mainly due to the purchase of additional rolling stock (£7,735), and to increased purchases of stores), "Immigration Department" £8,994, "Miscellaneous Services" £6,803, "Constabulary Department" £3,720, and "Crown Lands and Survey Department" £2,405.

5. Decreases of expenditure are shown under the following heads during the year 1908-9, viz.:—"Charges on account of Public Debt" £7,761, "Revenue and Preventive Service" £4,711, "Hospitals, Asylums and Dispensaries" £3,342, and "Military" £1,428, smaller decreases being indicated under various other heads.

6. From the above figures it appears that two-thirds of the total increase in expenditure was incurred on account of Public Works, the outlay on which had, during the previous year, been curtailed by a very considerable amount, in consequence of an anticipated fall in revenue owing to the extraordinarily short crop of cocoa in 1906-7, many necessary works having been unavoidably postponed.

7. The balance-sheet of the colony on the 31st March, 1909, showed a surplus of £93,264 as compared with a surplus of £113,568 on the 31st March of the previous year.

8. The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last five years:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1904-5	£811,614	£810,258
1905-6	*847,953	869,981
1906-7	763,272	810,474
1907-8	871,201	781,038
1908-9	834,745	855,050

No material change in taxation occurred.

9. The assets of the Colony, on the 31st March, 1909, amounted to £520,536, and the liabilities, exclusive of the public debt, to £427,272, showing an excess in the amount of assets over liabilities of £93,264.

10. The public debt of the Colony stood, on the 31st March, 1909, at £1,068,793. Of this total £46,200 is held in debentures under various loans, a fixed number of which are repaid annually by ballot; the amount of £422,593 is represented by Inscribed Stock at 4 per cent. interest, and £600,000 by Inscribed Stock bearing 3 per cent. interest.

11. The total accumulated sinking funds of the various loans amounted, on the 31st March, 1909, to £145,400.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

12. The aggregate value of the trade of the Colony during the year under review was less by £2,099,430 than the total of the preceding year, the exports and imports of 1908-9 totalling only £5,182,897 as against £7,282,327 in 1907-8.

13. An examination of the figures shows that while the crop of cocoa was almost identical in amount with that of the previous year (49,137,088 lbs. in 1908-9, as against 49,730,576 in 1907-8), the fall in prices caused a very heavy drop in the total value of the crop exported, which was £1,152,285 in 1908-9, as compared with £1,786,386 in 1907-8, a decrease of £634,101.

14. A large decrease of £436,979 also appears under the heading of Transit Trade (excluding bullion and specie), which dropped from £685,822 in 1907-8 to £248,843 in 1908-9. This is to be accounted for by the restrictions placed on trade between Port of Spain and Bolivar during a portion of the year, by which the latter port, distant from Port of Spain between 300 and 400 miles, was practically closed to the Colony. Shallow-draught steamers convey goods at regular dates across the Gulf and up the Orinoco from Port of Spain to Bolivar and *vice versâ* under ordinary circumstances, and any interference with the shipment of goods between the two ports is reflected in the trade statistics.

---

* Including £40,874, balance to credit of the Public Officers Widows' and Orphans' Fund, transferred to general revenue when the Fund was taken over by the Government.

15. The trade of the Colony was further handicapped by an outbreak of bubonic plague, which, though happily stamped out by the energetic sanitary measures adopted, and the careful isolation of all contacts, seriously crippled the ordinary flow of business. In this connection attention may be called to the action of the Royal Mail Company in omitting Trinidad altogether as a port of call from the itinerary laid down by the contract with the Imperial Government, in deference, it is believed, to the position taken up by the Jamaica Quarantine Authority, which refused to admit to pratique any vessel which had called, even in quarantine and without having had communication with the shore, at Trinidad.

16. The imports of the Colony during the year fell much below those of the previous year, their total value reaching only £2,682,702 as compared with £3,374,824 in 1907-8, showing a decrease of nearly £700,000. Of this amount £436,979 is accounted for by the drop in the transit trade due to the restrictions placed by Venezuela on the interchange of goods with Bolivar already referred to, and £216,242 represents the diminished value of free goods imported during the year. The latter is attributed by the Collector of Customs to the fall in the value and quantity of raw cocoa from Venezuela. Profits were small, and the decreased purchasing capacity of the traders from the Spanish Main is reflected by the reduction in imports.

17. The principal decreases in the value of the imports of 1908-9, as compared with those of the previous year, occurred in raw cocoa £125,500, live stock £17,600, butter £15,100, meats £15,000, and boots and shoes £14,300. The transit goods show the following decreases:—Textiles £96,300, Balata gum £77,700, hides £67,800, general merchandise £59,800, and rubber £50,000.

18. The total value of the exports from the Colony during the year was £2,500,195, as against £3,907,503 in 1907-8—a very striking fall of more than one-third, the actual figures of the decrease being £1,407,308.

19. The principal items of export which show decreases in value were cocoa £634,101, sugar £59,032, bitters £7,642, asphalt (crude) £5,313, asphalt (Epurée) £5,972, and rum £5,839. The decrease in the export of asphalt was due in a great measure to the uncertainty felt as to whether the proposed revision of the United States Tariff would increase the import duty payable in the United States, and pending the settlement of the matter, no activity was shown in shipments to New York during the latter part of the year.

20. An increase of £12,051 appears in the value of coconuts exported. A steady growth is shown in this industry, due to better prices during the last few years.

21. The total export of cocoa amounted to 49,137,088 lbs., valued at £1,152,285, as compared with 49,730,576 lbs., valued at £1,786,386 for the previous year.

22. The amount of sugar exported was 39,618 tons, valued at £462,019, as against 46,270 tons, valued at £521,051 in 1907-8.

23. The total values of imports and exports during the last five years have been as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1904-5	£2,629,051	£2,479,274
1905-6	3,303,611	3,168,706
1906-7	3,120,717	3,872,325
1907-8	3,374,824	3,907,503
1908-9	2,682,702	2,500,195

24. The direction of trade is shown by the fact that 36·26 per cent. of the imports for home consumption were received from the United Kingdom, 4·80 per cent. from Canada, 4·89 per cent. from India, and 2·45 per cent. from other British Colonies, making a total of 48·40 per cent furnished by Great Britain and British Possessions, as compared with 29·30 per cent. supplied by the United States, 11·59 per cent. by Venezuela, and 10·71 per cent. by other foreign countries.

25. The volume of the trade of the Colony with other countries during the last three years is shown by the following figures:—

Countries.	1906–7.	1907–8.	1908–9.
Value of imports from:	£	£	£
United Kingdom	922,184	1,050,768	944,048
British Colonies	361,572	314,463	293,179
United States	677,283	817,057	717,150
Venezuela	914,793	909,383	423,903
Other Foreign Countries	244,885	283,153	304,422
Total	3,120,717	3,374,824	2,682,702
Value of exports to:			
United Kingdom	701,919	821,321	444,224
British Colonies	279,929	313,936	318,888
United States	974,846	1,015,777	923,851
Venezuela	315,446	374,327	154,830
Other Foreign Countries	600,185	1,382,142	658,402
Total	2,872,325	3,907,503	2,500,195

MINES.

26. *Oil.*—A considerable amount of development work was done during the year 1908 in the direction of boring for oil by the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company at La Bréa, and the Trinidad Petroleum Company at Guapo, and "gushes" of oil to the height of the derricks (over 60 feet) occurred in the case of the operations of both companies. A total of 3,758 feet of borings has been made during the year by these companies, with satisfactory results. At both works the engines employed are run with oil fuel from the wells. No work was done during the year by the pioneer company at Guayaguayare in the south-eastern portion of the Colony, pending negotiations for the acquisition by another syndi-

cate of this undertaking. Model forms of prospecting licences and leases in respect of oil-bearing lands have been settled, and the Government is now in a position to deal with applications for the grant of prospecting licences to search for petroleum in certain areas of Crown land.

A sample of the oil from Guapo, analysed by the Government Analyst gave the following result:—

Specific gravity at 29° C.	0·938
Mineral matter	0·128
Boiling point about 73° C.	
Results of fractional distillation:—	
Petroleum spirit (Volatile below 150° C.) ...	6·4
Illuminating oils (Volatile between 150° and 300° C.)	27·6
Lubricating oils (Volatile above 300° C.) ...	58·0
Residual bitumen	4·0
Loss	4·0
	100·0

27. *Manjak.*—Development work continued to be carried out at the Vista Bella Manjak Mine, the total output being 1,170 tons, valued at £2,110, as against 2,114 tons for the previous year.

28. *Asphalt.*—Owing to the uncertainty as to the rate of duty which might be imposed in the United States under the impending revision of the tariff already referred to, the output of asphalt was not so large as last year, showing a decrease in value of £11,287.

29. All work, whether in mining, boring, or quarrying, is carried out in accordance with the regulations under the Mines, Borings, and Quarries Ordinance, passed in 1907, and all kinds of operations are now conducted with far greater regard to the safety of those employed. The number of persons engaged in the various mining industries was 1,551.

AGRICULTURE.

30. A very important change occurred during the year by which the following departments were amalgamated under one head to form a Department of Agriculture, viz.:—The Government Analytical Department, the Experiment Station, St. Clair, the Botanic Gardens, Trinidad and Tobago, the Government Stock Farms, Trinidad and Tobago, the *River* estate, and the *St. Augustine* estate. The union of these departments permits of various problems in agriculture being studied from different points of view, and of better organisation generally.

31. A further advance has been the creation of a Board of Agriculture, the constitution and objects of which are referred to later in this report under the head of Legislation.

The appointment of Agricultural Inspectors by the Board will, it is hoped, tend to improve the methods of cacao cultivation by the small proprietors, whose estates are visited systematically and advice freely given. An entomologist and a mycologist have been appointed by the Board for the study and treatment of the diseases of plants.

32. The output of *cacao* was very satisfactory as regards quantity, but not as regards the prices obtained.

33. There are between 200,000 and 300,000 *rubber* trees planted in the Colony, more than half being in Tobago. The growth of the trees is very satisfactory, but owing probably to want of knowledge of methods of tapping, the yield per tree is not yet up to what it has been found to be in the Eastern Colonies. The industry is, however, one of great promise, and may develop into one of the most important in the Colony.

34. As regards *Sugar* the yield of *Cane* was above the average, but owing to heavy rains in November and December, the juice contained less than the usual percentage of sugar.

Cane farming continues to make progress. There are 11,401 cane farmers, of whom 6,077 are East Indians and 5,324 West Indians. The estates purchased from them 154,663 tons of cane, for which $337,817 were paid. Prizes given to the best cane farmers have stimulated the efforts of this industrious class.

35. Experiments in the *manufacture of paper* from megass (the refuse fibre of the sugar cane after the juice has been crushed out) having proved successful, a paper-making plant has been erected at " Orange Grove " estate, where paper pulp is now made.

36. The *Coconut* industry continues to flourish. The principal plantations are situated on the eastern and south-western coasts in the districts of Mayaro, Manzanilla, and Cedros.

37. The cultivation of *Rice* is extending yearly, the returns of the Wardens showing that there are now 9,522 acres occupied by this cereal. The extensive Oropuche and Caroni swamps are peculiarly well adapted for the growth of rice.

38. The export of *bananas* continues to increase, but the industry is not yet on a firm footing. During the year under review the Gros Michel variety was attacked by disease. These are now being replaced by the " Governor " variety, which appears to withstand disease better.

39. *Pine apples* are grown at La Bréa on the Asphalt Company's land, and a canning factory, erected by the company, has been in operation for some three years.

40. Five *Agricultural Shows* were held in different districts under the joint organisation of the Agricultural Society and the Education Department. The Shows tend to stimulate local interest in practical agriculture.

41. *Forest Reserves* containing a total area of about 220 square miles have been established along the principal ranges and watersheds of the Colony, and the work of demarcation of the boundaries of these reserves is still proceeding. Something is also being done towards the re-afforestation of denuded areas within the reserves, twenty-five acres having been replanted in useful

timber, such as cedar, cyp, and mahogany, during the year. Thefts of timber from Crown lands are also being vigorously dealt with, and are now of comparatively rare occurrence.

LAND GRANTS.

42. The area of Crown lands sold during the year amounted to 13,402 acres, as compared with 9,494 acres in the previous year. This area was comprised in 1,369 Crown Grants, giving an average of slightly under 10 acres for each grant. Ninety "village lots," measuring 100 feet by 50 were also sold, as against 73 in 1907-8. Of the total area of 13,402 acres sold, 4,802 acres were purchased by East Indians, who also acquired 33 out of the 90 village lots sold during the year. The total number of petitions for Crown lands was 1,373, and the amount received for the sale of Crown land was £31,783. The sales were almost entirely in small blocks, as will be seen from the fact that 694 blocks of 5 acres and under, 479 blocks of 5 to 10 acres, 181 blocks of 11 to 50 acres, and 19 blocks of over 50 acres were sold. The present price of Crown land is £2 10*s*. per acre.

The statistics relating to the sale of Crown lands each year point to a steady addition to the ranks of the small peasant proprietors, the purchase of large numbers of small blocks representing the savings of both the West Indian and the East Indian labourer.

SHIPPING.

43. The aggregate tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the Colony during the year 1908-9 was 992,898, comprising 1,762 sailing vessels, of 55,385 tons burthen, and 599 steamers of 937,513 tons, being an increase of 87,159 tons in steam-vessels and a decrease of 4,077 tons in sailing vessels, the latter probably to be accounted for by the restrictions on trade with Venezuela already referred to. The number of sailing craft from Venezuela was 1,350, with a tonnage of 12,666, showing that the average tonnage of the sailing vessels trading between that country and Trinidad is between nine and ten tons only.

44. The nationality of the steamers which visited the Colony during the year 1908-9 is shown by the following figures:—

Number	Nationality.	Tonnage.
299	British	575,358
49	French	75,521
25	German	46,241
6	United States	5,061
81	Venezuelan	10,465
92	Dutch	152,107
16	Norwegian	13,958
8	Italian	22,012
23	Danish	36,790

From the above figures it appears that upwards of 61 per cent. of the shipping is British, 16 per cent. Dutch, 8 per cent. French, 5 per cent. German, and 4 per cent. Danish.

45. The following figures show the aggregate tonnage of shipping both inwards and outwards during the last five years:—

Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.
1904–5	94,181	914,597	99,585	910,001
1905–6...	80,730	904,007	79,602	898,782
1906–7...	59,707	841,860	51,629	854,306
1907–8...	59,462	850,354	47,003	841,991
1908–9...	55,385	937,513	53,892	940,462

46. There is a growing coaling trade, which seems likely to assume considerable importance in the future, when it is more generally known to steamship companies that steamers can be rapidly bunkered in smooth water from hulks anchored in the harbour of Port of Spain. The number of vessels so bunkered during the year was 125, as against 75 for the previous year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

47. Forty-one Ordinances were passed and assented to during the year 1908-9, Nos. 21 to 50 of 1908, and Nos. 1 to 11 of 1909. Of these the most important were an Ordinance imposing a duty on the estate of any person dying possessed of property in the Colony, an Ordinance amending the Stamp Duty Ordinance, and an Ordinance to amend the Quarantine Ordinance, carrying out the provisions agreed to at the last meeting of the delegates of the various colonies representing the West Indian Quarantine Convention.

48. An Ordinance was also passed creating a Board of Agriculture consisting of the Governor, the Director of the Department of Agriculture, and not less than 12 nor more than 20 persons representing the agricultural industries of the Colony.

In connection with the establishment of the Board an Ordinance (No. 34 of 1908) was passed imposing a small additional tax on exports of cocoa, sugar, and coconuts, to provide for the employment of an efficient expert staff to advise and assist the planters with regard to the best methods of cultivation and the eradication of diseases in the staple products, to carry out experiments in agriculture, and to provide for agricultural instruction. The proceeds of this tax are paid into a fund termed the Agricultural Fund, which is under the control of the Board of Agriculture, and is expended by the Board. The rates imposed under this Ordinance are as follows:—

	d.
On every 100 lbs. of cocoa exported	1½
,, 1,000 ,, sugar ,, ...	1½
,, 1,000 coconuts ,, ...	3

An Ordinance was also passed to provide for the safety of boilers, and for their inspection once in every 12 months.

IV.—EDUCATION.

49. On the 31st March, 1909, the number of elementary schools in the Colony was 253, being an increase of three schools during the year. Of these 52 were Government schools, while 201 were assisted schools of various denominations, classified as under, viz.:—

Roman Catholic	77
Church of England	48
Presbyterian	53
Wesleyan	12
Moravian	11

The aggregate number of children entered on the rolls of all schools in Trinidad and Tobago at the close of the year was 44,941, an increase of over 900 over the previous year. It may be observed that the number of children on the rolls has nearly doubled within the last 10 years, and the average attendance has also largely increased, the figures being:—

	1898.	1908-9.
Number on rolls	24,866	44,941
Average attendance	15,817	26,613

The average daily attendance was 59·3 per cent. of the scholars on the rolls, showing an improvement of 2½ per cent.

50. The total expenditure from public funds on account of elementary education during the year was £47,203 as compared with £46,440 in 1907-8. The expenditure on 52 Government primary schools was £10,868, and on Government training schools £1,043, while the grants to assisted elementary schools totalled £30,970, and assisted training schools, £848. The cost of administration, school inspection, and miscellaneous expenses amounted to £3,221 for the year.

51. The average cost of the education of each child in the primary schools was £1 15*s*. 6*d*., being a reduction of 2*s*. 6*d*. per head over the figures of 1907-8, and of 3*s*. 11*d*. over those of 1906-7. In this calculation, however, the cost of new buildings and of repairs to Government schools is not taken into account, while, on the other hand, the fees received in the two Government training schools in Port-of-Spain, and the receipts from needlework have not been credited.

52. Practical agriculture has been taught for some years in the primary schools of the Colony, and during the year 1908-9, 210 schools were examined in this subject, with the result that 63 obtained the highest award of "Very Good" as against 67 during the previous year. This apparent falling off may, however, be attributed to the gradual raising of the standard of efficiency by making the examinations more difficult. In some of the school gardens the pupils are now encouraged to attempt simple experiments, including application of manure, the germination of seeds and nursery work.

School Agricultural Shows were also held at the principal centres.

53. Fifteen lantern lectures illustrating the physical features and the growth and commerce of the Empire were given during the year at various parts of the Colony. These have proved popular, and were well attended, and it is proposed during the present year to give double the number.

54. Simple lessons in hygiene are taught in the elementary schools, Dr. Dickson's little manuals on that subject and on malaria being used as text-books. Classes of instruction are also held for sanitary inspectors and teachers, and the former are now required to pass a qualifying examination before appointment.

It may be mentioned that one of the Island scholarships, of the value of £600, was carried off during the year by a student of St. Mary's College, a former primary school exhibitioner, while the winner of the silver medal for the year was won by another primary school exhibitioner, from the Queen's Royal College.

55. There is ample provision in the Colony for the secondary education of boys at the Queen's Royal College, St. Mary's College, and the Naparima College, at all of which Institutions a high standard of education is maintained, as was evidenced by the fact that in the Cambridge Senior Examinations held last year at all colonial centres in the Empire the only first classes, four in number, which were awarded were all carried off by Trinidad boys.

The number of students at the Queen's Royal College on the 31st March last was 205, at St. Mary's College, 220, and at the Naparima College, 60.

56. The Board of Industrial Training, established two years ago under Ordinance 14 of 1906, has continued to do good work. A year, during which artisans who applied to be registered were allowed free certificates of competency, having expired, a fee of 10*s*. is now charged for each certificate. Over two thousand free certificates were thus issued, and since the expiry of the period allowed, 22 artisans have been admitted and have been certified as qualified, on payment of the fee.

57. The number of masters and firms licensed and prepared to take apprentices has increased during the year from 57 to 73, including several influential employers who had hitherto hesitated to enter into the scheme of apprenticeship. The Board, it may be stated, does not grant licences to masters and firms, unless satisfied that they are possessed of the necessary means and appliances for, and are prepared to take the trouble of, thoroughly training the apprentices. In many cases the Board, not being satisfied on these points, declined to grant licences.

The number of apprentices on the books, which stood at 31 last year (the first working year) increased during 1908-9 to 67, notwithstanding the fact that the indentures of some apprentices were cancelled for misconduct.

58. The holding of an Arts and Crafts Exhibition during the year was a marked success and much excellent work was shown, a great interest in the show being taken by the general public, to whom an opportunity was afforded of judging of the standard of

work reached by apprentices. There were also exhibits of the work of many of the best artisans in the Colony and while the finish and excellence of the workmanship in many cases caused a feeling of surprise, there was evident room for improvement in many of the exhibits, and the criticism of the public will doubtless act as a stimulus towards better work in future.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

59. The number of admissions into the hospitals of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando during the year was 6,093, and 2,715 respectively. Of the total number discharged from both institutions 2,714 were cured, 4,871 were relieved, and 252 were recorded as not improved. The total number of deaths in both hospitals was 967. The average stay in hospital of those discharged was 10 days in both hospitals.

60. There are also District Hospitals at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town, Cedros, and Tobago, with an aggregate number of patients on 31st March, 1909, of 177.

61. Special hospitals also exist in Trinidad and Tobago for the treatment of Yaws patients. In the former there were, on the 31st March, 1909, 182 patients as against 165 on the same date last year; in the latter (Tobago) there were 218 patients as compared with 109 on the 31st March, 1908, a regrettable increase of 100 per cent.

62. There were, on the 31st March, 1909, 615 inmates at the *Lunatic Asylum*, Port-of-Spain. The admissions during the year numbered 149, and 56 patients were discharged cured, while 13 left without improvement in their condition. The number of deaths in 1908-9 was 103. The average length of stay in the asylum of those discharged was between 14 and 15 months, and of those who died nearly four years.

63. In the *Leper Asylum* there were 251 inmates on the 31st March, 1909. The number of patients admitted during the year was 60. The discharges amounted to 38, and the deaths to 38.

64. The *House of Refuge* contained 419 inmates at the close of the year, the number of admissions during the year 1908-9 being 180, the number of discharges 53, and the number of deaths 136.

65. The number of inmates in the *Boys' Reformatory*, which is situated at Diego Martin, about six miles from Port-of-Spain, was 127 on 31st March, 1909. The expenditure of the institution amounted to £2,414, and the revenue (including a capitation grant of £2,120) to £2,424.

In the *Girls' Reformatory* there were 27 inmates at the close of the year. The cost of administration was £555 and the receipts £551, of which nearly one-half was earned by the institution, a very satisfactory instance of self-help.

66. There are also two *Industrial Schools*, viz., the *Tacarigua* School, under the management of the Church of England, with 112 children on 31st March last, and the *Belmont* School, under the management of the Roman Catholic Church, with 147 inmates on the same date. Both receive capitation grants from general revenue.

67. The total amount deposited in the Government Savings Bank throughout the Colony on the 31st December, 1908, was £336,760, a sum considerably in excess of that shown in any previous year. This total was distributed amongst 16,678 depositors giving an average of just over £20 for each individual deposit. In the Head Office in Port-of-Spain there were 6,830 depositors with £218,467 to their credit, or on an average of £32 per deposit; in San Fernando 2,635 depositors were credited with £57,463 or an average of £21, while a much lower average is shown by the branch banks in the country districts, in which there were 7,213 depositors with £60,829 to their credit, an average of only £8 for each depositor.

The total deposits in 1908 show an increase of £20,221 over those of 1907, while the withdrawals were £55,876 in excess of those of the latter year.

The number of East Indian depositors on 31st December was 6,983, with deposits to the amount of £115,225 giving an average of £16 10s. for each depositor.

One Penny Bank was closed during the year. Four are in operation with deposits amounting to £101.

VI.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

68. The returns for the year show a diminution in the number of offences dealt with as compared with the two previous years; the aggregate figures of the offences reported to the Constabulary being 17,111 as against 18,812 during 1907-8, and 19,297 during 1906-7.

The total number of persons apprehended or summoned before the magistrate was 22,962 as compared with 24,710 in 1907-8, and 25,047 in 1906-7.

69. 14,792 persons were summarily convicted, of whom 7,779 were fined, 1,842 were imprisoned in default of payment of fine or failing to find surety, 1,587 were peremptorily imprisoned, 47 were whipped, and 3,537 were bound over with or without sureties. Analysing the figures it will be seen that 2,347 persons were convicted for assaults and other offences against the person, 3,736 for offences against revenue, road, or health enactments or other measures connected with the local administration of the Colony, 2,770 of offences against Masters' and Servants' Acts, including Acts relating to the employment of Indentured Indian labour, 1,169 for offences against property (exclusive of

prædial larceny and malicious injuries to property, which numbered 129 and 60 respectively) and 4,581 for other offences.

70. Out of 217 persons tried in the Superior Courts 145 were convicted, judgment being given for the prisoner in 59 cases; 11 cases fell through for want of prosecution, and 2 prisoners were found to be insane. Of the convictions, 6 were for murder, 3 for manslaughter, 1 for attempted murder, 4 for rape, 4 for unnatural offences, 65 for other offences against the person, 3 for robbery with violence, 47 for offences against property and 12 for miscellaneous offences.

71. The number of persons committed to prison during the year was 4,699 as compared with 5,620 in 1907-8, being a decrease of 921. The number of juvenile offenders included in the above was 46 (35 boys and 11 girls).

The daily average of prisoners in gaol was nearly 546 men, and slightly over 45 women, showing an average decrease of 28·60 men and 5·39 women prisoners, over the figures for the previous year. The daily average of prisoners on the sick list was 24·05 men and 0·73 women, and the total number of deaths in prison during the year was 13, of whom 3 were judicially executed.

72. The total annual cost of the Prison Department during 1908-9 (including District Prisons) was £11,423. The estimated earnings of the prisoners during the same period amounted to £7,227.

Provision is made for the education of long-sentence prisoners, a teacher attending on three evenings in each week at the Royal Gaol, while the warders give instruction at the Convict Depôt at Carrera Island.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

73. The Registrar-General estimates the total population on the 31st March, 1909, as 343,945, the figures being arrived at thus:—

Population (Registrar - General's Report 1907-8)	336,767
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	3,697
Excess of arrivals over departures	3,481
	343,945

Assuming these figures to be correct, the population has increased by 70,046, or more than 25 per cent., during the eight years which have elapsed since the taking of the last census in 1901, when the total population was 273,899.

The actual number of births recorded in 1908-9 was 11,638, as compared with 11,126 during the previous year, showing an increase of 512, while the deaths were 7,941 as against last year's total of 8,621, a substantial decrease of 680.

The birth-rate of the Colony was 33·84 per thousand, and the death-rate 23·09.

74. There was during the year no unusual prevalence of diseases incident to the climate, but an outbreak of bubonic plague, which was confined to Port-of-Spain and suburbs, occurred on the 30th of May. Between this date and September 25th 19 cases occurred, of which 15 resulted in death. The preventive measures adopted were isolation of contacts, special scavenging by sanitary gangs, and destruction and bacteriological examination of rats.

Three cases of yellow fever also occurred, two in Port-of-Spain and one in San Fernando. Towards the close of the year, the regulations dealing with the breeding places of mosquitoes were strictly enforced by the prosecution of householders on whose premises any stagnant water containing mosquito larvæ were found. These prosecutions resulted, in most cases, in the offenders being fined by the Court, and the result has been satisfactory.

Four-fifths of the premises in Port-of-Spain are now connected with the sewerage system, and the remainder will be sewered in the near future. The ravines and drains in the suburb of Belmont have been concreted, and the work of filling in the low-lying lands of the Woodbrook suburb has been continued, with the result that a number of possible breeding places of mosquitoes has been greatly diminished and cases of malarial fever are fewer and less virulent.

Sir Rubert Boyce, F.R.S., who visited Trinidad in May of the present year in the course of a special mission to the West Indies in connection with the prevention of yellow fever and other tropical diseases, stated in an interim report:—

> "In my opinion the sanitary condition of the town of Port-of-Spain is excellent, the systems of water and drainage of the town and suburbs having been carried out in a most efficient manner, so as to diminish in a very marked degree the possibility of infection from malaria. If the policy of drainage, which has up till now accomplished such great work, be continued with equal vigour, Port-of-Spain can hopefully look forward to the time when it will in this respect be one of the securest towns in the tropical zone."

75. In view of the distrust with which the health conditions of Trinidad appear to be viewed by some of her sister Colonies in the West Indies, it seems right to place on record the following statistics, in which the mortality of the Colony is compared with that of other Colonies.

According to the latest available records (those for 1907-8) the death-rate per thousand in Jamaica was 37·25, in British Guiana 36·9, in Barbados 26·86. For the same period (1907-8) the death-rate per thousand in Trinidad was 25·6, which fell during last year to 23·09. It may be added that all the above figures are taken from the official returns given in the Blue Books of the various Colonies.

It will thus be seen that the health conditions of Trinidad compare very favourably with those of the principal West Indian Colonies.

76. The climate of Trinidad is hot, but not unhealthy, and while the heat is sometimes oppressive during the day, at certain seasons, the nights are almost invariably cool and conducive to sleep. Europeans who lead regular lives enjoy good health in most parts of the Colony, without the necessity of taking any special care or precautions, though there are certain districts in which malarial fever is common and care required.

77. The mean rainfall in 1908, based on statistics taken at 60 stations, was 64·93 inches or nearly 10 inches below that of the previous year, the individual figures varying between 113·76 inches at Matura and 32·15 inches at Mayaro. The wettest months were December 9·88 inches, July 9·32 inches, and October 8·04 inches; and the driest, February ·71 inches and April 1·46 inches.

The meteorological observations taken at St. Clair Experiment Station, Port-of-Spain, gave the following results for 1908:—

Mean annual temperature 78·0 (mean maximum 88·0, mean minimum 66·0), rainfall 50·80 inches.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

78. Three new branch post offices have been established during the year, and there are now 75 post offices, 20 money order offices, and 31 telegraph offices in the Colony. The aggregate receipts of the Post Office Department from all sources were £11,092 as against £10,625 for the previous year.

The total expenditure on postal administration was £22,038, as compared with £20,461 for 1907-8, an increase of £1,577 due to increments on salaries, expenses consequent on the provision of increased postal facilities recommended by the Post Office Committee, extra rent, and charges for conveyance of mails.

The estimated total number of letters and postcards sent through the post was 2,300,154 as against 1,937,841 during the previous year. The number of newspapers, book packets, was 857,088 as against 718,330 in 1907-8, and of parcels 28,674 as compared with 28,426.

79. The total value of money orders and postal orders issued in the Colony during the year was £48,221 as against a total of £51,454 during the previous year.

This decrease is attributable to the low bank rates during the year, which rendered it much cheaper to remit through the banks to other countries than to pay the high rates of commission on foreign money orders.

The orders paid in the Colony amounted to £13,916 as compared with £11,693 last year. New Money Order Conventions were signed during the year with the United States of America, with Canada, and with British Guiana, simplifying the methods of money order business. The value of money orders paid in the Colony from the United States, and principally from the Panama Canal Zone, shows a considerable increase for the year.

80. A new departure in connection with the parcel post was introduced in 1908, viz., the "Cash on Delivery Service," under which the Post Office collects from the addressee the value of the contents of a parcel, remitting it to the sender by money or postal orders. This system has, however, been very little utilized so far, probably owing to its being imperfectly known in England.

81. The telephone service continued, as before, to be carried on by a private company, with fair efficiency.

82. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company maintains telegraphic communication with America, Europe, and most of the West Indian Colonies, while messages can also be sent *viâ* Bermuda by the Direct Telegraph Company.

A local telegraph service is also maintained by the Railway Department within the Colony.

83. The system of wireless telegraphy, established two years ago between Trinidad and Tobago, continued to give satisfaction, and communication was maintained without interruption during the year. In addition to the transmission daily of the principal items in the telegraphic news bulletins, averaging some 500 words, 745 messages were exchanged between the islands. The total expenditure during the year was £907, while the receipts amounted to £80, a small increase over those of the previous year.

A number of ships were communicated with at various distances, and in one case communication was maintained with the German cruiser "Bremen" up to a distance of 400 miles, the last message being received as the vessel was nearing the port of La Guayra. Messages were also exchanged with the s.s. "Oceania" up to 240 miles, with the German cruiser "Freya" up to 200 miles, and with H.M.S. "Scylla" and "Indefatigable" up to 100 miles.

84. The establishment of wireless communication between Trinidad and British Guiana was also proceeded with during the year by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, and it is anticipated that the system will be open to the public during the current year.

IX.—MILITARY AND CONSTABULARY.

85. There are no regular forces in the Colony, but a volunteer mounted corps known as the Trinidad Light Horse, and a volunteer infantry corps, known as the Trinidad Light Infantry, are maintained.

86. The Constabulary Force consisted on the 31st March, 1909, of an Inspector-General, Deputy-Inspector-General, Adjutant, 4 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Sergeants-Major, and 682 non-commissioned officers and constables.

It is due to the officers and men of the force to record that during the outbreak of plague which occurred in 1908, excellent service was rendered by the Constabulary in assisting the Health Authorities in carrying out a very thorough system of isolation of contacts, and disinfection or destruction of infected premises. It is pleasant to add that these services were performed with tact and consideration, and an absence of friction which was creditable alike to the Constabulary and to the people.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Railways.

87. There are 81½ miles of railway in the Colony, constructed, owned, and worked by the Government, while two extensions of 16 and 13¾ miles have been sanctioned, and the preliminary surveys are now completed. The total cost of construction of the existing lines was £923,245 on which the annual charge for interest and Sinking Fund was £35,089 (interest £22,323, Sinking Fund £12,766).

The total receipts amounted to £102,784 as against £106,202 for the previous year. The receipts from passengers, parcels, and miscellaneous sources were £70,139, while those from goods were £32,645.

The expenditure on railways, exclusive of the charge for interest on the loans for construction, referred to above, was £66,004.

The total number of passengers carried over the lines during the year 1908-9 was 1,383,245, as compared with 1,439,028 in 1907-8, while the aggregate tonnage of goods and minerals conveyed amounted to 144,067 tons as against 133,854 tons for the previous year.

Immigration and Emigration.

88. The number of East Indian indentured labourers imported during the year was 2,432, as compared with 1,860 in 1907-8. Those who availed themselves of their right to a return passage to India numbered 726. These latter took away with them earnings to the amount of over £19,000, while the amount remitted

to India by East Indians during the year was £3,491. As already stated, the amount to the credit of East Indian depositors in the Government Savings Bank was £115,225 on the 31st December, 1908, and during the year nearly 5,000 acres of Crown Lands were purchased by East Indians.

These figures afford substantial proof of the prosperity which these people attain, and it can scarcely be deemed a matter for surprise that, on the termination of their period of indenture, the great majority prefer to remain in the land of their adoption rather than to return to India.

89. A considerable number of West Indian labourers again left the Colony during the year for the Panama Canal Zone, attracted by the high rate of wages paid for work on the Canal. To this fact is to be attributed the small excess of arrivals over departures, which was only 3,481, in spite of the importation of the indentured immigrants above referred to.

Public Works.

90. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was £190,545, of which £48,857 was for Extraordinary Works.

The maintenance of public buildings cost £12,184, of main roads £65,003, and of local roads under the charge of the Public Works Department £7,666. The various Local Road Boards received grants from general revenue, for maintenance of the roads under their control, amounting to £30,800, as well £625 for extraordinary works.

Changes in Establishment.

91. On the 28th August, 1908, the Governor, Sir Henry Jackson, died in England after a long and painful illness, borne with unfailing courage and patience. The news of his death was received with heartfelt grief by the whole community, which fully realised the late Governor's devotion to duty, and his efforts to promote the welfare of the Colony. Shortly before his death the distinction of G.C.M.G. had been conferred upon Sir Henry Jackson.

Sir George Le Hunte, K.C.M.G., Governor of South Australia, was appointed Governor late in 1908, but did not assume the Government until after the close of the year under review. From the 10th March, 1908, until 11th May, 1909, the government of the Colony was administered by the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G.

Rates of Wages and Cost of Living.

92. The rates of wages of the agricultural day labourer in Trinidad may be taken as varying from 25 to 40 cents (1/0½ to 1/8 per day), and quarters for labourers are provided in the majority of cases, in addition. The cost of living, among the labouring classes, is moderate, although rents are high in the towns.

OPENINGS FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

93. Trinidad offers a remunerative field for the investment of capital. The cultivation of cocoa continues to return handsome profits, and in spite of fluctuations in crops and prices, average returns of from 8 to 14 per cent. on capital invested may be looked for by the ordinary cocoa planter.

Much attention is now being given to the development of the oil fields of the Colony, which, according to the geological survey, extend over the whole of the southern portion of the island. Many of the wells sunk have given satisfactory results, and some of the undertakings may now be said to have passed the experimental stage, and are likely in the future to attract the investment of capital.

The cultivation of rubber is another industry likely to command the attention of those possessed of capital in the near future. It may be considered to be as yet hardly established as a staple product, but is becoming each year more important, and is full of promise for the future.

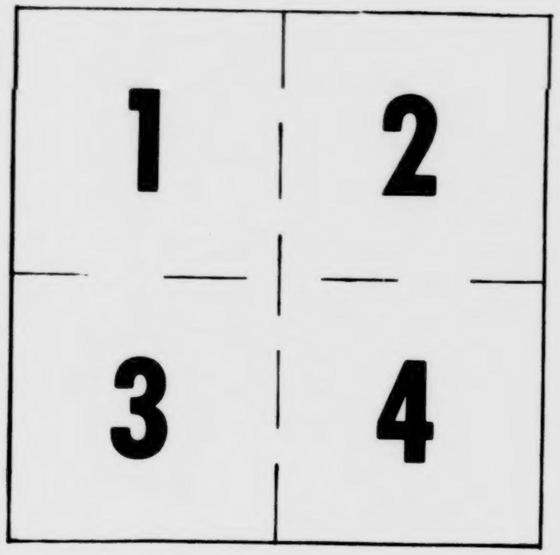
94. The general condition of the Colony may be described as one of steadily-growing prosperity. There is, however, great need for the introduction of fresh capital, and for a better supply of labour for the development of agricultural industries. If these two requirements are assured, there is no reason to doubt that the fertility of the soil, the abundant rainfall, and the immunity of Trinidad from the hurricanes which periodically devastate other West Indian Islands, will ensure the rapid progress of the Colony in agriculture and commerce.

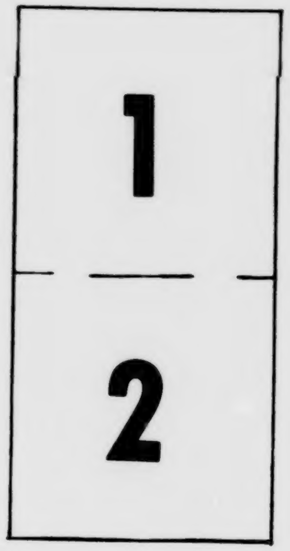
A small map is attached on which are shown the proposed railway extensions, and the places where borings for oil have been already carried out, viz., at Guayaguayare, on the south-east coast, and at Guapo and La Bréa, on the west coast.

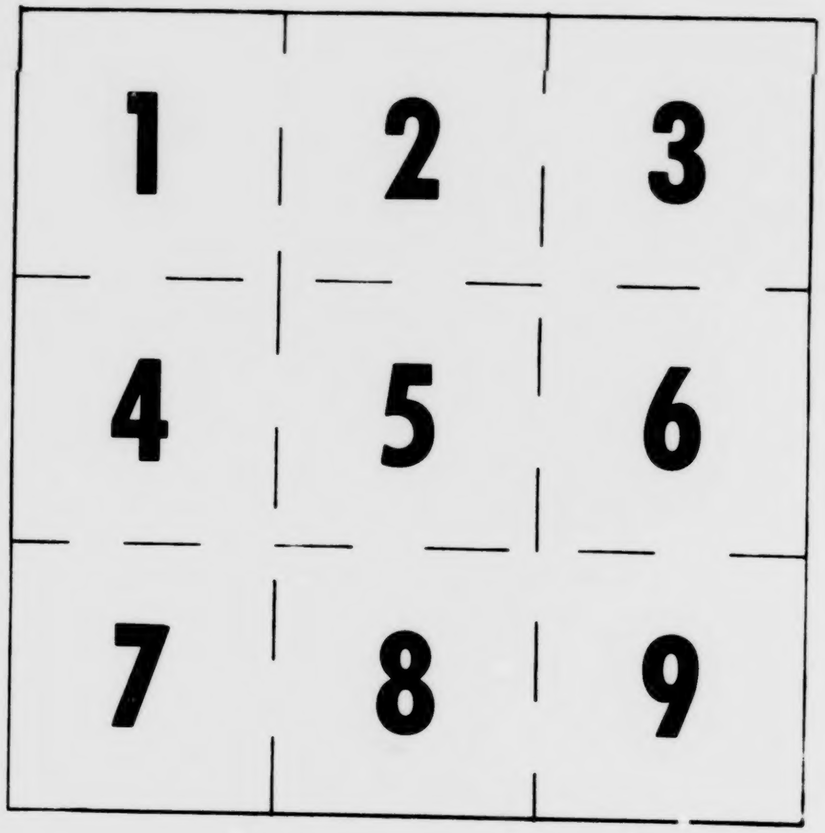
W. M. GORDON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

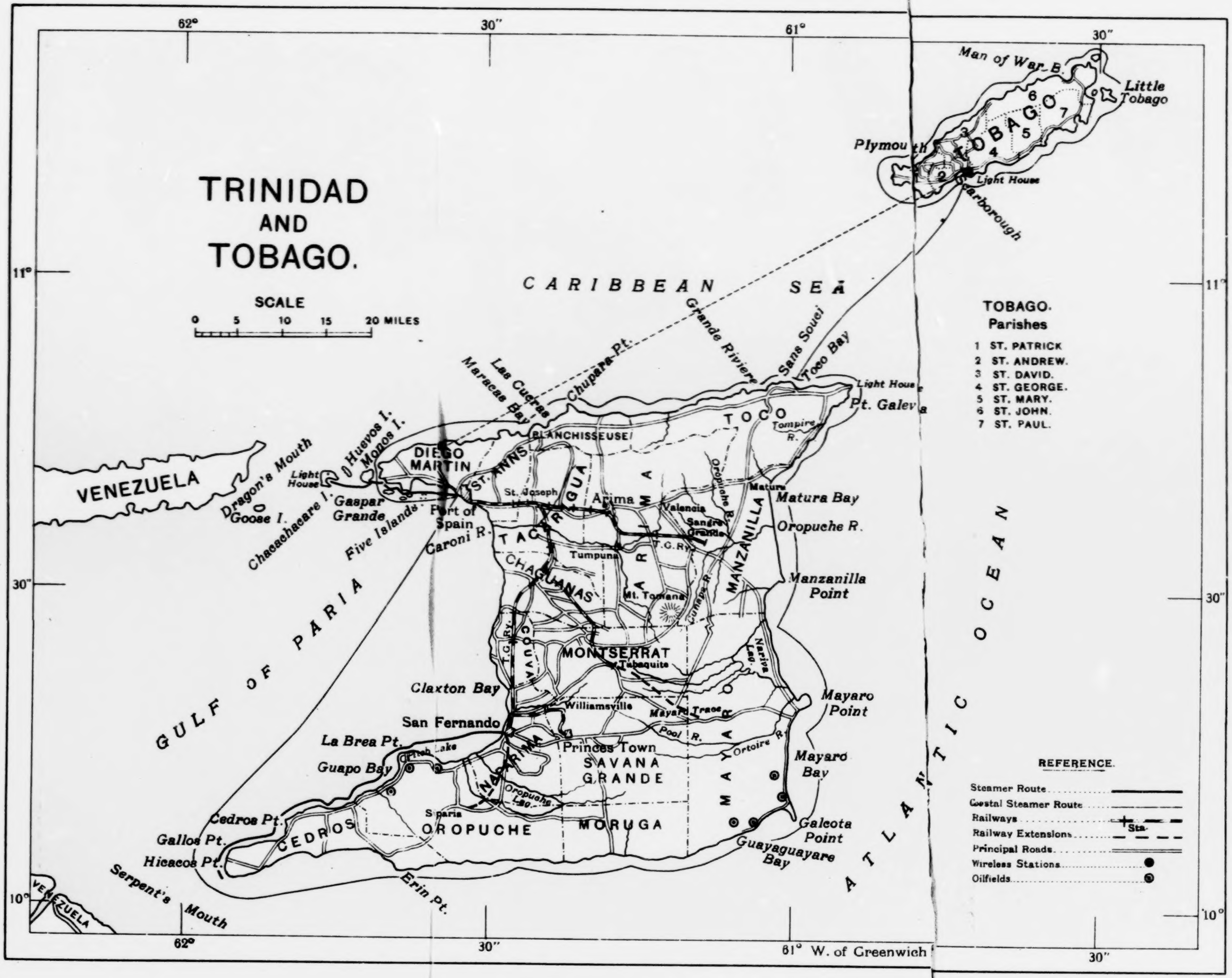
Colonial Secretary's Office, Trinidad,
15th September, 1909.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO.
SCALE
0 5 10 15 20 MILES
CARIBBEAN SEA
GULF OF PARIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
TOBAGO
Man of War B.
Little Tobago
Plymouth
Light House
Scarborough
TOBAGO.
Parishes
1 ST. PATRICK
2 ST. ANDREW.
3 ST. DAVID.
4 ST. GEORGE.
5 ST. MARY.
6 ST. JOHN.
7 ST. PAUL.
REFERENCE.
Steamer Route
Coastal Steamer Route
Railways
Sta.
Railway Extensions
Principal Roads
Wireless Stations
Oilfields
Dragon's Mouth
Huevos I.
Monos I.
Light House
Goose I.
Chacachacare I.
Gaspar Grande
Five Islands
Port of Spain
Caroni R.
DIEGO MARTIN
ST. ANNS
Maracas Bay
Las Cuevas
Chupara Pt.
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
Toco Bay
Light House
Pt. Galera
BLANCHISSEUSE
TOCO
Tompire R.
St. Joseph
Arima
Valencia
Sangre Grande
T.G.Ry.
Oropuche R.
Matura
Matura Bay
Oropuche R.
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
MANZANILLA
Manzanilla Point
Tumpuna
CHAGUANAS
Mt. Tamana
Cunapo R.
Nariva Lag.
T.G.Ry.
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
Tabaquite
NARIVA
Claxton Bay
Williamsville
Mayaro Trace
Mayaro Point
San Fernando
Pool R.
Ortoire R.
La Brea Pt.
Pitch Lake
Princes Town
SAVANA GRANDE
NAPARIMA
Guapo Bay
Mayaro Bay
MAYARO
Oropuche Lag.
Siparia
Cedros Pt.
CEDROS
OROPUCHE
MORUGA
Galeota Point
Gallos Pt.
Guayaguayare Bay
Hicacos Pt.
Serpent's Mouth
Erin Pt.
VENEZUELA
62°
30″
61°
30″
11°
30″
10°
61° W. of Greenwich

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, '09.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
585	Barbados	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate	„
587	Trinidad and Tobago	„
588	Sierra Leone	1907
589	British Guiana	1907–1908
590	Grenada	1907
591	Leeward Islands	1907–1908
592	East Africa Protectorate	„
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate	„
594	Northern Nigeria	„
595	Basutoland	„
596	Swaziland	„
597	St. Helena	1908
598	Gibraltar	„
599	Falkland Islands	„
600	Uganda	1907–1908
601	Imperial Institute	1908
602	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	„
603	Ashanti	„
604	Ceylon	„
605	Weihaiwei	„
606	Seychelles	„
607	Jamaica	1907–1908
608	Colonial Survey Committee	1908–1909
609	Gambia	1908
610	Malta	1908–1909
611	Sierra Leone	1908
612	Turks and Caicos Islands	„
613	Gold Coast	„
614	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1908–1909
615	Bahamas	„
616	St. Lucia	1908
617	Hong Kong	„
618	Fiji	„
619	Nyasaland Protectorate	1908–1909
620	Barbados	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
52	South Africa	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate	Veterinary Bacteriological Work, 1907–8.
54	Newfoundland	Governor's visit to Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands	Salt Industry.
57	Uganda	Governor's Tour.
58	British Colonies	Fibres.
59	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1906–7.
60	Nyasaland Protectorate	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
61	South Africa	Agriculture and Viticulture
62	Uganda	Cotton Industry.

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1909.

Gt. Brit. Colonial office.

3

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 664.

637
567
19

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1909-10.

(For Report for 1908-9, *see* No. 621.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1911.

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1911.

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APR 23 1913

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1909-10.

TRINIDAD :
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1910.

G.E.H. Apr. 24, 1913 S.L.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1909-10.

I.—FINANCE.

REVENUE.

1. The figures of revenue for the year 1909–10 show an increase of £18,820 over those of the previous year, the receipts amounting to £853,565 as compared with £834,745 in 1908–09.

2. The items which are accountable for the principal decreases are "Land Sales, Royalties, &c." (decrease £12,676) and "Immigration Taxes" (decrease £3,097) while there was also a small decrease of £70 under the head of "Post Office."

3. Increases occurred under the following heads of receipt:—Customs (£19,589) due to the passing of a revised Customs Tariff in November, increasing the duty on spirits wines and tobacco, and raising the *ad valorem* duty from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent.; "Licenses, Excise, &c." (£8,107), "Government Railways" (£2,760), "Fees of Court, Payment for specified services and Reimbursements in aid" (£2,653) and "Port, Harbour, Wharf, &c., Dues" (£1,040.)

EXPENDITURE.

4. The total expenditure of the Colony amounted in 1909–10 to £863,254, as compared with £855,050 for the previous year, showing an increase of £8,204.

5. The principal increases in Expenditure are shown under the heads of "Public Works" (£25,563), (Recurrent £9,428 and Extraordinary £16,135); "Charges on Account of Public Debt" (£2,220), "Education" (£1,757), "Pensions (£1,086), "Governor and Legislature" (£1,371) (the office of Governor having been vacant for some months during the previous year.)

6. Decreases in Expenditure occurred under "Crown Lands Department" (£9,761) due to the transfer of maintenance of Crown Traces to Public Works Department; "Government Railways" (£8,364), "Miscellaneous" (£4,670); "Immigration" (£1,004) and "Department of Agriculture" (£1,110.)

7. A surplus of £83,575 was shown by the Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st March, 1910, as compared with £93,264 at the corresponding date 1909.

8. The total revenue and expenditure of the Colony during the last five years is given in the subjoined table :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1905–6 ...	£847,953 * ...	£869,981
1906–7 ...	763,272 ...	810,474
1907–8 ...	871,201 ...	781,038
1908–9 ...	834,745 ...	855,050
1909–10 ...	853,565 † ...	863,254

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

9. At the close of the financial year the Assets of the Colony stood at £589,711, and the Liabilities at £506,136, showing a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £83,575, as against £93,264 at the end of the previous year.

PUBLIC DEBT.

10. The aggregate amount of the various loans contracted by the Colony for railways and public works was £1,060,093 on the 31st March, 1910. Of this sum £37,500 is represented by debentures, of which a certain number are ballotted for repayment annually, while £422,593 is held in Inscribed Stock bearing interest at 4 per cent., and £600,000 in Inscribed Stock at 3 per cent.

11. The accumulated Sinking Funds of the various loans for which the Colony is liable amounted on the 31st March, 1910, to £158,611, represented by a face value of £165,970.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

12. A change has been made in the calculation of trade returns this year, the figures for the calendar year being reverted to instead of those for the financial year, which have been given for some years past. This change has been made in accordance with the practice in the United Kingdom and many British Colonies.

13. The total value in sterling of the trade of the Colony in 1909 was £6,506,918 as against £5,182,897 in 1908–9, an excess of £1,324,021. The imports totalled £3,288,826, and the exports £3,218,092.

14. The principal item of increase, both in imports and exports, appears under the head of Transit Trade, which, with the removal of the restrictions which had been imposed by the Venezuelan Government and the resumption of a regular service between Port-of-Spain and Ciudad Bolivar, more than regained its position, which had suffered a serious drop in 1908-9.

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* Including £40,874, balance to credit of Public Officer's Widows' and Orphans' Fund, transferred to General Revenue when the Fund was taken over by the Government.

† The new Customs tariff came into force on 8th November, 1909.

IMPORTS.

15. The total value of the imports of the Colony during 1909 exceeded those of the previous year by £606,124, showing an increase of £266,645 as compared with the average value of imports for the last five years. The Collector of Customs states in his annual report as follows :—

"The imports for home consumption, excluding bullion and "specie and transit goods, are £74,421 in excess of the previous "year and £11,831 in excess of the average value for the past "five years. The increases occur mainly in food and drink supplies and manufactured articles, and tend to show that although "there has not been a great advance in the purchasing power of "the community, a fair standard of prosperity is being maintained."

16. The imports of coal show a large increase in the bunkering trade, the total amount being 58,645 tons as against 40,025 tons for the previous year.

EXPORTS.

17. The exports from the Colony show an increased value of £717,897 over those of last year, and £232,492 over the average value of exports during the last five years.

18. The principal item of increase is in transit goods, the value of which is £799,528 as against £271,252 during the previous year. There is also an increase of £125,630 in the value of local produce exported and of £68,241 under other articles of export.

19. The export of Cocoa was 51,575,104 lbs. as against 49,137,085 lbs. during the previous year, showing an excess of 2,438,016 lbs., but owing to the fall in prices, the total value was £20,860 less than in 1908-9.

20. 45,330 tons of sugar were exported during the year as against 39,618 for the previous year. Prices were fair, and the value of sugar exported in 1909 was £565,230 as compared with £462,019 for the previous year.

21. The value of coconuts exported was £63,936 as compared with £57,284 in 1908-9. The volume and value of exports of this product has grown steadily during the past few years, owing to good prices, the figures being 20,300,173 nuts valued as stated above, as against 11,037,932 nuts valued at £29,228 in 1905-6.

22. The value of fruit exported was £20,836 as compared with £16,081 for the previous year.

23. The following figures show the total values of Imports and Exports during the last five years :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1905–6	3,303,611	3,168,706
1906–7	3,120,717	3,872,325
1907–8	3,374,824	3,907,503
1908–9	2,682.702	2,500,195
1909 [*]	3,288,826	3,218,092

24. The distribution of trade is indicated by the following facts :—Of imports the United Kingdom provided 36·9 per cent. of the total, the United States 30·3 per cent., Venezuela 11·6 per cent., Canada 4·3 per cent., and other British Possessions 7·3 per cent. Of exports the United States took 33·1 per cent., France 21·6 per cent., the United Kingdom 20·4 per cent., and Canada 12·9per cent. With regard to the position held by France in the export trade, the Collector of Customs states that this is due to large shipments of cocoa to that country which are made optional for London and that it is probable that the greater portion of these shipments eventually finds its way to London. Hence the figures cannot be taken as a reliable index in this case.

25. The following figures show the distribution of the trade of the Colony with other countries during the last three years :—

Countries.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909.
Value of Imports from :	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,050,768	944,048	967,865
British Colonies	314,463	293,179	315,991
United States	817,057	717,150	804,571
Venezuela	909,383	423,903	888,944
Other Foreign Countries ...	283,153	304,422	311,455
Total	3,374,824	2,682,702	3,288,826

Countries.	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909.
Value of Exports to :	£	£	£
United Kingdom	821,321	444,224	646,915
British Colonies	313,936	318,888	375,843
United States	1,015,777	923,851	1,015,838
Venezuela	374,327	154,830	261,071
Other Foreign Countries ...	1,382,142	658,402	918,425
Total	3,872,325	3,907,503	3,218,092

MINES.

26. *Oil.*—Boring for oil was actively carried on during the year by the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company and the

---

[*] Owing to change in calculation from the financial to the calendar year the statistics of imports and exports of 1909 embrace the last 3 months of the previous financial year—January to March 1909.

Trinidad Oilfields Company. The former Company has given evidence of its belief in the stability of the oil industry of the Colony by the erection of two large iron tanks with a storage capacity of over two and a half million gallons (64,000 barrels) each which are connected with settling reservoirs into which the oil flows from the wells. In the case of one well, the oil has been running for some months into a reservoir by natural gas pressure and without pumping. A pipe-line of 10-inch diameter has also been laid from the storage tanks to the sea and has been carried out on a special jetty built alongside the Company's main pier (which is 1,700 feet in length) into deep water with secure anchorage for ships.

27. Boring is also being carried on at Guayaguayare (General Petroleum Properties Limited) and Palo Seco (Petroleum Options Limited). In all cases the furnaces are fed by oil fuel or by natural petroleum gas

28. At La Brea the boring area at present being developed is within 1½ miles of the village, and barracks have been erected in close proximity to the wells. At Guayaguayare and Guapo, bungalows and barracks have been erected for the employés. At the former place a tramway has been laid down from the beach to the works and at the latter a railway and jetty are, at the date of writing, in course of construction.

29. An aggregate of 5,927 feet of borings were drilled during the year. The total aggregate within recent years over the various oilfields is about 18,000 feet. Generally speaking oil was struck at fairly shallow depths.

30. A very large number of applications for prospecting licenses were received towards the end of the year. The aggregate area of land applied for covers an area of nearly 500,000 acres, but in a great many cases the same blocks were applied for by several different applicants, whose claims have been considered in order of priority. Notice was given in May of the present year that no further applications would be received after 11th June.

After the usual enquiry, in regard to the standing and ability of the applicants, 63 applications have been approved. In connection with them 32 licenses, covering an area of some 42,000 acres, have actually been issued and many of them have been taken up by responsible companies or syndicates.

31. The following extract from the administration report of the Inspector of Mines for the year 1909-10 is of interest as summarising the conditions under which prospecting licenses have been granted :—

> "Ordinary licenses to prospect under the Crown Lands Regulations are limited to areas of 500 acres, and the conditions attached thereto are the payment of a rental of one shilling per acre per annum, the drilling within two years of three wells to an aggregate depth of 3,000 feet (or in each well a lesse

depth than 1,000 feet if satisfactory results are earlier acquired) and the giving a bond of £250 for satisfactory performance, Licensees being allowed to take 10 tons of oil free of royalty and above that quantity, to pay a royalty to Government of 2/- per ton, or at the option of the Governor a royalty in kind at the rate of ten per cent. The cost of the survey of the land to be borne by the Licensee. The Government has decided that prospectors may in an application amalgamate their prospective licenses to cover blocks of up to 2,500 acres so as to save in the cost of survey. It has been further decided that in cases where an applicant or a syndicate is capable of giving satisfactory assurances of immediate ability to exploit the Government will give "Special" licenses to prospect in single areas of between 500 acres and 2,500 acres. The terms of these special licenses are as under :—

Area.	No. of Wells.	Aggregate depth.	Amount of Bond.	Oil allowed free of Royalty.	Royalty per ton.	Rent.
Above 500 acres and not above 1,500 acres.	5	5,000 feet	£400	15 tons	2/- or 10% in kind	1/- per acre per annum.
Above 1,500 acres and not above 2,500 acres.	7	7,000 feet	£550	20 tons	do.	Do.

32. A new form of license has recently been instituted as a preliminary to a prospecting license which will enable any person desiring to do so to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights with the object of selecting an area over which to apply for a prospecting license. The license is purely an exploration one. Power is reserved to the Governor to allow that any such license may be an exclusive license, but such a privilege is only granted in exceptional circumstances and to companies of the very highest standing.

Owing to the number of applications received, and the quantity of land involved, it was decided in June last to stop receiving them for a while and due notice to the effect was given to the public. When notice is given that applications will again be received it is hoped that the oil lands will have been partitioned off in a way to allow of specific conditions in connection with each block.

33. Much of what has been stated above relates to a period subsequent to the close of the financial year under review and is therefore not strictly within the purview of this report but in view of the general interest taken by the public in the develop-

ment of the oilfields of the Colony, it has been considered advisable to afford such information on the subject as is available up to the date of this report.

AGRICULTURE.

34. *Cacao.*—The exports of cacao continue to increase in quantity; 51,575,000 lbs. having been exported during the year ending 31st December, 1909.

A large number of manurial experiments was started at River Estate by the Department of Agriculture and the results are looked forward to with considerable interest.

Spraying experiments have been carried out by the Board of Agriculture and the results are reported to be satisfactory. The Mycologist and Entomologist have also been engaged in studying the diseases of cacao and recommending remedies.

35. *Sugar.*—The exports during 1909 amounted to 45,330 tons. 11,401 Cane Farmers produced 154,000 tons of canes which were sold to the estate factories for the sum of $337,000 at the average rate of $2 19c. per ton.

Special attention has been given during the year to the study of the "frog-hopper" insect which is most destructive to the cane crops, with a view to discovering the most effective means of minimising the attacks of this pest.

36. *Coconuts.*—The demand for these continues to increase, and the prices obtained are remunerative. Exports during 1909 over 20,300,000 nuts.

37. *Rubber.*—The following statistics of rubber cultivation have been supplied by planters. The trees vary in age from 1 to 15 years:—

Hevea	80,000 trees.
Castilloa	600,000 "
Funtumia	25,000 "

Hevea having been found to grow well a large consignment of seeds was imported from the Malay States but only a small number (about 3,000) germinated. As it is intended to grow Hevea on a larger scale a further supply of seeds will be obtained.

Castilloa trees grow well and rubber has been exported in small quantities for the past few years. Tapping on a larger scale is about to be undertaken.

38. *Rice.*—This cultivation is entirely in the hands of small growers, who grow mostly for their own use.

39. *Bananas.*—Experiments in manuring bananas have been carried out by the Government on its lands known as St. Augustine, and it has been shown that a profitable return can be obtained from heavy applications of pen manure. The variety of banana known as "Governor" has been shown to possess several advantages over the "Gros Michel" variety.

About 110,000 bunches have been exported during the year, showing a large increase over any previous year.

40. *Agricultural Shows.*—Five shows were held during the year in different districts and a remarkable improvement in the quality of the exhibits was shown.

41. *Government Farm.*—Additions have been made to the breeds of stock at the farm by the importation of Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey bulls and cows. A second sire jack has also been imported. The hackney and thoroughbred stallions continue to be highly appreciated.

CROWN LANDS.

42. The number of acres of Crown lands sold during 1909–10 was 8,123, as against 13,402 acres alienated during 1908-9, and the number of Crown grants issued was 992, the average sales of land being thus slightly in excess of eight acres for each individual purchase.

The number of village lots sold (100 feet by 50) was 75 as against 90 during the previous year.

Of the whole area sold (8,123 acres) 2,976 acres were purchased by East Indians, who also bought 22 out of the 75 village lots.

43. The total number of petitions sent in for Crown lands was 940, and the amount received £19,586. Of the lands sold, there were 538 blocks of 5 acres or less, 350 of 5 to 10 acres, 44 of 10 to 50 acres and only 8 of over 50 acres.

The upset price of Crown land is £2 10 per acre.

44. As pointed out in former reports, an examination of the annual sales of Crown lands gives evidence of a substantial addition, year by year to the class of peasant proprietors, who invest their savings in small blocks of land.

45. The revenue received in respect of timber and forest produce from Crown lands amounted to £1,643 during the year. The demarcation of Forest Reserves proceeded during the year 22½ miles of new lines having been run and 44 miles of survey carried out, the total area of such reserves being estimated at 279 square miles in various parts of the Colony.

SHIPPING.

46. The total number of vessels of all kinds which entered at ports in the Colony from foreign ports was 3,085 with a net tonnage of 1,205,454, including 2,365 sailing vessels, and 720 steam vessels. The number of arrivals of vessels in 1909 was 724 in excess of the arrivals of the year 1909–10 and the increase in tonnage was 212,556 tons. As already stated in the case of the Imports and Exports a change has been made to the calendar year in the compilation of statistics of Shipping, hence the figures for the year 1909 include the last three months (January to March of the previous financial year 1908–09). The comparison of the two years cannot, therefore, be an accurate one.

The number of sailing vessels entered was 2,365 as against 1,762 in 1908–9, the increase being due principally to the removal by the Venezuelan Government of the restrictions to trade with that country.

47. The following table shows the nationality of the various steamships which arrived in the Colony during the year 1909 :—

No. of Steamers.		*Nationality.*		*Tonnage.*
329	...	British	...	679,292
51	...	French	...	88,908
34	...	German	...	61,921
39	...	United States	...	12,082
83	...	Venezuelan	...	14,039
119	...	Dutch	...	196,037
27	...	Norwegian	...	21,560
12	...	Italian	...	32,718
22	..	Danish	...	35,101
4	...	Cuban	...	2,840

The above figures show that over 59 per cent. of the shipping was British, 17 per cent. Dutch, 7 per cent. French, and 5 per cent. German.

48. The aggregate tonnage of vessels entered and cleared during the last five years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.
1905–6... ...	80,730	904,007	99,585	910,001
1906–7... ...	59,707	841,860	54,629	854,306
1907–8... ...	59,462	850,354	47,003	841,462
1908–9... ...	55,385	937,513	53,892	940,462
1909	60,956	1,144,498	55,800	1,142,889

49. Statistics given by the Harbour Master in his annual report for 1909–10 show that the coaling trade of Port-of-Spain is rapidly increasing, the figures for the last three years being as follows :—in 1907–8, 75 steamers took 16,473 tons of coal :—in 1908–9, 123 steamers took 22,603 tons ; while in 1909–10 the number of steamers increased to 204, which loaded 45,859 tons.

III.—LEGISLATION.

50. The number of Ordinances passed during the year 1909–10 was 35, (Nos. 12 to 37 of 1909 and Nos. 1 to 9 of 1910.) The most important measures were an amendment of the Sale of Produce Ordinance in the direction of providing for more stringent conditions on the grant of licenses; an amend-

ment of the Quarantine Ordinance; an Ordinance providing for a revision of the Customs Tariff by increasing the duty on wines, spirits and tobacco and raising the *ad valorem* duty from 5 to 10 per cent. on unenumerated articles.

51. An Ordinance was also passed relating to oil mining, providing for a right of preemption by the Government of all crude oil and its products and for the active carrying out of the work of prospecting, boring or mining for oil by the persons to whom mining licenses or leases may be granted, on penalty of forfeiture of the license or lease.

IV.—EDUCATION.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

52. The number of elementary schools in the colony was 256 on the 30th March, 1900, as compared with 253 for the previous year. Of this total 52 were government schools and 204 assisted schools of the following denominations:—

Roman Catholic	77
Church of England	50
Presbyterian	54
Wesleyan	12
Moravian	11

53. The total number of children on the rolls of all schools in the colony on 31st March, 1910 was 44,850 as compared with 44,941 on the corresponding date of the year 1909, thus showing a decrease of 91, but the average attendance has increased by 649, being 27,262 as against 26,613 last year. A comparison of the figures of the last decade is of interest, showing the large increase both in the number of children on the rolls and in the average attendance:—

	1899.	1909–10.
No. on rolls ...	30,513	44,854
Average attendance ...	19,583	27,262

The average daily attendance during the year was 60·7 per cent. of the number on the rolls. This is an advance of 1½ per cent. over last year's figures.

54. The total expenditure from public funds in respect of elementary education in 1909–10 was £48,522 as compared with £47,203 in 1908–9 and £46,440 in 1907–8. The cost of 52 Government Elementary Schools was £10,716 and of Government Training Schools £1,090. The capitation grants paid to Assisted Schools amounted to £32,268 and to Assisted Training Schools £925. The cost of administration, school inspection and miscellaneous expenses was £3,224.

55. Comparing the figures given in the Blue Book it appears that the average cost of the education of each child in the primary schools was in 1909–10 £1 15 7, an increase of one penny per head over that of the previous year, but showing a substantial reduction from the figures of 1907–8. It should, however, be borne in mind that in calculating the foregoing, the cost of erection of Government Schools and of repairs is not taken into account, nor are the fees received in the two Government Training Schools in Port-of-Spain, nor the receipts from needle work credited.

The provision for the pay and expenses of the Agricultural Instructors, formerly borne by the Agricultural vote, was this year transferred to the Education vote.

56. The number of schools examined in Practical Agriculture was 203. The transfer to the staff of the Education Department of the two Agricultural Instructors already referred to, may be expected to show an advance in the standard of knowledge of the subject in the future.

57. Seventeen lantern lectures illustrating the growth and advance of the Empire, were given at various places.

58. The rudiments of hygiene are now taught in the Elementary Schools, as well as the connection of the mosquito with malarial and yellow fever, Dr. Dickson's booklets on these subjects being employed as text-books.

59. In connection with Elementary Education it may be mentioned that during the year two of the valuable Colonial Scholarships, which are worth £600 each, were captured by students of the Queen's Royal College, who were Exhibitioners from the Primary Schools, while the gold and silver medals for the year were also won by former Primary School Exhibitioners, who were students at the Queen's Royal College and St. Mary's College respectively.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

60. Secondary Education is provided for, in the case of boys, by the Queen's Royal College, St. Mary's College and Naparima College at all of which a high standard is maintained.

The number of pupils at the Queen's Royal College on 31st March, 1910, was 211, at St. Mary's College 215 and at Naparima College 60.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

61. Owing to depressed trade only 10 certificates were issued to artisans during the year, and for the same reason the Board of Industrial Training decided to reduce the certificate fee from 10/- to 5/-.

62. The Board also decided for the future to issue certificates to artisans only after examination, instead of enquiry, and to institute, in connection with the examinations, classes of technical instruction for artisans and apprentices.

63. Licenses to take apprentices have been issued during the year to four masters or firms, including some of the largest firms in the colony, well equipped for the training of apprentices.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

64. During the year under review 6,215 patients were admitted into the hospital at Port-of-Spain and 2,803 into that at San Fernando. Of these 2,313 were discharged cured, 5,282 were relieved and 336 were discharged without improvement. The number of patients who died in both hospitals was 1,091. The average stay in hospital of those discharged was for Port-of-Spain 15 days and for San Fernando 7 days.

65. District hospitals also exist at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town, Cedros and Tobago.

66. There are also special hospitals for the treatment of those suffering from the disease of yaws, at St. Augustine, near Port-of-Spain, and in Tobago. In the former there were on the 31st March, 1910, 212 patients, and in the latter 190.

ASYLUMS.

67. *The Lunatic Asylum*, situated at Port-of-Spain, contained on the 31st March, 1910, 611 inmates, of whom 379 were males and 232 females. The total number admitted during the year was 159, while 63 patients were discharged of whom 44 were cured and 14 relieved. The number of deaths in 1909–10 was 100. The average stay of those discharged was nearly two years and five months, while of those who died the average period of detention in the asylum was over three years and seven months.

68. The patients at the *Leper Asylum* at the close of the year 1909–10 numbered 273. 84 patients were admitted during the year. The number of patients discharged was 26 and the deaths 36.

POOR HOUSES.

69. There were 433 inmates in the *House of Refuge* which is maintained by the Government, at the close of the year; 214 persons were admitted to the institution during the year, while 59 were discharged, and 141 died.

70. In addition to the House of Refuge there are other charitable institutions for the maintenance and relief of those unable to work, viz : the Ariapita asylum, maintained by the Municipality of Port-of-Spain with 162 inmates, Nazareth House, kept up by the Roman Catholics, with 79 inmates, the Kent street Asylum, supported by the Anglican community, and L'Hospice de St. Vincent de Paul by the Roman Catholic body, with 13 and 19 beds respectively.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

71. The *Boys' Reformatory* at Diego Martin contained 126 inmates on the 31st March, 1910. Thirty-six were discharged during the year, thirty-four admitted, one died, and three absconded, being subsequently recaptured. The health and physical condition of the boys is reported by the Inspector to have steadily improved. The total expenditure was £2,634, while the total revenue (including a capitation grant from public funds of £2,008) amounted to £2,552.

72. The *Girls' Reformatory* contained 28 inmates at the close of the year. The number of admissions was 10, the number of discharges 12. The total expenditure was £493 while the total income was £492, of which £232 was earned by the institution. The Inspector reports in high terms of praise of the management and of the conduct of the girls.

73. The *Tacarigua Industrial School*, under the management of the Church of England, contained on 31st March, 1910, 112 inmates. This institution is situated some 8 miles from Port-of-Spain.

74. The *Belmont Industrial School*, managed in a very satisfactory manner by the Roman Catholic Church, had a roll of 170 on the 31st March last.

These institutions receive capitation grants from public funds.

SAVINGS BANKS.

75. The aggregate amount of the deposits in the various Savings Banks of the Colony was £333,840 on the 31st December 1909 as against £336,760 on the same date in the previous year, showing a slight decrease. The number of depositors on 31st December last was 17,678, showing an increase of 1,000 over last year. The average amount of deposit was therefore nearly £19.

In Port-of-Spain, there were 7,069 depositors, with a total of £216,709 at their credit, or an average of £30 per head; in San Fernando 2,977 depositors had £55,184, or an average of £18·10 per head.

The deposits during 1909 amounted to £223,840, showing a decrease of £29,830 as compared with the previous year.

76. There were at the close of the year 7,553 East Indian depositors with a total of £117,729 to their credit, being an increase of 570 depositors over last year. The average amount to the credit of East Indian depositors was nearly £16 per head.

There are, in addition to the Head Office, thirteen district Savings Banks in the Colony.

77. There are also five Penny Banks, with deposits amounting to £67. The Chief Manager of Savings Banks states in his annual report that the system instituted by which depositors may save and make deposits in the Bank by means of penny postage stamps, is not taken advantage of in the Colony.

VI.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

78. The total number of offences reported to the Constabulary during the year was 19,527 as compared with 17,111 in 1908–9, an increase of 2,416.

The number of persons actually apprehended or summoned before the Magistrate was 24,582 as against 22,962 in 1908–9 and 24,710 in 1907–08.

79. In the *Magistrates' Courts* 16,095 persons were summarily convicted, of whom 9,513 were punished by fine, 1,802 were imprisoned for non-payment of fine, 1,476 were peremptorily imprisoned without the option of a fine, 32 were whipped, and 3,272 were bound over or received other trivial punishments. An examination of the figures of the returns shows that 5,819 persons were convicted of offences against the Revenue laws or against Municipal, Road, Sanitary and other measures dealing with the social administration of the Colony. There were 2,171 convictions for offences against the person, 2,335 for offences against Masters and Servants Ordinances, including the Indian Immigration Ordinance, 106 for prædial larceny, 39 for malicious injury to property and 4,547 for other offences.

80. In the *Supreme Court* the number of persons brought before the Judges was 208, of whom 135 were convicted, 43 were acquitted, while 30 fell through for want of prosecution.

Of the convictions 8 were for murder, 1 for manslaughter, 5 for rape, 51 for offences against property, 2 for robbery with violence, 54 for other offences against the person and 6 for miscellaneous offences.

PRISONS.

81. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 4,381, as compared with 4,699 in 1908–9 and 5,620 in 1907–8, showing a decrease of 318 over the figures of last year, and of 1,239 over those of the year before last. Of these 3,770 were men, 587 women, 21 were boy juveniles and 3 girl juveniles.

The daily average of criminals in gaol was 508 men and 42 women, showing a decrease in the average of 38 men and 3 women over last year. The daily average of prisoners on the sick list was 24·22 men and 0·73 women. The total number of deaths in prison was 24 of whom 5 were judicially executed.

82. The total actual cost of Prison administration during the year 1909–10, including supplies to District Prisons was £11,558. During the same period the estimated value of the prisoner's earnings was £7,814, of which £267 was cash deposited in the Treasury.

83. The education of long-sentence prisoners is provided for by the attendance at the Royal Gaol on three evenings a week, of a Teacher. Certain Warders also give instruction at the Convict Depôt at Carrera Island.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

84. The total population of the Colony on the 31st March, 1910, is estimated by the Registrar-General to be 351,422, these figures being arrived at as follows:—

Population 31st March, 1909 (Estimated) ...	343,986
Natural increase (Excess of births over deaths)...	4,000
Excess of arrivals over departures ...	3,436
	351,422

If these figures may be taken as correct, it will be seen that the population which was 273,899 at the taking of the last Census in 1901, has increased by more than 28 per cent. during the past nine years.

The number of births recorded during the year was 11,662 as against 11,638 in 1908-09, an increase of 28, while the deaths numbered 7,662, as compared with 7,941 for last year, shewing a decrease of 279.

The birth-rate of the colony in 1909–10 was 33·20 per thousand and the death-rate 21·80 per thousand, as compared with 23·09 in 1908–9 and 25·6 in 1907–8.

85. In this connection the writer desires to correct an error which appeared in last year's report, for which he is responsible. In comparing the death-rate of several colonies in the West Indies for the year 1907–8, it was stated that the mortality of Jamaica was 37·25 per thousand while the figures should have read 28·5. The mistake, which is sincerely regretted, arose from the fact that no return of the *estimated* population at the close of 1907-8 was given in the official returns of Jamaica and the death rate was calculated on the figures of population given in the Blue Book which were those obtained at the date of the last census in 1901, viz: 635,868, instead of on the *estimated* population for 1907, which is not stated in the Jamaica Blue Book return but is given in the Colonial Office List for 1908 as 830,261.

86. Seven cases of bubonic plague occurred during the year 1909–10. From the 28th September, 1908, on which date the last death from the outbreak of that year had occurred, the colony remained free from this disease until the 26th May, 1909, when a case occurred in the same vicinity in which one of the previous year's cases had been reported. This was followed by six other cases in Port-of-Spain—two occurring in the same house and all proving fatal. Active measures for the prevention and control of plague have been continuously carried out since the outbreak of 1908, and the reduced number of cases last year may be reasonably regarded as evidence of the thoroughness of these measures.

87. After an interval of ten months without the occurrence of yellow fever in the colony, one fatal case occurred during the year in the person of a young man, who had been only eight

days in the colony. The source of infection was not definitely ascertained. Measures for the prevention of the breeding of mosquitoes are energetically carried out with encouraging results.

88. The following were the principal causes of mortality in Port-of-Spain during the year : –

Diarrhœa	74
Fevers	76
Phthisis	220
Enteritis	174
Bronchitis	21
Pneumonia	57

The death-rate in Port-of-Spain is much higher than in the country districts, viz : 30 per thousand, but this, no doubt, is due to the fact that the deaths in the Colonial Hospital and other institutions are included, while a large proportion of the patients are drawn from the country.

CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

89. The death-rate of the colony (21·80 per thousand) shows that the climate of Trinidad is not unhealthy. The heat during the day is sometimes rather oppressive, but the nights are generally cool and sometimes even chilly. Europeans resident in most parts of the colony who take ordinary care of themselves enjoy excellent health, and it is only in certain known malarial districts that any special precautions are necessary.

90. Observations taken at 74 different stations throughout the colony during 1909 showed a mean rainfall of 78·93 inches, or 14 inches above that of the previous year. The individual returns vary from 125 inches at Frederick Estate, Caroni district, to 34·15 at Moruga, on the south coast. The greatest mean rainfall occurred in July (11·05 inches) and June (10·24 inches) and the driest months were March, (·84 inch) and February (2·47 inches).

91. From the meteorological observations taken at the St. Clair Station, Port-of-Spain, it appears that the mean temperature for the year was 78·2, the mean maximum being 86·8 and mean minimum 69·6. Rainfall 64·58.

The mean daily height of the barometer was, 30·009, the highest reading being 30·3 in July and the lowest 29·91 in November.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

92. There are 75 Post Offices, 20 Money Order Offices, 32 Telegraph Offices and 6 Telephone Offices in the colony. The total cost of the postal administration was £22,510 including cost of conveyance of mails beyond the colony, and the total revenue

received by the Post Office £11,413. Included in the above expenditure is the sum of £7,250 paid by way of subsidy for the coastal service between Trinidad and Tobago and round the latter island, and £3,000 paid as subsidy to the West India and Panama Cable Telegraph Company.

93. The amount of postal matter of all kinds transmitted through the medium of the post office continues to increase. In 1909-10 2,594,112 letters and Postcards were sent as against 2,300,154 during the previous year; 999,628 newspapers, book packets, &c., and 30,333 parcels, were dealt with, as compared with 857,088 and 28,674 respectively, in 1908-9.

94. The aggregate amount transmitted during the year by means of Money Orders and Postal Orders issued in the colony was £48,515, showing a slight increase over last year.

The orders issued elsewhere and paid in the colony amounted to £16,401 as compared with £13,916 for last year, an increase of £2,485.

The value of postage stamps sold during the year was £9,746.

The new "Cash on Delivery" parcel service, which was instituted last year is gaining ground, there being an increase of 212 parcels to the value of £347 10 transmitted by this service. Increased accommodation was provided during the year at the General Post Office, and the alterations have also afforded better light and ventilation.

95. The telephone service continued to be carried on by a private Company, with fair efficiency. A telephone service has also been established by the Government in Tobago, and during the year a large number of iron poles were substituted for the old wooden ones, 7½ miles of new poles having been completed.

96. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company maintains telegraphic communication with America, Europe and most of the West Indian colonies. Messages can also be sent *viâ* Jamaica and Bermuda by the Direct Telegraph Company.

97. The wireless telegraph system between Trinidad and Tobago was carried out without interruption throughout the year, though more trouble was experienced than in previous years from disturbed atmospheric conditions, which were especially noticeable at the Tobago end.

98. An increased interchange of telegrams with ships possessing wireless stations occurred during the year and every opportunity of such communication was taken, but it is recognised that a more powerful transmitting plant is required for this service, and this it is proposed to provide next year.

99. Experiments at the Trinidad Station were made at night to test the radius of communication and signals from the following stations were found "fairly readable" viz: Key West Island Navy Station—distant about 1,650 miles, Guantanamo (Cuba) 1,100 miles, U.S.S. "Connecticut" (off Cuba) 1,100 miles, Porto Rico and Curaçao, each about 650 miles and Culebra Island (off Porto Rico) 600 miles.

Owing, however, to the weaker transmitting power of the Trinidad station communication with the above stations could not be exchanged.

100. The principal items in the telegraphic news bulletins are transmitted daily to Tobago for the information of the public, in addition to which over 800 messages were exchanged between the islands.

The total expenditure for the year was £852, while the revenue, which is slowly increasing, was £103.

IX.—MILITARY AND CONSTABULARY.

MILITARY.

101. No regular troops are stationed in the colony, but Volunteer yeomanry and light infantry corps are kept up, and a cadet corps has recently been enrolled, consisting of students of the Queen's Royal College and St. Mary's College.

CONSTABULARY.

102. The actual strength of the Constabulary Force on the 31st March last year was 716, including an Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, Adjutant, 4 Inspectors and 6 Sub-Inspectors.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

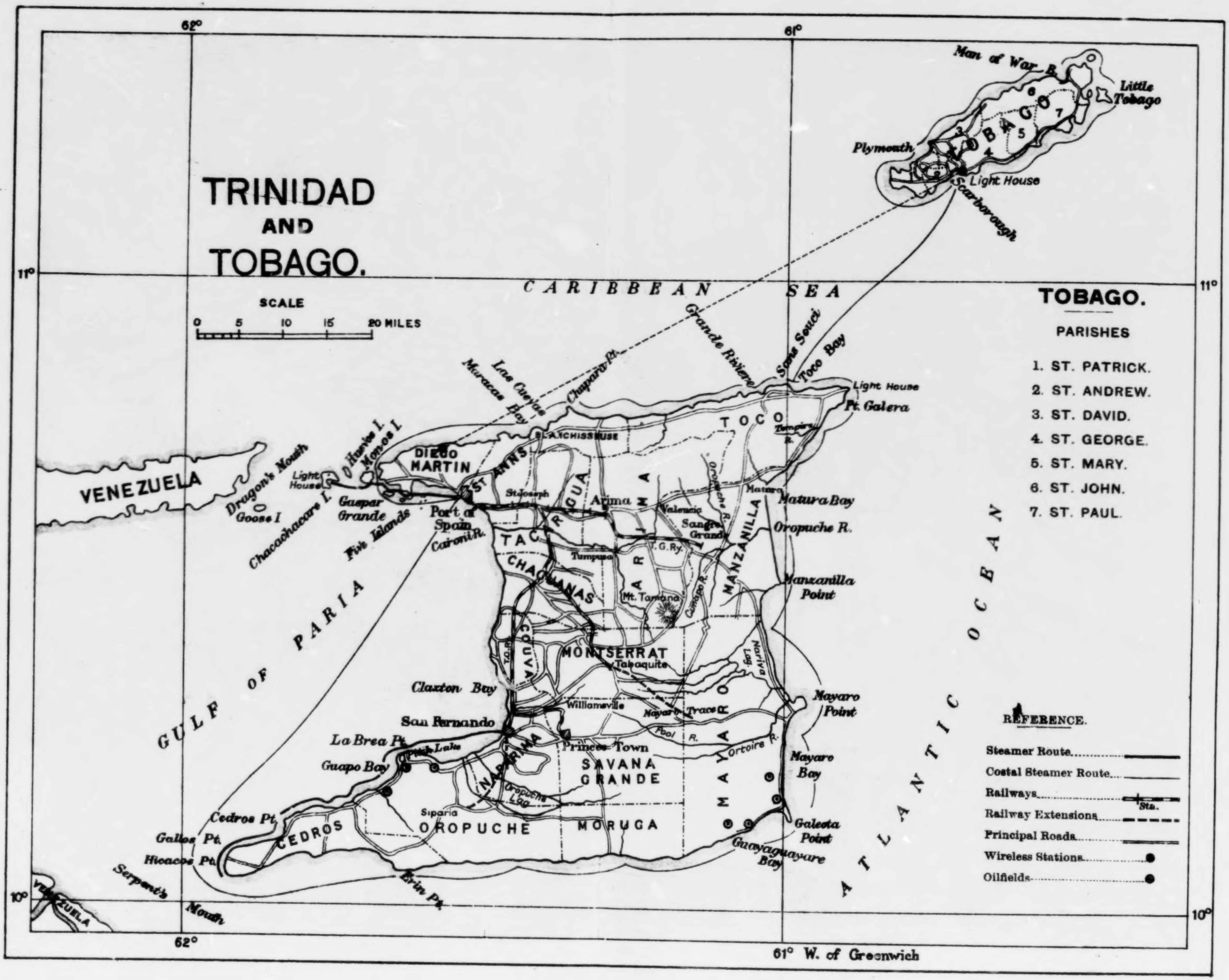
RAILWAYS.

103. Upwards of 80 miles of railway have been laid down by the Government, connecting San Fernando and Arima with Port-of-Spain, with branch lines to Princes Town and Tabaquite. These lines were constructed at a cost of £928,405, on which the annual charge for interest and sinking fund amounted in 1909–10 to £34,381 (interest, £21,928, sinking fund £12,453.)

The total receipts from the existing lines amounted in 1909–10 to £106,398 as compared with £102,784 during the previous year. Passengers, parcels and miscellaneous items of receipt brought in £70,300, while goods freights collected amounted to £36,098.

The aggregate expenditure on railways for the year, exclusive of the charges on the construction loans, was £64,018 being nearly £2,000 less than during the previous year.

The number of passengers carried by rail in 1909–10 was 1,356,653 as against 1,383,245 in 1908–9, while 161,844 tons of goods and minerals were conveyed during the year, as against 144,067 tons for the previous year.


TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO.
SCALE
0 5 10 15 20 MILES
62°
61°
11°
10°
61° W. of Greenwich
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF PARIA
VENEZUELA
Dragon's Mouth
Goose I
Chacachacare I.
Light House
Huevos I.
Monos I.
Gaspar Grande
Five Islands
DIEGO MARTIN
ST ANNS
Port of Spain
Caroni R.
Las Cuevas
Maracas Bay
Chupara Pt.
Blanchisseuse
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
Toco Bay
Light House
Pt. Galera
TOCO
Matura
Matura Bay
Oropuche R.
Manzanilla Point
MANZANILLA
St Joseph
Arima
Valencia
Sangre Grande
TACARIGUA
ST ANDREW
CHAGUANAS
Tumpuna
Mt. Tamana
Cumuto R.
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
Tabaquite
Nariva Lag.
Claxton Bay
Williamsville
Mayaro
Trace R.
Pool R.
Ortoire R.
Mayaro Point
Mayaro Bay
MAYARO
San Fernando
La Brea Pt.
Pitch Lake
Guapo Bay
Princes Town
SAVANA GRANDE
NAPARIMA
Oropuche Lag.
Siparia
OROPUCHE
MORUGA
CEDROS
Cedros Pt.
Gallos Pt.
Hicacos Pt.
Serpent's Mouth
Erin Pt.
Galeota Point
Guayaguayare Bay
Man of War B.
Little Tobago
TOBAGO
Plymouth
Light House
Scarborough
TOBAGO.
PARISHES
1. ST. PATRICK.
2. ST. ANDREW.
3. ST. DAVID.
4. ST. GEORGE.
5. ST. MARY.
6. ST. JOHN.
7. ST. PAUL.
REFERENCE.
Steamer Route
Costal Steamer Route
Railways
Sta.
Railway Extensions
Principal Roads
Wireless Stations ●
Oilfields ●

104. Two extensions of the existing lines of railway have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, viz., from San Fernando to Siparia 13½ miles and from Tabaquite to Poole 16 miles. The first will cross the Oropuche lagoon and will tap the rich lands of the Siparia district while the latter will skirt the southern boundary of the Central Range Forest Reserve to Rio Claro, where the Southern Cunapo Main road from Sangre Grande, now in course of construction, will join the Naparima-Mayaro main road. This line will bring the somewhat isolated Mayaro district, which has been settled for many years, and has many estates in full bearing, within 14 miles of the railway.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

105. 2,432 adult East Indian labourers were imported under indenture during the year, while 544 were repatriated to India, taking with them earnings to the value of £13,657. The amount remitted to India by East Indian immigrants during the same period was £3,800.

A number of labourers left the Colony for work on the Panama Canal and on a railway in the interior of Brazil during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

106. The total amount expended on Public Works during the year, inclusive of salaries and staff and grants in aid to Local Road Boards was £216,107 of which £64,992 was for extraordinary works.

The expenditure on maintenance of public buildings was £15,083, while the upkeep of main roads cost £67,518 and of local roads under the control of the Public Works Department £7,362. The total mileage of main roads throughout the colony was 875½ miles on 31st March last.

The Local Road Boards received grants in aid amounting to £30,664, for the upkeep of roads, and of £2,710 for extraordinary works.

CHANGES IN THE ESTABLISHMENT.

107. Sir George Le Hunte, who had been appointed Governor some months previously, arrived in the colony and assumed duty on the 12th May, 1909.

Dr. Blackwood Wright, L.L.D. was appointed Stipendiary Justice of the Peace for Port-of-Spain in succession to Mr. Young who was transferred to the Seychelles.

Mr. J. B. Carruthers, who had been appointed Assistant Director of Agriculture, assumed duty in September. (This very active and promising officer succumbed to a lingering attack of pleurisy during the present year).

108. The wages of agricultural day labourers in Trinidad vary from 25 to 40 cents (1/0½ to 1/8) per day, and generally speaking, quarters for the labourer are provided in addition, by

the estate. The cost of living among the labouring classes may be regarded as moderate, but in the towns, and especially in Port-of-Spain, the rents of houses are high.

109. During the year 1909-10 the Trinidad Floating Dock and Engineering Company, which was burdened by heavy London charges, which had to be met before any profit could be made, became embarrassed to such an extent as to hamper the efficient working of the dock and workshops, and negotiations were entered into with the company for the taking over of the undertaking by the Government, which had under the contract the right to acquire it in the event of the non-fulfilment of certain conditions. Eventually the colony acquired the dock for a cash payment of £71,000, and it has since been carried on under the control of three directors appointed by the Governor, with the Director of Public Works as Chairman and executive manager. The dock has a lifting power of 4,000 tons and was tested before delivery up to 4.500 tons.

The new management has reduced the charges for repairs and it may be expected that some additional work for the dock and workshops will be the result.

W. M. GORDON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TRINIDAD,
5th November, 1910.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
630	Southern Nigeria	1908
631	British Honduras	"
632	British Guiana	1908–1909
633	Northern Nigeria	"
634	Basutoland	"
635	East Africa Protectorate	"
636	Uganda	"
637	Weihaiwei	1909
638	St. Helena	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
640	Ashanti	"
641	Gambia	"
642	Malta	1909–1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909–1910
645	Falkland Islands	"
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	1909
647	Gibraltar	"
648	Sierra Leone	"
649	Somaliland	1909–1910
650	Bahamas	"
651	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1909–1910
653	Ceylon	1909
654	Gold Coast	"
655	Nyasaland	1909–1910
656	Imperial Institute	1909
657	Fiji	"
658	Grenada	"
659	Hong Kong	"
660	Barbados	1909–1910
661	Swaziland	"
662	Jamaica	"
663	Straits Settlements	1909

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
64	Uganda	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do.	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	Do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Survey 1906–7 and 1907–8.

COLONIAL REPORTS--ANNUAL.

No. 699.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1910-11.

(For Report for 1909-10, *see* No. 664.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1911.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1910-11.

TRINIDAD:
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1911.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.

I.—FINANCE.

Revenue.

1. The revenue for the year 1910-11 amounted to £948,383, compared with £853,565 for 1909-10, showing an increase of £94,818 over the previous year's revenue, and an increase of £77,182 over the largest revenue previously collected in the Colony, namely £871,201 for the year 1907-8.

2. The net increase over the revenue of 1909-10 referred to above, was the result of a gross increase under nine heads of £103,500, against which has to be set off a decrease of £8,682, which occurred in respect of "Land Sales" (£3,652) and "Immigration Taxes" (£5,030).

3. The chief increases occurred under "Customs," £67,340, and "Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue" £24,770, and were due in the case of "Customs" mainly to the new Customs Tariff, brought into force in November 1909 with the object of raising additional revenue, and, in the case of the second head mentioned, to Excise and Stamp Duty; the increase in excise duty being attributable to the larger number of workmen employed on the roads and other public works, and in the exploration of the oil fields; and also to an increase in the quantity of Angostura Bitters manufactured for drawback on exportation, and to large withdrawals of Rum from bond in March in anticipation of an increase in the rate of duty; whilst the increase in Stamp Duty is accounted for, partly by transactions in connection with the oil fields, and partly by improved efficiency in collection.

Expenditure.

4. The expenditure for the year amounted to £927,033, as against £863,253 for the previous year, an increase of £63,780. The recurrent expenditure compares as follows:—In 1910-11 it was £843,050, and in 1909-10 £798,262, the increase thus amounting to £44,788; whilst the Extraordinary expenditure for 1910-11 on Public Works and Roads and Bridges was

£83,984 as against £64,991 for 1909-10, representing an increase of £18,992. An increase in the Recurrent expenditure occurred under nearly all heads, the only exceptions being the following six, which showed decreases, viz., "The Governor and Legislature," "Crown Lands and Survey Department," Registrar General's Department," "Medical Department." "Ecclesiastical" and "Government Railway." The greatest increases were under "Charges on account of the Public Debt," £7,821; "Pensions," £2,234; "Immigration," £3,261; "Constabulary," £1,715; "Hospitals Asylums, &c." £2,510; "Public Health and Quarantine," £1,006; "Education," £3,970; "Prisons and Reformatory and Industrial Schools," £1,396; "Miscellaneous Services," £9,561; "Public Works Department," £1,645; and "Roads and Bridges Recurrent," £8,590.

5. The Surplus Balance of the Colony, which on the 31st March, 1910, stood at £83,575, was increased to £104,925 at the 31st March, 1911.

6. The Revenue and Expenditure of the last five years have been :—

		EXPENDITURE.		
Year.	*Revenue.*	*Recurrent.*	*Extraordinary.*	*Total.*
1906-7	£763,272	£765,488	£44,986	£810,474
1907-8	871,201	767,564	13,474	781,038
1908-9	834,745	806,193	48,857	855,050
1909-10	853,565	798,262	64,992	863,254
1910-11	948,383	843,050	83,984	927,034

7. During the five years immediately preceding the above the revenue had risen from £712,394 in 1901-2, to £847,953 in 1905-6, allowing, after due provision for expenditure of a recurrent nature, the expenditure on Extraordinary Works (including new buildings as well as new roads and bridges) given hereunder, with the resulting Surplus Balances mentioned, viz. :—

Year.	*Extraordinary Expenditure.*	*Surplus at end of year.*
1901-2	£ 58,853	£ 52,341
1902-3	64,837	103,700
1903-4	73,002	89,280
1904-5	85,690	90,636
1905-6	107,272	68,608

8. The above extraordinary expenditure however was by no means abreast of the demands for improved roads (or even possibly for roads of some kind) to allow of the transport of produce from various parts of the Colony, where cultivation of new lands had been steadily increasing for some years.

9. In 1906-7, the revenue fell from £847,953 to £763,272, firstly because that of 1905-6 included a special item of £40,000 the balance to credit of the Public Service Widows' and Orphans' Fund, which was transferred to the General Revenue of the Colony when the Fund was taken over by the Government, and secondly to the extent of an approximately equal amount because of the comparative failure of the cocoa crop in 1906-7, which was reflected in various items of Revenue, *e.g.* Customs Duties, Excise Duty on Rum, Railway Receipts, Immigration Taxes, and Sales of Crown Lands. In consequence the expenditure on extraordinary works was reduced in 1907-8 from £107,272 in 1905-6 and £44,986 in 1906-7 to £13,474, and the expenditure of £48,857 under this head during 1908-9 was insufficient to prevent an increasing list of Extraordinary Works admittedly necessary for the proper development of the resources of the Colony, but for which the revenue was inadequate to provide.

10. An appreciation of the financial position and the need of additional revenue resulted in the amendment in November 1909 of the Customs Tariff, with the view of adding from £50,000 to £60,000 to the Colony's annual revenue, and it was further decided at the time to consider the question of investigating other sources of revenue in order (1) to ensure that the charges entailed by the loan to be raised for the Railway Extension Works that are being entered upon shall not interfere with other works necessary for the Colony's development, (2) to allow of these last mentioned works being carried out, and also (3) to provide the means of carrying out during the next decade a New Road Scheme framed with the intention of providing a system of roads which will assist and stimulate the progress of the Colony.

11. During the year under review therefore the question of the best means of raising additional revenue was carefully considered, and proposals in that direction were brought before the Legislative Council, the ultimate decision being that in view of the prevailing low prices for cocoa and sugar, and the short crops reaped, it was advisable not to impose any additional taxation immediately.

12. At the same time it was resolved that the question of meeting some part of the proposed expenditure on the New Road Scheme from a loan should be brought forward for consideration.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

13. The Assets of the Colony on the 31st March, 1911, amounted to £696,630 and the liabilities (exclusive of the Funded Debt referred to below) to £591,705, the Surplus of Assets over Liabilities being £104,925, as compared with £83,575 at the end of the previous year.

DEBT.

14. The Funded Debt of the Colony on the 31st March was **£1,051,093**, of which total **£28,500** consisted of debentures redeemable by annual drawings; **£422,593** of 4 per cent. inscribed stock and **£600,000** of 3 per cent. inscribed stock.

15. The total accumulations of sinking funds at the same date amounted to **£174,426** the face value of the securities being **£182,239**.

16. Besides the above mentioned Funded Debt a loan of **£450,000** has been authorized by Ordinance, of which sum approximately **£400,000** has been already expended, having been advanced by the Crown Agents for the Colonies pending the raising of the authorized loan.

2.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

17. The total value of imports and exports for the year 1910, the period for which the Trade Statistics of the Colony are made up, amounted to **£6,810,599** including the value of bullion and specie and Transit goods, as compared with **£6,506,918** for the year 1909, an increase of **£303,681**. The value of the Imports for the year was **£3,343,011**, exceeding that of the previous year by **£54,185**; and the value of the exports amounted to **£3,467,588**, showing an excess of **£249,496** over the figures of 1909.

18. The total values of the imports and exports for the last five years have been:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1906-7	.. £3,120,717	...£3,872,325	...£6,993,042
1907-8	... 3,374,824	... 3,907,503	... 7,282,327
1908-9	... 2,682,702	... 2,500,195	... 5,182,897
1909	... 3,288,826	... 3,218,092	... 6,506,918
1910	.. 3,343,011	... 3,467,588	... 6,810,599

19. The total value of Imports which, as stated, amounted to **£3,343,011**, and exceeded the corresponding value for the previous year by **£54,185**, exceeded also the average value of the preceding five years by **£188,875**.

20. The imports both of Bullion and Specie and of Transit goods show decreases of **£26,234** and **£27,336**, respectively; and, excluding these items, the imports for home consumption are **£107,805** in excess of the previous year, and **£139,149** in excess of the average value of the imports for the last five years.

21. The increase of £107,805 is made up of £30,743 under "Raw Materials," (principally Coal and Lumber), and £83,719 under "Manufactured Articles" (chiefly Machinery for the oil fields), less a decrease of £6,657 under "Live Stock, Food, &c."

22. The growth of the coaling trade of Port-of-Spain is worthy of notice. In 1906–7, 23,235 tons of coal were imported and 6,703 tons supplied to vessels; in 1908–9 the corresponding figures were 40,025 tons and 17,809 tons, respectively; and in 1910, 80,067 tons and 44,295 tons respectively.

23. The value of Machinery (including Rails and Railway materials) imported in 1910 was £122,788 as compared with £52,676 in 1909.

24. The decrease of £6,657 under "Live Stock, &c." referred to above was due to Live Stock, Spirits and Wines. The Live Stock imported in 1908–9 had fallen off owing to restrictions imposed on the Venezuelan trade, *viâ* the River Orinoco, during that year, and in 1909, when the shortage was apparently made good, the imports rose above the average; consequently the imports of 1910 show a decrease compared with 1909 which amounts to £18,066, but on the other hand they compare favourably with those of other years.

25. The decreases shown in Spirits and Wines are due to abnormal clearances in 1909 in anticipation of the amendment of the tariff already referred to.

26. The decrease of £27,386 in respect of Transit goods, already referred to, was apparently due to smaller shipments of Feathers and Hides.

27. The direction of the Import trade, exclusive of transhipments, for the past three years is indicated by the following figures:—

	1908–9.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	913,982—37·9%	920.118—37· %	936,427—36·4%
Canada ...	109,940— 4·6 ,,	106,016— 4·3 ,,	134,609— 5·2 ,,
O. Br. Possessions ...	170,717— 7·1 ,,	182,138— 7·3 ,,	173,348— 6·7 ,,
United States ...	684,530—28·4 ,,	752,031—30·2 ,,	860,903—33·5 ,,
Venezuela ...	266,264—11· ,,	288,710—11·6 ,,	233,086— 9·1 ,,
France ...	80,919— 3·3 ,,	74,350— 3· ,,	62,932— 2·5 ,,
Germany ...	54,729— 2·3 ,,	46,241— 1·8 ,,	33,279— 1·3 ,,
Other Countries ...	130,369— 5·4 ,,	119,694— 4·8 ,,	136,285— 5·3 ,,
Total £	2,411,450	2,489,298	2,570,869

28. If the imports be considered relatively to classes, it may be noted that Venezuela supplies 73 per cent. of the Live Stock, principally cattle for slaughtering, the United States 40 per cent. of Foodstuffs, (some portion of which however is of Canadian origin purchased through New York and thus credited to the United States); the United Kingdom 87 per cent. of Malt and 54 per cent. of Spirits; France 50 per cent. of Wines; and the United Kingdom and United States respectively 63 per cent. and 28 per cent. of Tobacco and Cigars, &c.

29. The raw material imported is chiefly Coal, patent fuel, manure, and lumber. The United Kingdom supplied all of the patent fuel and manure, and 31 per cent. of the coal, the whole amounting to 28 per cent. of the total imports of this class: the United States supplied the balance of the coal, and the bulk of the lumber, amounting to 59 per cent. of the total imports.

30. Of Manufactured Articles the United Kingdom supplied 66 per cent. of the total and the United States 23 per cent. It is worthy of mention however that certain articles, notably boots and shoes, cordage, hardware, implements and tools, glassware and medicines are being obtained in increasing quantities from the United States at the expense of the Colony's trade with the United Kingdom.

EXPORTS.

31. The Export trade of the Colony for the year amounted in value to £3,467,588 as compared with £3,218,092 for 1909, an increase of £249,496; as compared with the average value for the preceding five years, the value of the exports for 1910 showed an increase of £334,224.

32. The increase in respect of the produce of the Colony exported was £299,861, the value for 1910 having been £2,328,377 as compared with £2,028,516 for 1909; and Bullion and Specie show an increase of £9,701; whilst on the other hand the value of Re-exports and transit goods show decreases of £32,680 and £27,386 respectively.

33. The exports of Asphalt amounted to 158,983 tons valued at £179,146, as compared with 136,595 tons exported in 1909 and valued at £154,363.

34. The Cocoa exported amounted to 57,858,640 lbs. as compared with 51,575,104 lbs. in 1909, an increase of 6,283,536 lbs., the amount having in each case exceeded the figures of any previous year.

The value for 1910 was £1,230,097 as compared with £1,131,425 for 1909, thus showing an increase of £98,672; the average market price was low for both years, and the total value declared was less than that for 1907–8 when higher prices ruled.

35. The exports of Sugar and its by-products, Rum and Molasses, amounted in value to £743,969, an increase of £156,342 on the corresponding value for 1909, which was mainly due to the rise in the value of sugar caused by a shortage in the world's supplies, the amount of sugar exported, 46,248 tons, having been only 918 tons more than in 1909.

36. The exports of Rum show a decrease of 118,338 gallons, which may be accounted for by larger shipments of Molasses, and an increase of 35,045 gallons in the local consumption. Besides the quantities exported, about 8,000 tons of Sugar, valued at £135,000, and 335,045 gallons of Rum valued at £29,000 were manufactured for local consumption, the Excise duty on the latter having amounted to £142,394.

37. Coconuts and Copra show a decrease of 1,427,211 nuts and 388,677 lbs. respectively; the export in 1910 having been 18,872,962 nuts and 2,046,621 lbs. respectively; the value however, owing to the excellent prices obtained during 1910 amounted to £85,358, as compared with £80,176 for 1909. It is estimated that about 5,000,000 nuts were used locally in the manufacture of 85,000 gallons of oil, valued at £16,000, nearly all of which was consumed in the Colony.

38. The exports of Fruit fell off in value from £20,836 to £19,952, in consequence, it is understood, of the uncertainty that existed as to the continuance of a regular steamship service providing adequate cold storage. In view of the contract that has been entered into with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, in which provision has been made for reserving sufficient cold storage for fruit from the Colony, it is hoped that this industry may show better results in the future.

39. The direction of the Export trade is indicated by the following figures :—

	1908–9.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	398,326—17·9%	491,194—20·3%	599,240—22·2%
Canada ...	280,298—12·6%	312,252—12·9%	354,484—13·2%
O. Br. Possessions...	29,808— 1·3%	33,841— 1·4%	25,859— ·9%
United States ...	874,452—39·2%	800,953—33·1%	919,047—34·1%
Venezuela ...	55,014— 2·4%	76,632— 3·2%	84,641— 3·1%
France	454,221—20·4%	524,338—21·7%	483,211—17·9%
Germany ...	55,098— 2·5%	58,583— 2·4%	102,844— 3·9%
Other Countries ...	81,731— 3·7%	120,771— 5· %	126,120— 4·7%
	£2,228,942	£2,418,564	£2,695,446

40. With regard to the different articles of export, the United States took 48·5 per cent. of Cocoa, 96·7 of Coconuts, 27·1 of Bitters, 63 per cent. of Asphalt and 2·8 of Sugar, making 34·1 per cent. of the total exports.

41. The United Kingdom took 51·9 per cent. of the Sugar exported, all of the Rum, 32·5 per cent. of the Bitters, 94·7 per

cent. of the Fruit, 86·7 per cent. of the Copra, 9·6 per cent. of the Asphalt, 6 per cent. of the Hides, and 8·3 per cent. of the Cocoa, making up 22·2 per cent. of the total exports.

42. The exports taken by France, amounting to 17·9 per cent. of the total, consist solely of cocoa, with 33·7 per cent. of which she is credited; but it is probable that a large, if not the greater, part of this eventually reached London and other markets by way of Havre.

43. Canada's share of the export trade is made up of 45·2 per cent. of the exported sugar, 94 per cent. of the molasses, and cocoa to the value of £14,547.

SHIPPING.

44. The total number of Steamships that entered at the various ports of the Colony during the year was 769, with a total tonnage of 1,333,149, including steamships calling at Port-of-Spain for stores and coals, which are not included in the returns for previous years. Due allowance for this difference must be made therefore in comparing the above figures with the corresponding figures for 1909 which were given as 720 steamships with a total tonnage of 1,144,498.

45. The number of sailing vessels that entered for 1910 was 1,859 with a tonnage of 51,662, as compared with 2,365 in 1909 with a tonnage of 60,956.

46. The total number of vessels therefore that entered was 2,628 with a tonnage of 1,384,811. The total number of vessels that cleared during the year was 2,606 with a tonnage of 1,386,553; of which 771 were steamships having a tonnage of 1,329,955, and 1,835 were sailing vessels with a tonnage of 56,598. Of the sailing vessels that entered and cleared over 1,400 were Venezuelan boats averaging approximately ten tons.

47. The nationality of the steamers that entered during the year was as follows:—

No.	*Nationality.*	*Tonnage.*
390	British	802,539
48	French	82,781
47	German	96,126
3	Spanish	8,120
33	United States	6,338
51	Venezuelan	13,186
127	Dutch	219,698
25	Norwegian	19,721
2	Swedish	3,031
14	Italian	37,386
27	Danish	43,023
2	Cuban	1,200
769		1,333,149

Great Britain heading the list with 59·7 per cent. of the total.

48. The total shipping inwards and outwards for the last 5 years is shown by the following figures:—

YEAR.	INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.
1906-7 ...	59,707	841,860	54,629	854,306
1907-8 ...	59,462	850,354	47,003	841,462
1908-9 ...	55,385	937,513	53,892	910,462
1909 ...	60,956	1,144,498	55,800	1,142,889
1910 ...	51,662	1,333,149	56,598	1,329,955

49. The following figures given by the Harbour Master in his Annual Report for the year 1910-11, show the expansion of the coaling trade of Port-of-Spain in recent years:—

In 1907-08, 75 steamers took 16,473 tons of coal.
In 1908-09, 123 „ „ 22,603 „ „
In 1909-10, 204 „ „ 45,859 „ „
In 1910-11, 284 „ „ 67,510 „ „

Previous to 1907 the trade had been of little importance.

MINES.

50. *Manjak.*—There are at present two known Manjak Mines in the Colony; one only of these however has been worked during the year. A considerable quantity of Manjak has been won from this, and in addition a new seam was located, to which shafts were sunk.

51. *Oil.*—The Petroleum Industry has made considerable advance in the past twelve months. Boring operations are being carried on in ten different fields and much prospecting and geological work has been done.

52. The Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, have actively carried on work on their private lands at Brighton. In addition to the ordinary boring work they have increased their storage capacity by the erection of a number of steel tanks, and a refinery capable of dealing with some 5,000 barrels of crude oil daily has been completed. A number of wells have continued to flow and at the time of writing several tank steamers have been loaded with crude oil.

53. The Trinidad Oilfields Limited, at Guapo and the General Petroleum Properties of Trinidad Limited, at Guayaguayare have both done considerable drilling. The former Company have completed a railway 2½ miles in length from their property to a 230 feet pier which they have constructed. Two steel storage tanks for crude oil were at the time of writing practically completed. The latter Company have greatly increased the accommodation for their staff.

54. During the past year drilling has been commenced on private lands at the following places:—

Guapo—Guapo (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited.
Siparia—Trinidad Western Oilfields, Limited.
Cedros—Trinidad Cedros Oil Company, Limited.
Barrackpore—South Naparima Oil Company, Limited.
Perseverance Estate—Mr. C. C. Stollmeyer.

and in most cases work is now proceeding satisfactorily.

55. An aggregate depth of 15,347 feet has been drilled during the year and the number of wells in progress is 22. Thirteen have so far proved to be fair producers. Since prospecting work commenced in the Colony a total depth of 32,972 feet has been drilled, the number of wells being 44.

56. Owing to the large number of applications for licenses to prospect for oil, received at the beginning of the year, it was decided that no further applications will be considered for the present and notice to that effect was given in the "*Royal Gazette*" of the 9th June, 1910. The following table shows the number of applications for licenses and the way they have been dealt with:—

Form of License or Lease.	Previous to 1909–10.	1909–10.	1910–11.	Total.	Remarks.
Applications for Prospecting Licenses received ...	18	67	310	395	Total acreage 78,237
Applications approved ...	10	62	53	125	
Prospecting Licenses approved	7	35	17	59	
Applications for Prospecting Licenses under the sea ...	...	2	21	23	All refused.
Applications for Prospecting on Alienated Lands ...	...	3	28	31	17 of these from non-surface owners were refused; of the balance 3 approved, 1 being registered.
Exploration Licenses approved	...	...	2	2	
Leases	...	...	...	3	Total acreage, 44,332.

57. During the year a form of Exploration License has been decided upon; and several of these Licenses have been applied for by large English Companies and are now under consideration.

58. The following table shows the quantity of the various minerals which have been won during the year and their approximate value :—

Mineral.	*Quantity.*	*Approximate value.*
Manjak	1,910 tons	... £ 3,979
Oil	4,378,942 imp. galls.	... 18,069
Asphalt	138,244 tons	... 81,311
Limestone :—		
Private Quarries ...	67,816 tons	... £ 1,802
Government Quarries...	65,204 tons	... 7,609

AGRICULTURE.

59. *Cocoa.*—The exports of cocoa continue to increase in quantity, 57,858,640 lbs. of the value of £1,230,097, having been exported during the year ending 31st December, 1910. The manurial experiments at *River* Estate have been continued and also on private estates in different parts of the Colony. It is too early yet to draw definite conclusions. Spraying experiments conducted by the Board of Agriculture indicate a profit over the cost of the spraying. Diseases of Cocoa, fortunately not very serious, have continued to receive careful attention. To promote better methods amongst small growers a Cocoa Prize competition has been arranged and is expected to produce useful results: the number of entries, 430, was much larger than was anticipated.

60. *Sugar.*—The exports during 1910 amounted to 46,248 tons an increase of slightly under 1,000 tons over those of 1909. Special attention has again been devoted to the study of the "Frog Hopper" which is a destructive insect pest. In addition to the local officers, an entomological expert from England, specially engaged by a group of Proprietors, has conducted investigations. The pest however is one which is very difficult to cope with and no certain and practical method of eradicating it has yet been discovered.

61. *Coconuts.*—The cultivation of this tree is being extended in certain districts of both Trinidad and Tobago. Diseases, as in other parts of the world, have caused some difficulty, but care is being taken to keep them in check. The exports during 1910 amounted to 18,872,962 nuts, 2,046,621 lbs. of copra and some oil, making a total value of £86,823.

62. *Rubber.*—This product continues to receive much attention. Large supplies of *Castilloa* and *Funtumia* seeds are available locally as also moderate supplies of *Hevea* seeds from local trees. Experiments in tapping and preparing rubber have been continued by the Department of Agriculture and planters in Tobago are making marked advances. Trees of both *Castilloa* and *Hevea* rubber give normal yields; of *Funtumia* but little is known at present. 7,376 lbs. of rubber valued at £1,395 were exported.

63. *Rice.*—This industry continues as hitherto in the hands of small growers, the majority of whom are East Indians, who mostly produce for their own use.

64. *Bananas* and other fruit.—The experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture on the Government Estate, St. Augustine, continue to demonstrate the profitable use of pen manures. The disease which earlier threatened the banana cultivation has been largely reduced by rotation of crops. At St. Augustine the expenses of the banana cultivation were £1,092 (including rent charges, &c.) and the receipts £1,647. The profits would have been greater but 3,500 bunches were lost during the disorganization of the mail service. The total shipments of fruit from the Colony amounted to £19,952.

65. *Agricultural Shows.*—One successful show was held during the year.

66. *Government Farms.*—The Farm in Trinidad has been enriched during the year by the importation of Guernsey, Jersey, Short Horn and Gujarati cattle, a hackney mare and pigs. The stallions, &c., continue to be in good demand.

The future of the Tobago farm has formed the subject of investigation by a Committee which has recommended limiting it to a stud farm. A short horn bull, pigs and poultry have been imported.

67. *River Estate.*—This estate, managed by the Department of Agriculture, and used for experimental work has had a successful year. The crop was the largest on record: the expenses were £1,312 (including £654 capital charges) and the receipts £1,585.

68. *Influence of Botanic Stations on Minor Industries.*—One important means of encouraging minor industries is by the distribution, at reasonable rates, of good plants and seeds. During the year there has been a check in this direction owing to other views having been held previously, with consequent diminution in the nursery stock available. However 60,484 plants were distributed (by sale, exchange or gratis) including in order of numbers: cocoa, sugar cane, sisal hemp, timber trees, fruits, rubber, coffee. In addition large numbers of seeds were disposed of. Seed of hybrid cotton and tobacco, raised in Tobago for the Department of Agriculture are being distributed free from the Botanic Stations. Grafted mangoes and other high-class fruits are prepared. In addition the officers of the stations maintain touch, as far as practicable, with the cultivators, and give advice when desired. Rubber tappers are also being trained to be available on estates.

LAND GRANTS.

69. The total number of Grants of Crown Lands issued during the year was 543 as compared with 992 issued in 1909–10. The total acreage alienated, exclusive of 99 town and village lots,

was 3,466 acres, as against 8,123 acres sold in 1909-10, and 75 town and village lots. Only one grant was for more than 100 acres. The total amount received on account of sales of Crown Lands was £8,569 as against £19,587 for the previous year; the decrease being accounted for by the fact that at present a large proportion of the Crown Lands of the Colony is reserved for the purpose of prospecting for oil. The price of Crown Lands remains at £2 10/- per acre.

70. Of the total area of Trinidad taken at 1,120,000 acres, it is estimated that 584,797 acres have been alienated, and that the Crown Lands remaining amount to 535,203 acres.

The area of Tobago is estimated at 73,000 acres, of which 54,167 acres are alienated and 18,833 acres are still Crown Lands.

III.—LEGISLATION.

71. The number of Ordinances passed during the year was 31, viz.: Nos. 10 to 25 of 1910 and Nos. 1 to 15 of 1911.

Of these the most important were measures (1) providing for the limiting the hours of work of Shop Assistants in the cases of persons employed as retail selling clerks in dry goods, hardware, jewellery, bookselling and stationery shops in Port-of-Spain; (2) conferring additional powers on the Port-of-Spain Town Board and making further provision for the good government of the town; (3) making provision for the laying of pipes for the purpose of conveying Petroleum Oil; (4) repealing and re-enacting with amendments the Quarantine Ordinances; (5) increasing the limit of the jurisdiction of the Judges of the Petty Civil Courts of the Colony from £10 to £25 and providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to preside over the Port-of-Spain Petty Civil Court, known as the Port-of-Spain District Court, in lieu of the two Puisne Judges who had hitherto been the Judges of the District Court.

IV.—EDUCATION.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

72. The total number of Elementary Schools, exclusive of private schools, at the end of the year under review, was 263, as compared with 256 at the close of the previous year. The number of Government Schools was 53, having increased by one; whilst the Assisted Schools numbered 210, as compared with 204.

73. The distribution of the Assisted Schools amongst the different denominations was as follows:—

	Trinidad.		*Tobago.*		*Total.*
Roman Catholic	76	...	3	...	79
Church of England	37	...	14	...	51
Presbyterian (Canadian Mission)	56	...	—	...	56
Wesleyan	4	...	8	...	12
Moravian	3	...	9	...	12
Totals ...	176		34		210

74. The number of children on the rolls of all the Schools of the Colony on March 31st, was 47,661 as compared with 44,850 on the 31st March, 1910, an increase of 2,811; and the average daily attendance was 27,083 compared with 27,262 for the previous year, a decrease of 179. Thus the average daily attendance compared with the number on the rolls at the end of the year shows a percentage of 57 approximately, as against 60·7 for the year 1909–10. This decrease in the percentage is accounted for by the unusually wet season, the heavy rains rendering many of the local roads in certain districts impassable.

75. The expenditure on elementary education from public funds amounted in 1910–11 to £51,111 as compared with £49,047 for the year 1909–10. Of the former sum £11,289 was expended upon Government Elementary Schools and £1,060 on Government Training Schools, exclusive of expenditure on the erection and maintenance of buildings, which is charged against the Public Works Department; the expenditure on the Assisted Elementary Schools amounted to £33,883 and on Assisted Training Schools to £940; and the balance of the total expenditure, amounting to £3,939 fell under the heads of "Administration," "Supervision," and "Miscellaneous Expenses."

76. Practical Agriculture has for several years been taught at nearly all Primary Boys' or Mixed Schools, and in conformity with the new Elementary Education Code, Nature Study became coupled with it from April 1st, 1910. One result of this instruction is that in addition to their gardens many schools have small collections of Natural History Specimens. As the aim is to stimulate habits of observation, occasional rambles of the pupils under the Head Teacher or a senior assistant are encouraged, the boys noting down objects of interest, to describe them afterwards in class.

77. In order that teachers should understand clearly what is required of them, Short Nature Study Courses at various centres both in Trinidad and Tobago were conducted by the Senior Agricultural Instructor attached to the Education Department. These proved very popular. On occasions the same officer has himself conducted Nature Study parties composed of teachers, training-school students and pupils with useful results.

78. Successful School Vegetable and Needlework shows were held at Port-of-Spain and Scarborough.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

79. Secondary Education for boys is provided from public funds at the Queen's Royal College in Port-of-Spain, with a roll of 231 for 1910-11, and two affiliated schools, viz., St. Mary's College in Port-of Spain with 237 on roll, and Naparima College in San Fernando with 68 on roll.

80. During the year under review the affiliation of the St. Joseph Convent School for girls to the Queen's Royal College was accepted, entitling the school to a grant from public funds from the commencement of the current financial year.

81. The boys of the two higher forms of the Colleges numbering 93 in all, were examined for the Cambridge Senior and Junior Local Examinations; and it is worthy of remark that one of the pupils of the Royal College achieved the distinction, owing to his good all round work, of gaining the first place amongst the Seniors in the whole Examination. The number of boys who qualified for the three Scholarships offered, to be held at a University or other Scientific Educational Institution, was 27, seven more than in any previous year.

82. The lower forms of the Colleges were examined by examiners appointed by the Cambridge University Examination Syndicate, the total number of boys entered for this examination having been 366, as against 339 in the preceding year.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

83. The Board of Industrial Training was established in 1906 for the promotion of industrial education and efficiency in craftsmanship, and the ordinance under which it works was in January, 1911, amended where experience had shown amendment to be desirable, but chiefly in the direction of preventing apprentices leaving their employment to join the ranks of journeyman artisans, before the completion of their indentures.

84. Early in the year under review, the Board held a Crafts Exhibition at which the judges reported that although the quantity of exhibits was not so large as at the first exhibition their quality was much improved.

85. The Bursary apprentices of the Board are making satisfactory progress, and the Board of Education now provides annually for two trade apprenticeships, one of which has been awarded during the past year.

86. For two and a half years the Board of Industrial Training has carried on small night classes for apprentices, and this scheme of technical instruction has been extended to include artisans. Courses of instruction in farriery, practical workshop drawing, engineering workshop practice, building construction, moulding and pattern-making, typography, bookbinding and shipwrights' work (boat-building) were opened on the 16th January last and

have proved so successful that courses of instruction in other trades are being asked for. The work of the Board in this direction has been much facilitated by the generous gift from one of its members of a new workshop, with fittings. The aim of the Board is to provide on broad lines classes which will be of service in all the local trades.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

87. The two principal hospitals are in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando respectively. At the former the admissions during the year numbered 5,796, the discharges 5,027, and the deaths 742; and the daily average of patients in hospital during the year was 287. Of the patients discharged during the year, 2,195 had been cured, 2,674 had been relieved, and 158 showed no improvement when discharged. At the San Fernando hospital the admissions numbered 3,107, the number discharged was 2,747 (of whom 614 were discharged cured, 1,993 relieved and 140 not improved), the number of deaths was 341, and the daily average of patients was 108.

88 There are seven district hospitals maintained by the Government; one in Scarborough (Tobago) at which the number of patients on the 31st March last was 47, and the others in the undermentioned districts with the number of inmates on the 31st March respectively mentioned, viz.: Arima, 29: St. Joseph, 37; Tacarigua, 31; Couva, 25; Princestown, 14; and Cedros, 3.

89. Temporary hospitals are also provided at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande and Mayaro for use when occasion requires; and two hospitals for the special treatment of patients suffering from yaws are maintained, one at Scarborough (Tobago) with 79 inmates on the 31st March last, and the other at St. Augustine (Trinidad) with 135 inmates at the same date. With regard to the latter it is satisfactory to note that, in consequence of the treatment of the disease by means of "Salvarsan" introduced during the year under report, the number of the inmates which was 212 on the 31st March, 1910, had been reduced to 135 on the 31st March, 1911.

ASYLUMS.

90. The Lunatic Asylum, situated in the St. Ann's valley to the North of Port-of-Spain, about one mile from its limits, had 651 inmates on the 31st March, 1911, 406 males and 245 females. The number of patients admitted during the year was 153, the number of deaths was 57, and the number of patients discharged was 56, of whom 39 were "cured," 10 "relieved," and 7 "not improved." The average stay in the asylum of those who died there had been approximately three and a half years, and of those discharged, approximately four and a half years.

91. The Leper Asylum which is situated about two miles to the west of Port-of-Spain, contained 273 inmates on the 31st March, 1911. During the year the admissions numbered 65, the discharges 31, and the deaths 34.

'Nastin' was carefully tried during the year, and the report of the Medical Superintendent gives interesting details of the results of this treatment.

POOR HOUSES.

92. The House of Refuge in Port-of-Spain, which is maintained by the Government for incurables and the indigent sick, contained 420 inmates on the 31st March last. The number admitted during the year was 216, the number discharged 56, and the number of deaths 173.

93. In addition to the above Government Institutions, there are in Port-of-Spain the following Institutions for the care of the aged and infirm, viz., the Ariapita Asylum with 60 inmates maintained by the Port-of-Spain Town Board; and four Almshouses supported by voluntary contributions having in all 111 inmates.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

94. The Boys' Reformatory situated at Diego Martin, about four miles to the west of Port-of-Spain receives from the Government a capitation grant of £15 per head, besides some further aid towards the expenses of outfits for boys discharged and the maintenance of the buildings, and is under the management of the Church of England. On the 31st March, 1911, the number of boys in the institution was 131, as compared with 126 on the 31st March, 1910. Forty-three were admitted during the year, thirty were discharged, three were sent to the Asylums, three were sent to prison, one was removed to the Colonial Hospital, and one was transferred to an Industrial School.

95. The Girls' Reformatory, situated in Belmont, Port-of-Spain, is under Roman Catholic management, and receives from the Government a capitation grant of £10 per girl, in addition to £250 towards the maintenance of the Staff of the institution and some further aid towards expenses of the outfit of the girls discharged and the maintenance of the buildings. The number of girls in the Reformatory on the 31st March, 1911 was 30, as compared with 26 on the 31st March, 1910. Seventeen were admitted during the year, twelve were discharged, and one transferred to the Colonial Hospital.

96. The Tacarigua Industrial School, situated some ten miles to the East of Port-of-Spain, is under the management of the Church of England, and receives from the Government a capitation grant of £10 per child. On the 31st March last, the number of children on the roll was 145 as compared with 131 for the previous year.

97. The Belmont Industrial School, in Belmont, Port-of-Spain, under Roman Catholic management, also receives a £10 capitation grant from the Government. The number on the roll on the 31st March, was 182, as compared with 173 the year before.

SAVINGS BANKS.

98. There are 14 Government Savings Banks in the colony, in regard to which the number of depositors on the 31st December, 1910, was 19,652, as compared with 17,678 on the 31st December, 1909; the amounts of deposits and withdrawals were respectively £246,388 and £227.655 for 1910, as compared with £223,840 and £236.444 for 1909; and the total deposits on the 31st December, 1910, amounted to £360.797 as compared with £333,210 on the 31st December, 1909. The average amount to the credit of a depositor on the 31st December, 1910, was therefore £18·35. The rate of interest allowed on deposits is 3 per cent.

99. The number of East Indian depositors on the 31st December, 1910, was 8,568 as compared with 7,553 at the end of the previous year; and the total deposits to their credit stood at £124,326 as compared with £117,729.

100. The Penny Banks at the close of 1910 numbered six as compared with five at the close of 1909, the total amount to their credit being £85 0 4½, as compared with £66 18 11½.

101. The revenue of the Savings Banks during the last financial year amounted to £12,061, and the expenditure on maintenance to £12,464. The Balance Sheet on the 31st March, 1911, showed the total amount deposited to be £388,802 4 0½, and the balance to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account £13,621 16 7½. The assets of the Banks were represented by the amount of Investments £350,156 8 1, balance at Bank £38,582 10 3, amount due from the Receiver-General £6,018 10 0, and cash in the hands of the Chief Manager and District Managers £7,666 12 4.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

102. The number of offences reported to the Constabulary during the year 1910–11 was 20,928, as compared with 19,527 in 1909–10. The total number of persons apprehended by the Constabulary or summoned before the Magistrates was 23,787, compared with 24,582 for 1909–10, and 22,963 for 1908-9. Of the above total of 23,787, 4,367 were discharged for want of prosecution, 3,254 were discharged on the merits of the case, 15,857 were summarily convicted, and 309 were committed for trial in the Supreme Court.

103. The number of summary convictions, 15,857, were 238 less than in the previous year, and included 2,075 for offences against the person, 59 for malicious injury to property, 124 for prædial larceny, 1,133 for other offences against property, 5,905 for offences against Revenue Laws, Municipal, Road and other laws relating to the social economy of the Colony, 2,184 for offences against Masters' and Servants' acts, including acts relating to indentured immigrants, and 4,377 for other offences.

104. In the Supreme Court there were 107 convictions for offences against the person, 66 for offences against property and 12 for other offences.

105. The acquittals were 7,621 in the lower Courts and 77 in the Supreme Court

106. The number of convictions for homicide was 17, in 4 of which the punishment of death was inflicted, and in 13 that of imprisonment.

PRISONS.

107. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 4,780, of whom 4,125 were males, and 655 females, including 43 juvenile offenders, 36 of whom were males and 7 were females. The total number of persons committed in 1909–10 was 4,381. The daily average number in prison during the year was 533·75 males and 39·44 females. The number of deaths during the year was 20, including 4 judicial executions and 1 suicide by strangulation.

108. The cost of the Prison administration for the year, inclusive of Sundry Supplies to district prisons was £12,365. The earnings of the prisoners is estimated at £7,749.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

109. The total estimated population on the 31st March, 1911, was 368,014 arrived at as follows :—

Estimated population on 31st March, 1910	358,641
Natural increase (excess of Births over Deaths)	4,122
Excess of arrivals over departures based on Harbour-Master's return ...	5,251
Estimated population at 31st March, 1911...	368,014

The population taken at the last census (1901) was 273,899.

110 The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 11,570, as compared with 11,662 for the previous year and 11,638 in 1908-9; the deaths numbered 7,448 as compared with 7,662 in 1909–10, and 7,941 in 1908-9. The birth-rate calculated on the mean estimated population (363,328) was 31·8 per thousand; and the death rate similarly computed was 20·5 per thousand.

111. The principal causes of mortality during the year were as follows:—

Diarrhœa	601
Fevers	674
Phthisis	840
Enteritis	305
Bronchitis	351
Pneumonia	367

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

112. The reports of the District Medical Officers show steady improvement in the health conditions of their districts. The Acting Surgeon-General reports that no special anti-malarial works are recorded: but that educational efforts have been continued, and the diminished prevalence more especially of the graver forms of malaria indicate a more general and intelligent appreciation of the subject of malaria prophylaxis and treatment. Many of the District Medical Officers, he adds, direct special attention to the increasing prevalence of Ankylostomiasis, and to the high Infantile Mortality. An Ordinance has been introduced into the Legislative Council containing provisions intended to give larger powers for controlling the spread of the former disease; and a scheme for providing Nurse Midwives in certain districts with the object of dealing with the latter condition is under consideration.

113. Twelve cases of Bubonic Plague occurred during the year, five in Port-of-Spain, and seven on a Sugar Estate in the district of Tacarigua about ten miles to the East of Port-of-Spain. In Port-of-Spain one case occurred in May, 1910, and four cases in February and March, 1911. The outbreak in Tacarigua began in April and ended in July, 1910, with an interval of six weeks between the last two cases. In addition to disinfection, special scavenging, and rat destruction, inoculation with anti-plague vaccine was extensively performed.

114. Two fatal cases of Yellow Fever occurred in April, 1910; in both cases the persons attacked, aged respectively 18 and 16 years, had recently arrived in the Colony. Throughout the year Anti-mosquito regulations were enforced; 473 informations were laid on account of the presence of mosquito larvæ on premises, and fines amounting to £115 15 6; were recovered.

115. In Port-of-Spain a new Abattoir built and equipped on modern lines was opened in September, 1910; and a Filtration Plant, consisting of a battery of Bell Filters, was added to the Port-of-Spain Waterworks and formally opened in March, 1911.

116. No case of infectious disease was introduced into the colony from outside. A Clayton Disinfector was installed and brought into use in November, 1910, and has been found to work satisfactorily in the fumigation of large steamers from infected ports.

117. During the year as many as 2,938 persons, principally arrivals from Venezuelan ports, were under surveillance of the Port Health Officer. Of these seven were put under observation in a screened ward and were found to be suffering from slight attacks of malarial fever. In no case did a passenger under surveillance or observation develop any quarantinable disease.

CLIMATE.

118. The death rate of the Colony (20·5 per thousand) shows that the climate cannot be considered unhealthy; and for the most part European residents who take ordinary precautions enjoy as good health as in colder climates; but in certain malarial districts special precautions are requisite.

119. Observations taken at 72 different stations throughout the Island of Trinidad during 1910 showed a mean rainfall for the year of 82·65 inches; whilst in Tobago a mean rainfall of 79·36 inches was shown by observations at 5 stations. These figures considerably exceed the average obtained for a series of over 20 years, which is recorded as 65·9 inches, and are higher than those for each year since 1893 when 92·5 inches were recorded. The monthly average was highest in August (12·04 inches), and lowest in March (3·12 inches). February, which is usually a dry month, showed in 1910 an average for 8·33 inches.

120. From the meteorological observations for 1910 taken at the St. Clair Botanical Station, Port-of-Spain, 66·7 feet above mean sea level, it appears that the mean temperature for the year was 77·9, the mean maximum having been 85·9 and the mean minimum 69·9.

121. The mean daily height of the barometer was 29·97 the highest reading having been 30·044 in February and the lowest 29·88 in October.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

POSTAL.

122. There are 75 post offices, and 21 money order offices.

123. The total receipts by the Post Office from all sources during 1910-11, amounted to £12,207 as compared with £11,413 for the year 1909-10; and the total expenditure is returned as £25,048, as compared with £22,510 for the previous year. The expenditure includes a subsidy of £7,500 paid for a coastal service performed by two steamers between and around Trinidad and Tobago, and £3,000 paid as a subsidy for an external telegraph service to the West India and Panama Cable Telegraph Company.

124. The total estimated number of letters and postcards received and despatched was 2,824,816, as compared with 2,594,112 in 1909-10; newspapers, book-packets, samples and circulars 917,261, as compared with 999,628; and parcels 34,806 as compared with 30,333.

125. The money and postal orders issued in the Colony during the year amounted to £54,479, as compared with £48,515 for the year 1909-10. The money orders issued for payment in the United Kingdom amounted to £21,603; those payable in the other West Indian Colonies to £8,365; in the United States of America to £4,983; in Canada to £4,114; and in India to £3,990. The total value of the Postal Orders issued was £11,424. The total amount remitted to the Colony by means of money orders and postal orders was £16,808, as compared with £16,401 in 1909-10.

126. During the year under report the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company accepted a contract for a subsidized Trans-atlantic Mail Service between the United Kingdom and the West Indies, for a term of approximately six years and a half, under which the head quarters of the Company in the West Indies have been established in Trinidad.

TELEGRAPHS.

127. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company maintains telegraphic communication with the other West Indies, America and Europe; and messages can also be sent *viâ* Jamaica and Bermuda over the lines of the Direct West India Cable Company.

128. Internal telegraphic communication in Trinidad is provided in connection with the Government Railway System, and there are telegraph stations at nearly all the Railway Stations.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

129. There is a wireless telegraph system between Trinidad and Tobago, first established in 1906. Telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago is maintained by means of a Wireless system operated by the Government. The Trinidad station is at present situated at North Post, a summit on the Northern range almost due North of Port-of-Spain, the Tobago station being at the Fort above the town of Scarborough.

130. During the year uninterrupted communication was maintained between Trinidad and Tobago; and the work with the Ship Stations increased so considerably as to necessitate the appointment of an extra operator at North Post and the lengthening of the hours when the station is open for business to from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays and Public Holidays included).

131. Experiments for long range signalling conducted during the year having given very satisfactory results, and a series of tests carried out under the supervision of the Government Electrical Engineer at a temporary station erected at Port-of-Spain having successfully proved that communication direct between Port-of-Spain and Tobago is now practicable, it has been decided to abolish the station at North Post and locate the Trinidad station at Port-of-Spain, the system being considerably strengthened to meet the increasing work from Ship Stations.

132. The receipts in 1910–11, amounted to £118, and the expenditure to £859.

133. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company have established a wireless telegraph station near San Fernando, in the Southern part of Trinidad for the purpose of communication with British Guiana.

TELEPHONES.

134. In Trinidad, telephonic communication is provided by a private Company, the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones Limited, which operates in the towns and has trunk lines southward as far as Cedros and eastward from Port-of-Spain to Manzanilla.

135. In Tobago the Government has established a telephone Service, which is under the care and control of the Public Works Department. The receipts in 1910–11 amounted to £227 and the expenditure to £952.

IX.—MILITARY AND CONSTABULARY.

MILITARY.

136. No regular troops are stationed in the Colony, but Volunteer Light Horse and Light Infantry Corps, the latter dating from 1879, are maintained, and recently a Cadet Corps, consisting of pupils of the Queen's Royal College and St. Mary's College has been enrolled.

CONSTABULARY.

137. The Constabulary force consists of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, an Adjutant, 4 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors and 685 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

138. Upwards of 80 miles of Railways have been laid down by the Government, connecting San Fernando and Sangre Grande with Port-of-Spain, and having branch lines to Princes Town and Tabaquite.

139. The total amount originally raised by loans for construction amounted to £835,443, of which £248,907 has since been redeemed, leaving on the 31st March last outstanding £586,536. During 1910–11 the charges on the outstanding Railway Loans amounted to £36,607, viz. Interest £21,607 and Sinking Fund £15,000

140. The Revenue for the year 1910–11 amounted to £113,759, as compared with £109,380 collected in 1909–10. Of the total increase nearly £1,000 was in respect of the Passenger traffic, £2,000 approximately in respect of the Goods Traffic, and over £1,000 of the increase is credited to the account of the Steamer

"Naparima." The expenditure amounted to £69,517 as against £71,644 in 1909–10, the decrease having been due to a smaller outlay on stores in 1910–11 than in the previous year.

141. The total number of passengers carried by rail during 1910–11 was 1,370,377 as compared with 1,356,653 during 1909–10; whilst the goods traffic amounted to 165,570 tons, as against 161,844 tons for 1909–10.

142. During the year under report the preliminary surveys and estimates for the two proposed extensions of the existing railway lines from Tabaquite and San Fernando to Poole and Siparia respectively were completed and approved; the Engineering staff for carrying out the extensions arrived towards the end of 1910, and proceeded with the requisite detailed surveys and revised estimates, the preparation of which was not completed on the 31st March last.

IMMIGRATION.

143. The number of arrivals in the Colony during the year was 22,845, and of departures 16,719, giving a net increase to the population by immigration of 6,126. Included in the above figures are 3,286 East Indians brought to the Colony under indenture, and 622 who returned to India after the expiration of their indenture. The amount deposited by the latter in the Colonial Treasury for transmission to India was £10,526 and in addition they consigned £197 to the care of the Surgeon Superintendent of the ship in which they sailed. The amount remitted to India during the year by immigrants, exclusive of the money taken back by those returning to India was £3,990.

PUBLIC WORKS.

144. The total expenditure on Public Works, including Roads, during the year under report was £245,335, which includes £35,475 granted to Local Road Boards for the upkeep of local roads. The remainder, £209,860 was expended by the Public Works Department; £41,502 on Public Works Recurrent, including the cost of Administration, and the upkeep of Government buildings, £88,919 on the maintenance of Roads and Bridges; £15,517 on Works and Buildings Extraordinary; and £63,922 on Roads and Bridges Extraordinary.

145. The Floating Dock which together with the attached Workshop in Port-of-Spain, was acquired by the Government from the Trinidad Floating Dock and Engineering Co. at the beginning of May, 1910, and placed under the charge of a Committee of Management with the Director of Public Works as Chairman and General Manager, was able to show a profit of £975 at the 31st March on the working of eleven months. This result was not as good a one as was anticipated from the working of the first six months, but was better than was expected when the Dock and Workshop were taken over. The total tonnage docked from May to October 1910 was 8,384 tons yielding £2,125 for Dock dues, whereas the total tonnage docked from November

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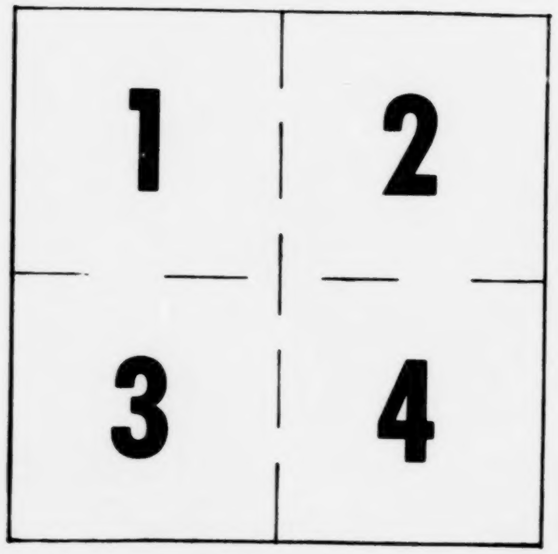

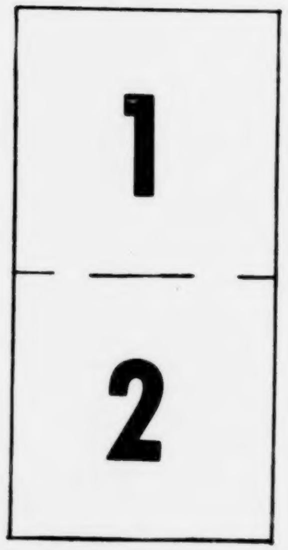

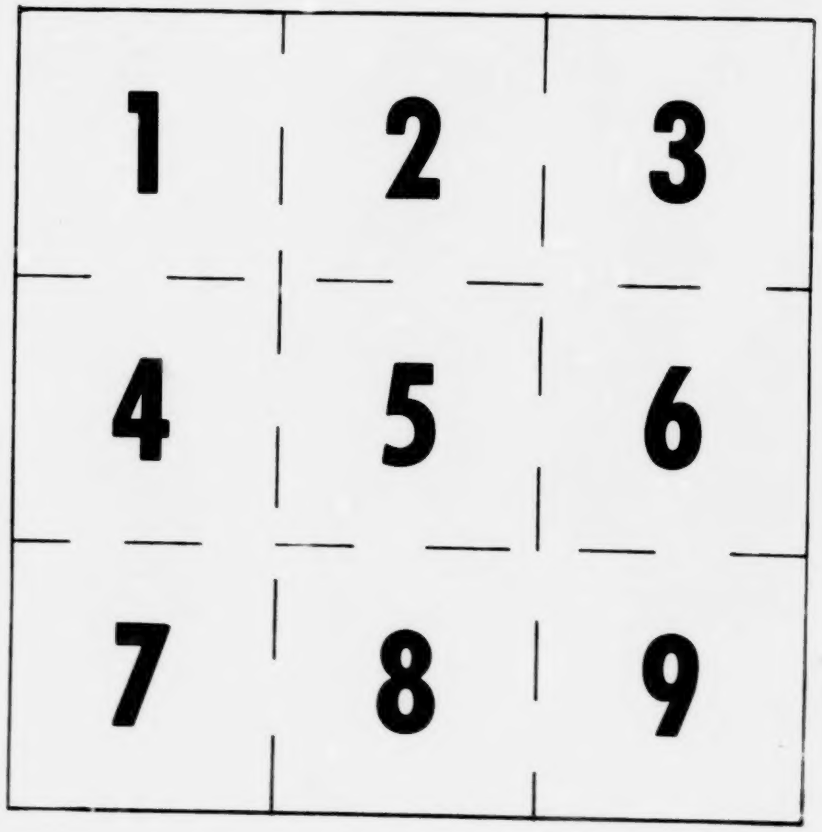

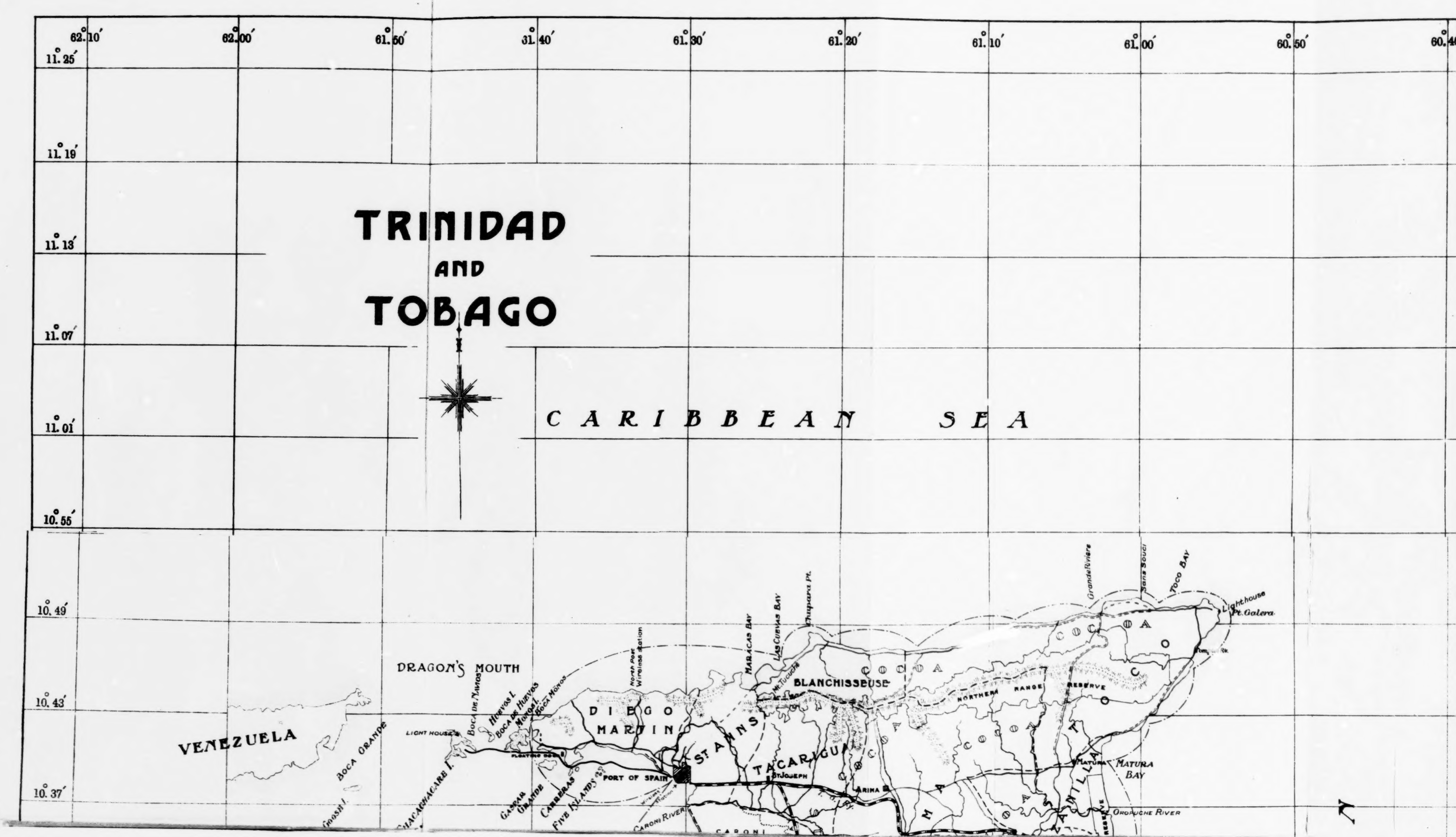
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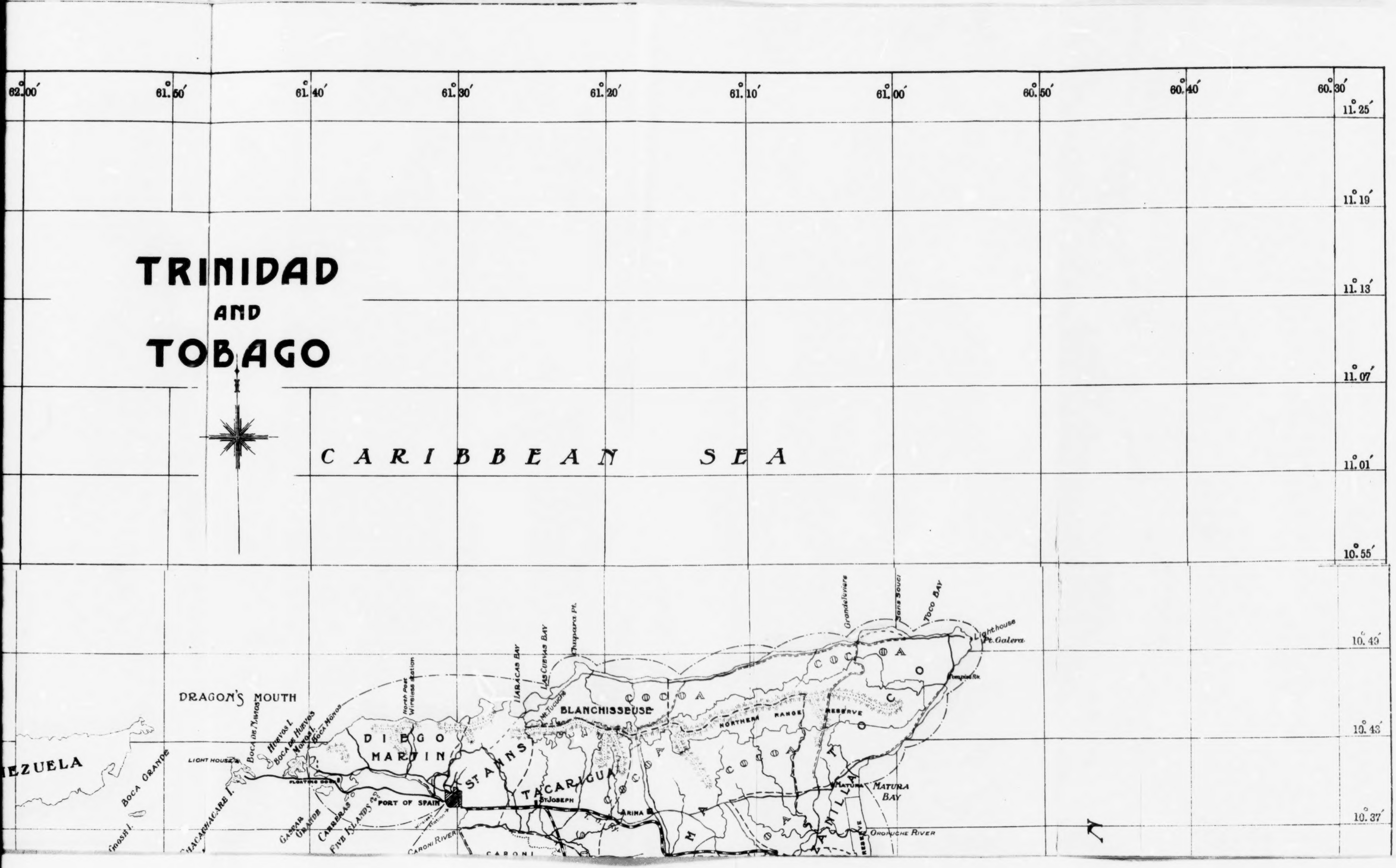
BOCA GRANDE
GOOSH I.
LIGHT HOUSE
CHACACHACARE I.
BOCA DE NAVIOS
HUEVOS I.
BOCA DE HUEVOS
MONOS I.
BOCA MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERAS
FIVE ISLANDS
FLOATING DOCK
North Post Wireless Station
DIEGO MARTIN
PORT OF SPAIN
Wireless Station
CARONI RIVER
CARONI
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
Chupara Pt.
Mt. Tucuche
BLANCHISSEUSE
ST. ANNS
TACARIGUA
St. Joseph
ARIMA
T. G. Ry.
COCOA
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
TOCO BAY
Lighthouse
Pt. Galera
MATURA
MATURA BAY
MANTILLA
RESERVE
OROPUCHE RIVER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BOCA DE NAVIOS
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PORT OF SPAIN
Wireless Station
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CARONI
North Post Wireless station
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ST ANNS
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
Chupara Pt.
Mt. Tucuche
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TACARIGUA
St. JOSEPH
ARIMA
T.G.R.Y.
COCOA
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
TOCO BAY
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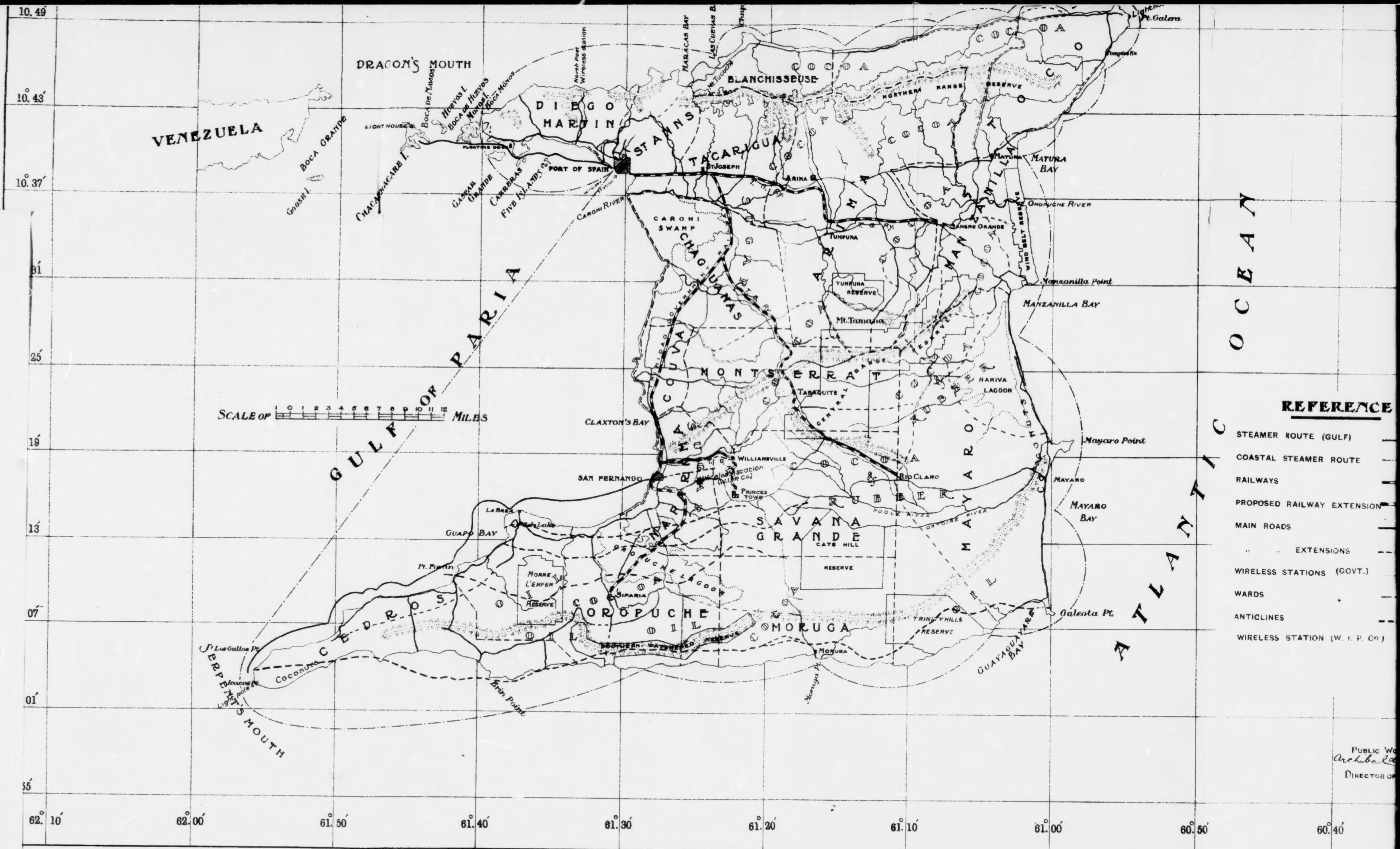
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CARONI SWAMP
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ARIMA
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MAYARO
Mayaro Point
MAYARO BAY
POOLE RIVER
ORTOIRE RIVER
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CATS HILL RESERVE
LA BREA
Pitch Lake
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
OROPUCHE LAGOON
SIPARIA
OIL
CEDROS
OROPUCHE
MORUGA
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
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Los Gallos Pt.
Icacos Pt.
Light pole
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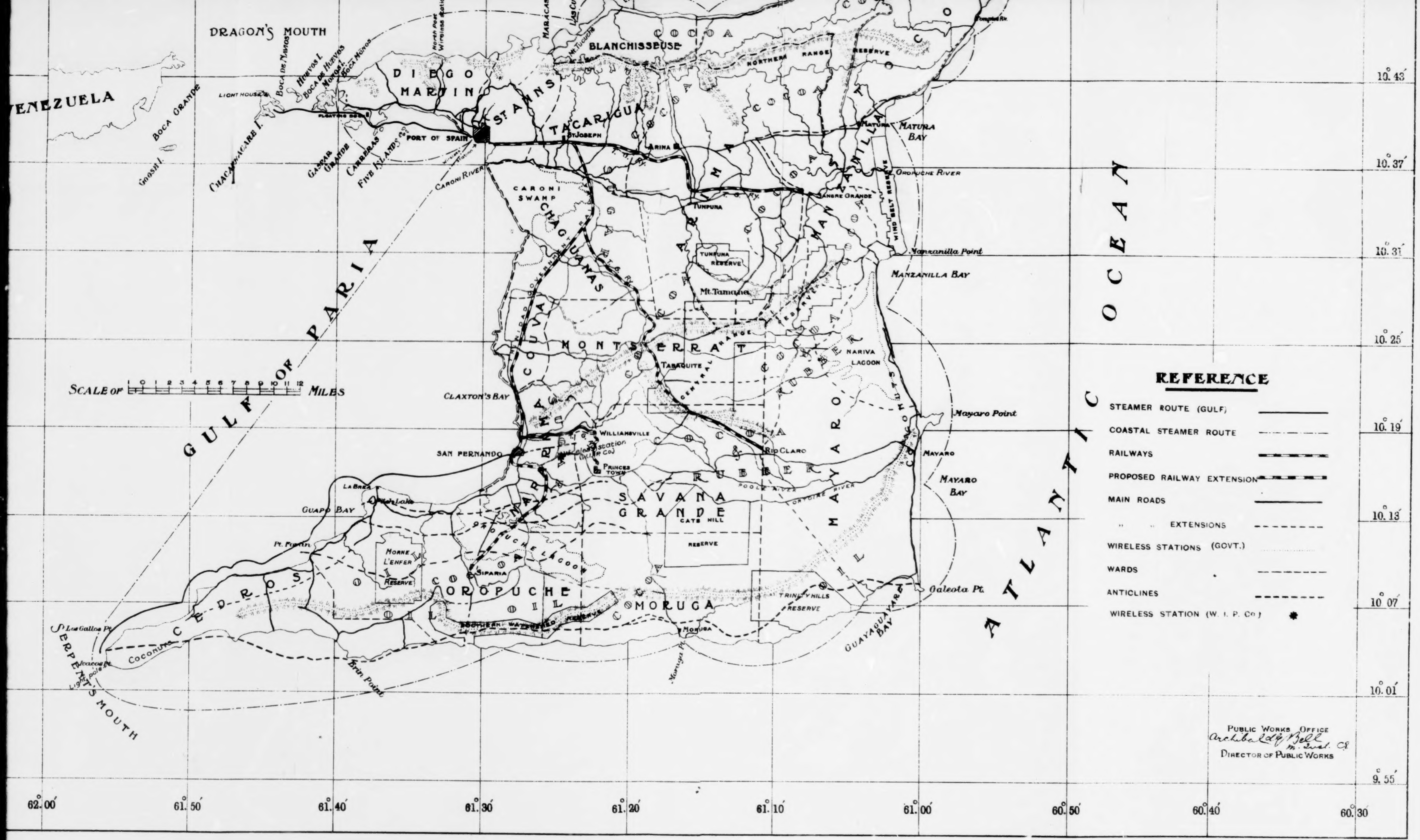
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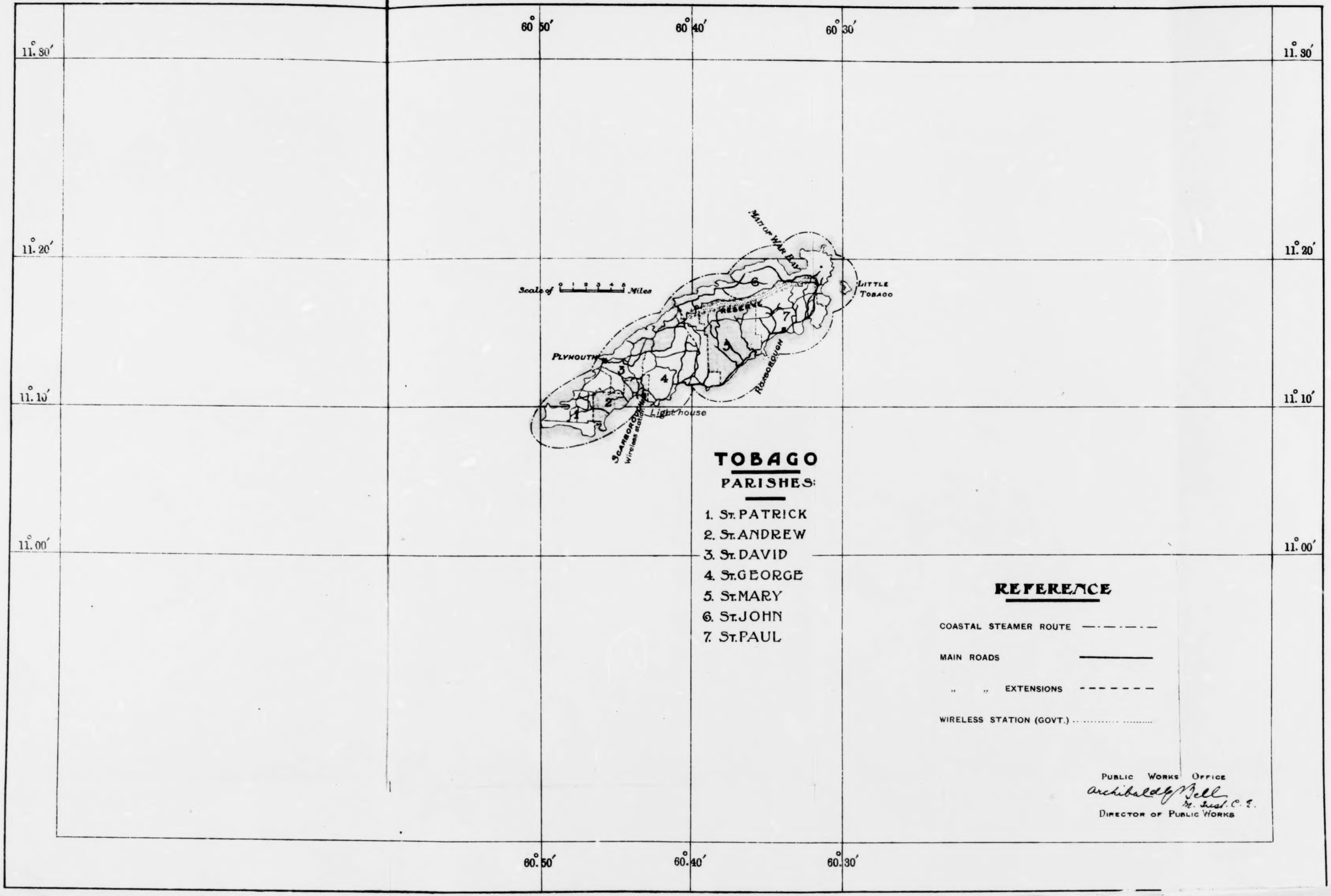
STEAMER ROUTE (GULF)
COASTAL STEAMER ROUTE
RAILWAYS
PROPOSED RAILWAY EXTENSION
MAIN ROADS
" " EXTENSIONS
WIRELESS STATIONS (GOVT.)
WARDS
ANTICLINES
WIRELESS STATION (W. I. P. Co)

Public Works Office
Archibald G. Bell M. Inst. C.E.
Director of Public Works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RESERVE
PLYMOUTH
ROXBOROUGH
SCARBOROUGH
Wireless Station
Light house
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6
7
TOBAGO
PARISHES:
1. St. PATRICK
2. St. ANDREW
3. St. DAVID
4. St. GEORGE
5. St. MARY
6. St. JOHN
7. St. PAUL
REFERENCE
COASTAL STEAMER ROUTE
MAIN ROADS
" " EXTENSIONS
WIRELESS STATION (GOVT.)
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE
Archibald G. Bell M. Inst. C.E.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

1910 to March 1911 was only 4,815 tons yielding £854; in all 13,163 tons yielding £2,979, and showing an average of four shillings and six-pence (4/6) per ton docked.

146. It is satisfactory to be able to add that at the time of writing there is every prospect of the new Road Scheme referred to in the earlier part of this report being carried out and defrayed partly from the proceeds of a loan for the purpose and partly from the General Revenue of the Colony; and also that the construction of the proposed Railway extensions has been commenced.

147. Two maps, of Trinidad and Tobago respectively, are appended to this report.

R. GERVASE BUSHE,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

30th October, 1911.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
675	St. Helena	1910
676	Gibraltar	”
677	Basutoland	1909–1910
678	Weihaiwei	1910
679	Gambia	”
680	Ashanti	”
681	Turks and Caicos Islands	”
682	Falkland Islands	”
683	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast...	”
684	Bahamas	1910–1911
685	Colonial Survey Committee	”
686	Malta	”
687	Imperial Institute	1910
688	Gold Coast	”
689	Fiji	”
690	Somaliland	”
691	Hong Kong...	”
692	Nyasaland	1910–1911
693	Seychelles	1910
694	Sierra Leone	”
695	Southern Nigeria	”
696	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1910–1911
697	Swaziland	”
698	Barbados	”

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 745.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1911-12.

(For Report for 1910–11, *see* No. 699.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January, 1913.

LONDON:
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1912.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1911-12.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1912.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

I.—FINANCE.

REVENUE.

1. The total revenue of the Colony for the year 1911-12 amounted to £950,744 as against £948,383 in 1910-11, shewing a net increase of £2,360.

2. Reviewing the various heads of revenue it will be seen that increases occurred under the following items:—"Customs" £8,801; "Fees of Court and office, Payment for specified services and Reimbursements in aid" £3,883; "Port and Harbour Dues" £1,841; "Land Sales, Royalties, &c." £1,015; "Post Office" £161, and "Interest" £106.

3. Decreases appear under the following heads:—"Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified" £8,835; "Miscellaneous Receipts" £2,916; "Government Railways, Tramroads and Telegraphs" £1,559; while small decreases also occurred under "Immigration Tax Receipts" £78; and "Rents of Government Property" £60.

4. The first mentioned and principal decrease (under "Licenses, Excise, &c.") was due, as stated in last year's Report, to the withdrawal from bond, in March, 1911, of large quantities of rum in anticipation of an increase of duty (which was not imposed) by which the receipts from this source for the year 1910-11 were abnormally increased, resulting in a corresponding decrease in the amount of excise duty paid during the year under review.

EXPENDITURE.

5. The total expenditure amounted to £959,551 as compared with £927,034 during the previous year, shewing an increase of £32,517, of which the sum of £26,161 appears under the head of "Immigration." This, however, is not an actual increase in expenditure, but is due to the fact that the immigrant vessel "Ganges" arrived so late in the financial year, that the expenditure in connection with the indentured coolies brought by her, which properly formed part of the expenditure of the previous year, was not brought to account until after the commencement of the year 1911-12.

6. The other principal items of increase occurred under "Post Office and Telegraph Subsidy" £16,657; due almost entirely to the payment to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of the subsidy for the carriage of ocean mails to and from the United

Kingdom amounting to £16,300; £9,589 under the head of "Government Railways," due to increased expenditure in relaying some of the older portions of the line and to a large amount of stores, paid for but not yet issued; £4,492 under "Roads and Bridges Recurrent;" £2,631 under "Public Works Recurrent;" £2,225 under "Education Department;" £2,299 under "Legal Department," due to the establishment of the new District Court and to increased expenditure for expenses of witnesses and jurors in the Supreme Court;" and £1,386 under "Constabulary."

7. The principal decreases of expenditure appear under "Roads and Bridges Extraordinary" £24,175; "Charges on account of Public Debt" £5,961; "Miscellaneous Services" £2,653; "Crown Lands and Survey Department" £1,380; and "Public Works Extraordinary" £1,275.

8. The balance sheet of the Colony showed on the 31st March, 1912, a surplus of £96,117, as compared with £104,925 on 31st March, 1911, or a decreased balance of £8,808

9. The revenue and expenditure for the last five years were as follows:—

		Expenditure.		
Year.	*Revenue.*	*Recurrent.*	*Extraordinary.*	*Total.*
1907–8	£871,201	£767,564	£13,474	£781,038
1908–9	834,745	806,193	48,857	855,050
1909–10	853,565	798,262	64,992	863,254
1910–11	948,383	843,050	83,984	927,034
1911–12	950,744	901,018	58,533	959,551

10. The Assets of the Colony amounted on the 31st March 1912, to £850,875 and the Liabilities, exclusive of the Funded Public Debt, to £754,758, showing an excess of Assets over Liabilities of £96,117 as already shown.

11. The public debt of the Colony, which had stood, at the close of the previous year, at £1,051,093 was reduced by 31st March, 1912, to £1,047,793. Of this amount £25,200 is represented by debentures held under various loans, a fixed number of which are redeemable annually by ballot, £422,593 is covered by the issue of inscribed stock bearing interest at 4 per cent., and £600,000 by similar stock at 3 per cent.

12. The accumulated sinking funds of the above mentioned loans amounted, on 31st March last, to £191,093, the face value of the securities in which this amount is invested being £199,626. The public debt amounted at the date of the Census of 1911 to £3 3 0¼ per head of the population, as against £3 16 2¾ at the date of the Census of 1901.

13. There also exists in connection with the coastal service by Government steamers within the Gulf of Paria, a depreciation fund (10 per cent. on the cost of the vessels paid annually into the fund) which amounted on 31st March, 1912, to £19,715 invested in stocks with a face value of £20,276. This Fund is available for the purchase of new vessels when required.

* II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

14. The aggregate value of the trade of the Colony for the year 1911, as represented by imports and exports (including transit goods and bullion and specie) was £9,788,334, as compared with £6,810,599 in 1910, showing an increase of £2,977,735. This large increase is, however, apparent rather than real, being accounted for by the increase in transit trade, representing £2,982,612, due to the transit of goods for other Colonies, transhipped at Port-of-Spain from the Royal Mail Contract Steamers under the new contract.

15. The total values of imports and exports for the last five years are shewn as under :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1907-8	... £3,374,824	... £3,907,503	... £7,282,327
1908-9	... 2,682,702	... 2,500,195	... 5,182,897
1909	... 3,288,826	... 3,218,092	... 6,506,918
1910	... 3,343,011	... 3,467,588	... 6,810,599
1911	... 5,018,848	... 4,769,486	... 9,788,334

IMPORTS.

16. The value of the imports into the Colony in 1911 was £5,018,848 (inclusive of transit goods and bullion and specie) as compared with £3,343,011 in 1911, showing an increase of £1,675,837 over last year's figures.

17. Goods for home consumption were imported to the value of £2,668,673 during the year, the returns showing an increase of £192,112 over the figures for last year and of £270,252 as compared with the average imports of the last five years. Bullion and Specie accounted for £86,727, and transit goods for £2,263,448, of the total value of imports.

18. The total increase in the value of imports, as stated in paragraph 16, was made up as follows—Live Stock, Food, &c., £91,041, Manufactured articles £107,303 and transit goods £1,491,306.

19. Decreases occurred in the value of the import of raw materials and bullion and specie, to the amounts of £6,232 and £7,581 respectively.

20. The increases in the value of imports of food and manufactured articles, referred to in paragraph 17, are stated by the Collector of Customs in his annual report to be due, not to higher prices to any extent, but to actual increases in the quantity of articles imported Thus bread showed an increase of 6,684 barrels, flour of 27,465 barrels, cheese of 26,985 lbs , sugar of 106,315 lbs., salt of 2,859,315 lbs., and rice of 2,391,317 lbs. The imports of kerosene and gasolene also showed increases of 47,491 gallons and 36,515 gallons respectively.

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* *Note.*—The statistics of the Customs Department are made up for the calendar year. The figures relating to trade, therefore, refer to the year 1911, and not to the financial year 1911-12.

21. The decrease in the value of imports of raw materials referred to in paragraph 19 is accounted for by smaller shipments of hides and other articles from Venezuela.

22. The imports of coal during the year again show a substantial increase which is dealt with under the head of shipping.

23. The following table shows the direction of import trade, excluding goods in transit, during the last three years:—

	1909	
United Kingdom	£ 920,118	or 37· per cent.
Canada	106,016	„ 4·3 „
Other Brit. Possessions ...	182,138	„ 7·3 „
United States	752,031	„ 30·2 „
Venezuela	288,710	„ 11·6 „
France	74,350	„ 3· „
Germany	46,241	„ 1·8 „
Other Countries	119,694	„ 4·8 „
Total	£2,489,298	

	1910.		1911.	
United Kingdom ...	£ 936,427	or 36·4 per cent.	£1,026,070	or 37·2 per cent.
Canada	134,609	„ 5·2 „	190,287	„ 7· „
Other Brit. Poss'ns...	173.348	„ 6·7 „	200,278	„ 7·2 „
United States ...	860,903	„ 33·5 „	806,921	„ 29·3 „
Venezuela ...	233,086	„ 9·1 „	294,257	„ 10·7 „
France	62,932	„ 2·5 „	66,619	„ 2·4 „
Germany ...	33,279	„ 1·3 „	48,260	„ 1·8 „
Other Countries ...	136,285	„ 5·3 „	122,708	„ 4·4 „
Total ...	£2,570,869		£2,755,400	

24. The above figures are of interest as shewing a steady growth in the value of imports from Canada, which increased from £106,016 in 1909 to £190,287 in 1911, made up principally as follows:—Fish £64,478, flour £58,280, oats £20,473, grain £5,814, cattle food £5,017 and potatoes £4,453.

EXPORTS.

25. The total value of exports amounted in 1911 to £4,769,486, including transit goods and bullion and specie, as compared with £3,467,588 in 1910, the increase being chiefly due to transit goods. The exports of the produce of the Colony amounted only to £2,078,152, shewing a decrease of £250,225 as compared with the previous year and a decrease of £7,573 as compared with the average value of exports for the last five years.

26. The principal decreases occurred in the value of exports of sugar, which fell from £723,949 in 1910 to £530,404 in 1911, and cocoa, which showed a decrease in value of £102,725. These decreases were due to short crops, caused by a long drought

during the latter part of the year. This drought continued during the first five months of the present year and will probably tell heavily when the figures for the present year come to be made up.

27. The exports of fruit also showed a decrease and in the case of bananas only 72,028 bunches were shipped as compared with 98,904 bunches in the previous year.

28. The first shipment of crude petroleum for commercial purposes occurred during the year 1911, and 7,685,374 gallons of an estimated value of £32,839 were exported. Of this quantity 62,393 gallons were supplied to shipping as fuel oil.

29. The following figures, which are exclusive of transhipments, show the direction and value of the export trade, giving also the proportionate amount of the produce of the colony taken by each country:—

	1909.		
United Kingdom ...	£ 491,194	or 20·3	per cent.
Canada	312,252	„ 12·9	„
Other British Possessions	33,841	„ 1·4	„
United States ...	800,953	„ 33·1	„
Venezuela ...	76,632	„ 3·2	„
France	524,338	„ 21·7	„
Germany ...	58,583	„ 2·4	„
Other Countries ...	120,771	„ 5·	„
Total ...	£ 2,418,564		

	1910.			1911.		
United Kingdom ...	£ 599,240	or 22·2	per cent.	£ 514,832	or 20·6	per cent.
Canada ...	354,484	„ 13·2	„	206,133	„ 8·2	„
Other British Poss.	25,859	„ ·9	„	97,968	„ 3·9	„
United States ...	919,047	„ 34·1	„	1,045,507	„ 41·8	„
Venezuela ...	84,641	„ 3·1	„	76,044	„ 3·	„
France ...	483,211	„ 17·9	„	277,813	„ 11·1	„
Germany ...	102,844	„ 3·9	„	96,435	„ 3·8	„
Other Countries ...	126,120	„ 4·7	„	191,306	„ 7·6	„
Total ...	£2,695,446			£2,506,038		

30. From the foregoing tables it will be seen that in 1911 the United States took 41·8 per cent. of our products, the United Kingdom 20·6 per cent., Canada 8·2 per cent. and France 11·1 per cent. It must be remembered, however, with regard to the last item, that a large quantity of cocoa is shipped to French ports for orders, a considerable part of which eventually reaches London.

SHIPPING.

31. The total number of vessels entered and cleared at the various ports of entry in the colony during 1911 was 4,898, with an aggregate registered tonnage of 3,657,695. Of these 2,065 were steam vessels, with a total tonnage of 3,569,089 and 2,833 were sailing vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 88,606.

32. The statistics show that during the year 1911 there was an increase of no less than 525, over the previous year, in the number of steamers visiting the port, due to the large number of vessels which came here to take coal.

33. The following table shews the nationality of the vessels which entered at the various ports of the colony in 1911 :—

Number.	*Nationality.*	*Tonnage.*
981	British	1,252,846
47	French	81,129
52	German	91,344
62	United States	38,010
1,104	Venezuelan	33,078
113	Dutch	182,428
54	Norwegian	41,990
9	Swedish	15,675
13	Italian	32,400
33	Danish	52,205
14	Other Countries	10,757

An analysis of these figures shows that, 68·39 per cent. of the import trade of the colony is carried in British vessels, 9·95 per cent. in Dutch, 4·98 per cent. in German, 4·42 per cent. in French, 2·85 per cent. in Danish and 9·38 per cent. in ships belonging to other countries.

34. The growth of the coaling trade and the popularity of Port-of-Spain as a bunkering depôt, are evidenced by the figures given by the Harbour-Master in his report for the year 1911-12, in which he states that 444 vessels bunkered during the year, taking 100,802 tons of coal, these figures representing an increase on 1910-11 of 161 vessels and 33,292 tons of coal.

The figures showing the rise of the coaling trade, which was an insignificant one until about five years ago, are worth recording, and are given below :—

Year.	*Number of Steamers.*	*Coal supplied.*
1907-8	75	16,473 tons.
1908-9	123	22,603 „
1909-10	204	45,859 „
1910-11	284	67,510 „
1911-12	444	100,802 „

35. During the winter months a large number of persons visited the colony in tourist vessels of largely increased capacity, ranging from 12,000 to 16,500 tons, belonging to the Hamburg-American and White Star Companies, in addition to the steamers of the regular lines. During the brief stay of the tourists on shore, the resources of the hotels and livery stables are taxed to the utmost, and a considerable amount of money is put into circulation to supply their requirements. The need for improved harbour accommodation (from the point of view of

the passenger, at all events), is emphasized on the occasion of the arrival of large passenger steamers, since vessels of deep draught are obliged to anchor some 3 to 4 miles from shore, necessitating a long and tedious journey between the ship and the quay side, which passengers are not infrequently unwilling to undertake for the sake of a few hours ashore.

MINES.

36. *Manjak.*—Work was continued by the Trinidad Vistabella Manjak Company at the Vistabella Mine. A new mine near Williamsville was opened during the year, two shafts being sunk, and manjak found, which is now being exported.

37. *Petroleum.*—The Inspector of Mines reports as follows—"Taken generally, the progress of the petroleum industry has "not been satisfactory during the year. This was due to the "under capitalisation of several companies operating in the "island, and to other causes over which the Government had "no control."

38. Drilling operations were continued during the year by the following companies, chiefly on private lands:—The General Petroleum Properties of Trinidad, (operations suspended in December); Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company; Trinidad Oilfields, Limited; Trinidad Petroleum Options, Limited; Trinidad Western Oilfields, Limited, (operations closed entirely later in the year); Trinidad-Cedros Oil Company, Limited; Guapo Oil Company, and Mr. C. C. Stollmeyer. The Trinidad Central Oilfields, South Naparima (Trinidad) Oil Company, the Tobago Oil Syndicate, Limited, and the Consolidated Oilfields of Trinidad also commenced boring work during the year.

39. Forty-six wells of an aggregate depth of 40,418 feet were drilled during the year 1911-12, the total number to date being 90 on the 31st March last.

40. During the year 1911-12 a total of 8,786,871 Imperial gallons of oil, valued at £57,475, was exported from the colony.

41. Drilling was commenced during the year on private lands by the South Naparima, (Trinidad) Oil Company at Barrackpore, the Tobago Oil Syndicate, Limited, in Tobago, and the Consolidated Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, at Rusillac, near La Brea.

42. An exploration license to prospect for gold and silver was issued during the year.

AGRICULTURE.

43. *Cocoa.*—The total amount of cocoa exported during the year ended 31st December, 1911, was 49,790,832 lbs. valued at £1,127,372, as against 57,858,640 lbs. valued at £1,230,097 for

1910. The crop of the latter year however, was the highest on record for cocoa, while the drought which prevailed seriously affected the yield in 1911.

44. The experiments instituted by the Agricultural Department with regard to manuring, shade, yield of individual trees, seed selection, grafting and spraying have been continued and extended and the results recorded and published from time to time.

45. The cocoa prize competition aroused much interest and keen rivalry among peasant proprietors, and will undoubtedly be of considerable educational value in disseminating information as to the best methods of cultivation, draining and mulching and the diagnosis and cure of disease.

46. *Sugar.*—The exports of sugar fell to 37,986 tons as compared with 46,248 tons in 1910, showing a drop of £193,145 in value. The froghopper continues to be a serious pest, in spite of the efforts made to exterminate it. The Entomologist of the Board of Agriculture has, however, introduced from Mexico a bug which feeds on froghoppers and when sufficient numbers have been reared from the specimens imported, they will be distributed to the estates.

47. *Coconuts.*—The number of nuts exported in 1911 was 20,602.923 of the value of £78,965, besides copra valued at £13.264 and oil and coconut meal valued respectively at £234 and £209, making a total of £92,672. The coconut cultivation is steadily extending and attention is being given to the eradication of disease by the burning or burying of diseased trees.

48. *Fruit—chiefly bananas.*—The value of fruit exported was £14,661 as against £19,952 in 1910. In addition to this lime juice of the value of £1,590 was also exported.

49. *Rice.*—No reliable statistics are available as regards the area or output of the cultivation of rice. There are considerable areas of swampy land, apparently well adapted for the cultivation of rice, but only a relatively small quantity is grown locally, as compared with the quantity imported for consumption.

50. *Rubber.*—Silver Cups were awarded as prizes at the London Rubber Exhibition for exhibits forwarded by the Department of Agriculture and the Permanent Exhibition Committee in 1911. Experiments in tapping rubber have been carried on and instruction given by the Agricultural Department in tapping and coagulation. The value of rubber exported amounted to £305.

51. *Cotton.*—Experiments on the hybridization of cotton have been carried on in Tobago.

52.—*Government Farm.*—This institution is maintained chiefly for the improvement of stock, pedigreed animals being regularly imported. Pure bred cattle of the following strains are now kept at the Farm, viz.: Zebu, Red Poll, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey, Shorthorn and Hereford. There are public pastures in various parts of the colony where stock is allowed to graze for a small fee and at these pastures bulls of good breeds are provided by the Government, thus enabling the small proprietors to obtain the advantage of breeding cattle from selected stock. An English thoroughbred stallion, a hackney pony stallion and an American trotter stallion also stand at the Farm for service, and a donkey stallion of the large Kentucky breed is kept for mule breeding.

At the branch farm in Tobago thoroughbred and donkey stallions are also kept.

53. At *River* Estate and *St. Augustine* Estate, both of which are owned by the Government, and managed by the Department of Agriculture, agricultural experiments are being carried on in the cultivation of cocoa, seedling canes, bananas, rubber, cotton, cassava, corn and camphor. Both estates are more than self-supporting, but for some time capital expenditure is required to take over cocoa contracts.

54. A Central Agricultural Show was held early in the year, but owing to the drought some of the exhibits did not reach the usual standard.

55. The Eighth West Indian Agricultural Conference was held in Trinidad early in 1912 and a large number of delegates from the neighbouring colonies attended it, as well as six delegates from the United Kingdom representing the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the Entomological Research Committee, the British Cotton Growing Association and the West India Committee.

GRANTS OF CROWN LANDS.

56. The total number of Crown land grants issued during the year 1911-12 was 342, amounting to 1,425 acres, as compared with 543 grants amounting to 3,466 acres in the previous year, all these being for parcels under fifty acres.

57. The total amount received during the year in respect of sales of Crown Land was £5,253 as compared with £8,569 for 1910-11, thus showing a decrease in receipts from this source of £3,316. This decrease is to some extent attributable to the action of the Government in stopping the sale of Crown Lands in certain oil-bearing areas near the principal anticlines, until it has been definitely ascertained in what particular localities operations for the winning of oil are likely to be entered upon.

58. The amount of £1,497 was received in rents (or fees) in respect of oil prospecting licenses issued previously. No leases of oil lands were issued during the year.

59. The following figures show the total amounts received from the sale of Crown Lands, exclusive of village lots, in each of the last ten years, with the acreage sold :—

Year.	*Acreage sold.*	*Amount received.*
1902–3	9,882	£ 12,480
1903-4	12,407	16,592
1904–5	16,208	33,537
1905-6	12,780	27,480
1906–7	8,004	19,750
1907–8	9,494	24,769
1908-9	13,402	34,101
1909–10	8,123	20,684
1910–11	3,466	9,385
1911–12	1,424	5,065
	95,191	£203,843

60. The amount of land sold in the last ten years amounts according to the above figures to 95,191 acres. It is estimated that 586 221 acres of Crown Land have been sold in Trinidad. out of an estimated total of 1,190,484 acres, leaving a balance of 604,263 acres still unalienated. In Tobago, out of an estimated area of 73,000 acres, 54.167 have been sold, leaving 18,833 acres of Crown Lands still available. The area of Trinidad compiled from statistics of the recent Trigonometrical Survey is 1,860 square miles or 1,190,484 acres and of Tobago 114 square miles or 73,213 acres. The total area of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago is therefore 1,263,697 acres.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

61. The total expenditure on the Forest department for the year 1911–12, including the salaries of forest rangers now borne on the Wardens' votes, amounted to £2,819, while the revenue realised from the sale of forest produce during the same period amounted to £4,908, leaving an actual surplus balance of revenue over expenditure of £2,091.

The large increase in receipts is due to increased sales of dead and unsound cedar trees to be cut into blocks for export, and to a brisk demand for railway sleepers, principally balata and poui, for use on the railway extensions now being constructed.

62. It is satisfactory to note that an increasing revenue is being obtained from timber cut under license in the forest reserves, the figures of receipts for the last ten years being as follows:—

1902-3	£ 927
1903-4	1,011
1904-5	1,232
1905-6	1,807
1906-7	1,910
1907-8	1,528
1908-9	1,610
1909-10	1,643
1910-11	2,884
1911-12	4,908

63. The demarcation of the boundaries of the Forest Reserves was continued, an additional 19½ miles having been laid out. The total extent of boundary lines marked out is 449 miles, while 58 miles remain to be done. The total area of the Forest Reserves in Trinidad and Tobago is nearly 279 square miles, the individual areas of the reserves being as follows:—

Northern Range Reserve ...	60 square miles.
Central " "	62 "
Wind Belt "	9 "
Tobago "	10 "
Tumpuna "	8 "
Trinity Hill "	26 "
Morne l'Enfer "	17 "
Cats Hill "	32 "
Southern Watershed Reserve ..	17 "
Arima Reserve	3 "
Mayaro "	12½ "
Oropuche (Mangrove) Reserve ...	6 "
Caroni " " ...	7 "
Erin " " ...	8 "

64. Upwards of 150 acres in the various reserves have been felled and planted with valuable timber trees such as cedar, cyp, mahogany, balata, camphor and rubber (hevea brasiliensis). Each year a few acres are cleared of worthless trees and planted with timber which will in time prove a valuable asset to the Colony.

III.—LEGISLATION.

65. Forty-three Ordinances were passed by the Legislature during the year 1911-12, viz.: Nos. 16 to 38 of 1911, and Nos. 1 to 20 of 1912.

66. The most important of these enactments dealt with the following matters:—

(a.) *The laying of pipes for the purpose of conveying oil.*—This Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the principal provisions of the Ordinance of 1910, provides for the control by the Government of all pipe-lines; that no pipe-line may be constructed or used without permission: and declares owners or operators of pipe-lines to be public carriers, laying down the conditions under which their lines may be used.

(*b.*) *The mining and refining of oil.*—The Ordinance gives the Government the full control over oil refineries so that the interests both of the Empire and the Colony may be preserved and gives power to the Governor in Council to make regulations with regard to the erection and carrying on of refineries and for prescribing the places of shipment of crude oil or its products.

(*c.*) *The release on probation of first offenders in certain cases.*—This Ordinance practically enacts in this Colony the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1907.

(*d.*) *The removal from the Colony of aliens considered dangerous to peace and good order.*—Owing to the proximity of Trinidad to the Spanish Main, from which it can be easily reached in open boats across the smooth waters of the Gulf, there have been indications that Trinidad was in danger of becoming a refuge for escaped criminals from French Guiana and other neighbouring countries, and the Ordinance was passed with a view of remedying this state of affairs and of removing from the colony the reproach of being an Alsatia for undesirables who had escaped from justice in other countries.

(*e.*) *The regulation of Motor Cars.*—The Ordinance was rendered necessary by the large increase in the number of motor cars recently imported into the country. Under the regulations passed under the powers given in the Ordinance, the speed has been limited to 12 miles an hour in Port-of-Spain, and 15 miles an hour within the limits of certain other towns and villages, there being no limit of speed elsewhere.

IV.—EDUCATION.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

67. There were on the 31st March, 1912, 265 elementary schools, as compared with 263 at the same date in the previous year. There are 53 government schools in the Colony, besides 212 assisted denominational schools in receipt of grants under the Education Ordinance. Two new schools, one Presbyterian, and the other Roman Catholic, have been added during the year.

68. The number of Assisted Schools is classified as follows :—

	Trinidad.	Tobago.	Total.
Roman Catholic ...	76	4	80
Church of England ...	37	14	51
Presbyterian (Canadian Mission)	57	—	57
Wesleyan	4	8	12
Moravian	3	9	12
	177	35	212

69. The total number of children on the rolls of all schools in the Colony was, on 31st March, 1912, 49,497, as against 47,661 for the previous year, or an increase of 1,836. The average daily attendance during the year was 27,815, compared with 27,083 for the previous year, showing an increase of 732. From the above figures it will be seen that the percentage of attendance amounted to 58·3.

70. The total expenditure on elementary education, from public funds and voluntary contributions, during the year, amounted to £53,617, as compared with £51,111 in 1910-11, showing an increase of £3,449 for the year. The expenditure on elementary education has increased during the last ten years from £39,558 in 1902-3 to £53,617 in 1911-12, and there is a steady increase in expenditure from year to year.

71. Of the above sum of £53,617 the amount expended on government elementary schools was £11,907, and on government training schools £1,062, exclusive of the cost of erection and maintenance of buildings,—while £35,610 was disbursed in grants in aid to assisted elementary schools and £920 in aid of assisted training schools. The total amount of voluntary contributions to elementary assisted schools was £7,043.

72. Agriculture is taught in all the primary schools of the Colony and natural history is also included. In addition to the school gardens many schools have collections of the commoner forms of the fauna and flora of the colony. Of 218 schools examined in Nature Study, 66 obtained the highest award of "very good."

73. Students are trained in agriculture at the Experiment Station, St. Clair, at the Government Laboratory and at the River and St. Augustine Estates. At the two latter places they take part in the ordinary estate work and receive a sound practical training.

74. Home reading courses have also been started by the Agricultural department, for employés on estates, questions being regularly set and answered as a correspondence course. Examinations are held annually and certificates issued to those who pass satisfactorily. School teachers also receive a special course of instruction in agriculture as part of their twelve months training at the Model School.

75. The total number of pupils examined in standards during the year was 19,100 of whom 14,083 passed.

76. The number of Pupil teachers examined was 323 of whom 261 passed. The number of students being trained as teachers is 47.

77. Hygiene is being gradually taken up as a special subject, and a grant on the results attained is given. This subject is regularly taught in fifty schools.

78. The Higher Class for girls, established at the Tranquillity school, continued to be successfully carried on, 30 girls attending the class during the year. Eleven girls entered for the Cambridge University preliminary examination in December last, all of whom passed.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

79. Provision is made for the higher education of boys in the secondary schools known as the Queen's Royal College and the affiliated institutions of St. Mary's College, the Naparima College and the St. Joseph Convent School.

80. Of these the *Queen's Royal College* is maintained by the Government at a cost of £4,350. The total expenditure for 1911–12 was £6,269 and £1,919 was received in students' fees during the year. In this expenditure is included £1,800, the cost of scholarships for which pupils of affiliated schools are eligible, £283 cost of examination of all the colleges, £50 pay of drill Instructor and £156 expenses in connection with the Cadet Corps of both the Queen's Royal and St. Mary's Colleges. The number of scholars on the roll was 217 at the close of the year. In the Senior Cambridge Local Examinations honours were gained by seven pupils of the Queen's Royal College, who also gained two out of the three scholarships.

81. *St. Mary's College* receives a grant of £1,500 from Government funds, which is dependent on a fixed proportion of the pupils passing the requisite examinations. There were 259 students on the roll at the end of 1911–12. Five students of the College gained honours in the Senior Cambridge Local Examinations. The senior scholarship for the year and the Jerningham gold and silver medals were also won by students of St. Mary's College; while five obtained honours in the junior subjects.

82. *Naparima College,* with 72 pupils on 31st March, 1912, received a grant of £350 from government funds on the same conditions as St. Mary's College.

83. The *St. Joseph Convent School* was affiliated to the Queen's Royal College in 1911. The number of boys attending the school at the close of the year 1911–12 was 54 and of girls 194 and the government grant amounted to £450.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

84. By Ordinance 5 of 1911, the employment by licensed masters of apprentices not registered under the Ordinance was prohibited, and only artisans holding certificates of efficiency under the Ordinance can now sue in the Courts for wages in excess

of those paid to unskilled labour. This had the effect of causing many artisans who had hitherto kept aloof, to apply for certificates and to assist them the Board of Industrial Training waived the registration fee of five shillings for eight months. All artisans now have to pass a practical examination in their respective trades and during the year 147, representing seventeen trades, were registered under the new conditions.

85. The apprentices enrolled have increased from 71 to 112, fourteen of whom hold bursaries awarded by the Board of Industrial Training. Three bursaries are also given by the Board of Education. The Technical Classes have increased in numbers, the average attendance for the three terms being 124 artisans and apprentices, chiefly the latter. The cost of these classes was £256.

86. The new Arts and Crafts Workshop, which was generously built and equipped by Messrs. B. H. and J. W. Stephens, was opened during the year.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

87. The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, is the most important in the Colony. The number of patients admitted at this institution during the year was 6,218, the number discharged 5,511, the daily average in hospital being 304. The number of deaths was 718. Of the total number discharged, 2,110 were cured, 3,151 relieved, and the condition of 250 was not improved.

88. At the San Fernando Hospital 3,091 persons were admitted and 2,741 were discharged, the daily average in hospital being 97. The number of deaths was 374. Of the patients discharged 552 were reported as cured, 2,009 as relieved, and 180 as not improved.

89. In addition to the two principal hospitals at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, there are seven district hospitals maintained by the government at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros.

90. There are also temporary hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande and Mayaro, which are available for use when required.

91. There are two hospitals specially devoted to the treatment of persons suffering from the disease of Yaws in Trinidad and in Tobago. In connection with this disease, extraordinarily good results were obtained at the St. Augustine Yaws Hospital by Drs. Alston and Cleaver by the use of *Salversan*. Out of 500 cases injected in 1911, 498 were cured or 99·6 per cent. Of these, 409 cases or 82· per cent. were cured with one injection, 75 cases after two injections, and 14 after three injections.

ASYLUMS.

92. The *Lunatic Asylum*, situated at St. Ann's Valley, Port-of-Spain, contained, on 31st March, 1912, 657 inmates as against 651 last year. The number of admissions into the Asylum during the year was 112, the number of discharges 51, and the number of deaths 55. Of those discharged 42 were cured, 3 relieved and 6 not improved. The average stay of inmates of the Asylum was 4½ years in the case of male patients and 2 years in the case of females.

93. The *Leper Asylum*, situated at Cocorite, near Port-of-Spain, contained 285 inmates at the close of the year, the number of admissions being 90, of discharges 40 and of deaths 38.

POORHOUSES.

94. There were 419 inmates of the *House of Refuge*, situated in Port-of-Spain, on 31st March, 1912. During the year there were, at this institution, 254 persons admitted and 65 discharged, while 190 died.

95. In addition to the House of Refuge, which is maintained by the government, there are several other institutions devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in Port-of-Spain, such as the Ariapita Asylum, with 60 inmates, kept up by the Town Board, and four Almshouses maintained by private subscriptions, with 111 inmates.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SHOOLS.

96. The *Boys' Reformatory*, Diego Martin.

This institution contained, on 31st March, 1912, 132 inmates. Thirty-five were admitted during the year, thirty-two were discharged, two were sent to prison, one absconded. and one was found to have developed leprosy and was transferred to the Leper Asylum. The government grant in aid for 1911–12 amounted to £2,102 9 8 (at the rate of £15 per head) and the earnings of the boys amounted to £656, while the expenditure was £2,595.

The Inspector reports that the tone of the school and the conduct of the boys have greatly improved, and that punishments including birchings have been reduced to about one-tenth of the number formerly inflicted. He adds that "The whole place "presents a bright and busy appearance, and very creditable "work is turned out from the blacksmiths', carpenters', and "wheelwrights' shops."

97. The *Girls' Reformatory*, Belmont.

ERRATUM.

In paragraph 101, line 2, for 1,952 read 19,652.

There were 32 inmates on 31st March, 1912. Seven were admitted during the year and six were discharged. The revenue of the school was £601 13 9, of which £278 9 6 was earned by the girls, and the expenditure for the year amounted to £599 13 7.

The Inspector reports "I may safely continue to class this "Institution as the most successful of any under my super-"vision."

98. The *Tacarigua Industrial School* is managed by the Church of England, and there were on 31st March, 1912, 155 inmates. Thirty-two children were admitted during the year, twelve were discharged, two sent to the Reformatory, six died and twe remained in the Colonial Hospital The government grant to this institution (£10 per head) amounted to £1,518.

99 In the *Belmont Industrial School*, managed by the Roman Catholic body, there were 184 inmates on the 31st March, 1912. Twenty-eight were admitted during the year, seventeen were discharged, two absconded and were not captured, four were licensed as apprentices under Section 17 of Ordinance 30, and two died.

The government grant of £10 per head amounted to £1,849.

SAVINGS BANKS.

100. On the 31st December, 1911, the aggregate amount to the credit of the depositors in the various Savings Banks throughout the Colony (fifteen in number) was £369,076 as compared with £360,797 on the same date in the previous year showing a total increase of £8,297. The rate of interest allowed on deposits is 3 per cent.

101. The number of depositors on 31st December was 22,029 as against 1,952 showing an increase of 2,377. The average amount to the credit of each depositor, as shown by the above figures was £16.13.

102 The number of East Indian depositors on the same date was 9,973 as against 8,568 for 1910, an increase of 1.405. The total amount at the credit of East Indians was £128,091, showing an increase of £3,765 over last year, while the average amount to their credit was £12 16 10½ per head. Taking the figures for the last five years, the number of East Indian depositors has risen from 6,361 in 1907 to 9,973 in 1911, and the total balance to their credit has during the same period risen from £111,675 to £128,091.

103. The amount received in 1911-12 from investments of bank funds, was £13,391, while the amount paid or credited to depositors and interest paid on overdrafts amounted to £10,377

leaving a balance of £3,015 to defray cost of administration which was £2,676, thus showing an apparent excess of receipts over expenditure of £338.

104. There were eight penny banks in operation at the close of 1911, as against six in the previous year, the total amounts deposited being £94 as compared with £85 in 1910.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

105. The total number of offences reported to the Constabulary during the year 1911–12 was 19,880, as against 20,928 during the previous year, being a decrease of 1,048.

25,172 persons were apprehended or brought before the Magistrate under warrant or summons during the year, as compared with 23,787 in 1910–11 and 24,582 in 1909–10.

Of the above 4,753 were discharged for want of prosecution 3,163 were discharged on the merits of the case, 16,958 were summarily convicted and 298 committed for trial.

106. The number of summary convictions was 16,958, being 1,102 in excess of last year. Of these, 2,437 were for offences against the person, 67 malicious injuries to property, 161 prædial larceny, 1,083 offences against property, other than malicious injuries to property and prædial larceny, 6,901 offences against revenue laws, municipal, road and other laws relating to social economy, 2,100 offences against Masters and Servants Acts, including acts relating to Indentured Coolies, and 4,209 for other offences.

107. In the Supreme Court, 234 persons were charged on indictment or information, of whom 150 were convicted. Ten persons were convicted of murder, 2 of manslaughter, 6 of attempted murder, 1 of rape, 41 of offences against property with violence, 22 of other offences against property, 47 of other offences against the person and 18 of miscellaneous offences.

PRISONS.

108. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year 1911–12 was 4,433 (besides 8 in the Leper Asylum Prison) as compared with 4,780 in 1910–11 and 4,381 in 1909–10. Of this number 3,835 were males and 598 females.

109. The daily average number of prisoners in gaol was 532·81 males and 39·64 females. The daily average on the sick list 24·09 males and ·78 females. The total number of deaths in prison during the year was 29, all of whom were males. This includes 9 prisoners who were judicially executed.

110. The total cost of the prison administration during the year, including supplies to District Prisons, was £11,993, as against £12,365 in 1910-11, while the value of the estimated earnings of prisoners was £7,336.

Educational instruction is given to prisoners by the teacher who attends at the Royal Gaol on three evenings in each week. Instruction is also given by certain Warders at the convict prison at Carrera Island.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

111. The total estimated population of the Colony on the 31st March, 1912, was 340,323, calculated as under :—

Population 2nd April, 1911 (ascertained by Census)...	333,552
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths) .	3,634
Excess of arrivals over departures (East Indian and General Immigration)	3,037
	340,223

At the previous Census of 1901 the population was 273,899, so that the recent census shows an increase of 59,653 during the decade.

112. The number of births recorded during the year 1911-12 was 11,674 as compared with 11,570 in 1910-11. The deaths during the year were 7,870, as against 7,448 during the previous year. The birth-rate, calculated on the *mean* population (that is the actual population ascertained by the last Census, added to the estimated population for the year, divided by two, which is the course adopted for statistical purposes in the United Kingdom) is 34·65 per thousand, and the death-rate, calculated on this basis is 23·36.

113. It was found, on the completion of the Census taken in April, 1911, that the mean population for the previous year had been over-estimated by upwards of 34,000. This over-estimate had been increasing each year since the last Census, culminating, at the end of the decade in the large total given above. Hence the birth and death rates, especially during the latter part of the period between the two Censuses have been unreliable, both being under-estimated. It is hoped that the present method adopted, which is, as already stated, in accordance with accepted calculations elsewhere, will for the future ensure that the figures of estimated population will be approximately correct.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

114. The following statistics and remarks are taken from a report kindly furnished by the Surgeon-General.

The principal causes of death during the year are shown in the following table :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis			651
Fevers	Malarial	722	812
	Typhoid	87	
	Relapsing	3	
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary	631	693
	Other forms	62	
Bronchitis			372
Pneumonia			306

115. Nearly all the Medical Officers report favourably on the general health conditions of their districts during the year 1911-12, there being little infectious disease and no unusual prevalence of endemic disease. A mild type of measles, unattended by any deaths, occurred in some districts.

116. Some of the District Medical Officers refer to the inadequate supply of water in their districts, leading to the use of sources of supply unfit for domestic purposes, more especially during the prevalence of severe droughts and thus giving rise to diarrhœal and dysenteric affections.

The water supply in many districts is very deficient in the dry season, and the question of the provision of additional sources of good water presents great difficulty. Borings have been made by the Government in various districts with indifferent success and the matter is receiving careful attention.

117. Five cases of *Bubonic Plague* occurred during the year, four being fatal. Of these cases four appeared in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, and only one within the town itself. Precautionary measures against this disease are actively carried on at all times and during the year 22,658 rats were caught of which 16,682 were bacteriologically examined for evidence of plague infection, only one infected rat being discovered.

118. No case of *Yellow Fever* occurred during 1911-12, indeed there has been no case since April, 1910, up to the date of this report (two and a half years). The work of mosquito reduction is regularly carried on and the good results obtained are sensibly felt in Port-of-Spain, where 131 convictions for breaches of the mosquito regulations were obtained and fines amounting to £26.4 recovered.

119. The obligations of the colony under the West Indian Quarantine Convention were faithfully carried out during the year. A large number of persons arriving from foreign countries were kept under medical surveillance as prescribed by the Convention. Seven arrivals were kept under observation, all proving to be suffering from malarial fever, and in no case was any arrival found to be suffering from quarantinable disease.

CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

120. The climate of Trinidad is not unhealthy for a tropical colony situated so near the equator, as is evidenced by the death-rate, which was 23·36 per thousand in 1911–12 (which is higher than the figures for the two previous years) which were, respectively 20·5 in 1910–11 and 21·80 in 1909–10. From January to April the heat during the day is not excessive; the nights are cool, and occasionally even chilly, during the whole year. Europeans who take reasonable care of themselves enjoy excellent health in almost every part of the colony. In a few malarial spots, special care is necessary to avoid contracting fever, but these places are well known and are limited in extent.

121. The mean rainfall for the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago for the year 1911, compiled from observations taken at 85 Stations was 62·44 inches as compared with 82·65 inches in 1910. These figures show a large decrease in rainfall in 1911 as compared with those of the previous year, which, however, was an exceptionally wet one while a drought prevailed during part of the year under review.

122. The average annual rainfall for the last 50 years (1862–1911) at the Botanic Gardens, Port-of-Spain, was 65·18 inches, the annual records varying from 91·28 inches in 1892 to 43·22 inches in 1885. During the half century the monthly average records of rainfall varied from 9·96 inches in August to 1·60 inches in February.

123. The mean average records of observations taken at the St. Clair Experiment Station, Port-of-Spain, situated 66 feet above sea-level, over a period of 24 years (1888 to 1911) give an average annual rainfall of 65·40 inches, and a mean annual temperature of 78·3.

124. The observations at the same station for 1911 show a total rainfall of 53·90 inches and a mean temperature of 77·3. The wettest months were August and October, with 13·68 and 10·22 inches of rain respectively and the driest month was April during which only ·74 parts of an inch fell. The mean maximum temperature at St. Clair was 86·1 for the year and the mean minimum temperature 68·5.

125. The mean daily height of the Barometer at the St. Clair Station for the year was 29·981, the highest reading being 30·033 in March and the lowest 29·910 in November. The readings were taken daily at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

POSTAL.

126. The number of Post Offices in the Colony is 78, and there are 23 Money Order Offices. The total cost of the postal

administration, inclusive of the subsidies paid for the conveyance of mails beyond the Colony, was £41,750 in 1911-12. Of this sum £16,300 was paid to the Royal Mail Steamship Company, for the conveyance of mails to and from the United Kingdom. £400 for the gulf service by the Government steamers, £100 for conveyance of mails between Port-of-Spain and Bolivar on the Orinoco, and £7,250 for the service to Tobago and round the coast of Trinidad.

127. The expenditure for the previous year was £25,048, thus shewing a large net increase of £16,702 which is represented mainly by the subsidy paid to the Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of mails to and from Europe, as stated above.

128. The revenue received from all sources on account of the postal administration was £13,011 of which £10,993 was the gross amount received from letters, postcards, newspapers, books and parcels. The commissions on money orders and on postal orders during the year amount to £1,145 and £164 respectively.

The total number of letters and postcards dealt with during the year are estimated at 5,858,643; of newspapers 1,211,548; and of parcels 38,131.

129. The value of money orders and postal orders issued in the Colony during the year amounted to £57,618, as compared with £54,479 in 1910-11 and £48,515 in 1909-10. The total value of Money Orders issued for payment in the United Kingdom was £23,254, of those payable in other West Indian Colonies £8,938, in America £5,220, in Canada £4,091 and in India £3,851

130. The aggregate value of Postal Orders issued was £12,264. Of the total amount of £18,033 remitted to, and paid in the Colony, through the Post Office, £15,114 was by means of Money Orders and £2,919 by Postal Orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

131. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company continues to maintain Telegraphic communication with the other West Indian Colonies, with America and with Europe. Messages can also be sent *viâ* Jamaica and Bermuda by the Direct West India Cable Company.

The Government Railway administration also provides for the maintenance of internal telegraphic communication, there being telegraph offices at all the principal Railway Stations.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

132. Uninterrupted communication was maintained during the year between the wireless stations at Trinidad and Tobago, which are owned and operated by the government, and the trans-

mission of messages was not materially affected by atmospheric disturbances. The Trinidad station is situated at North Post some 9 miles from Port-of-Spain, communication being maintained by telephone.

Frequent communications were held with the United States Naval Station at San Juan, Porto Rico, distant some 550 nautical miles. Communication has also been held occasionally with the Direct West India Cable Company's ship-to-shore station at Bowden, Jamaica, distant 950 nautical miles, but the power of the installations both at Trinidad and Jamaica is not sufficient to ensure reliable results over such a distance. Messages were also exchanged under favourable conditions with Royal Mail Steamers up to 1,200 miles. During the day time communications were exchanged with H.M.S. "Aeolus" at every West Indian Island south of, and including, St. Kitts, and during the night messages were exchanged with her at Jamaica, Great Cayman and Bermuda.

133. The installation of a higher power ship-to-shore station at Port-of-Spain, with an apparatus of a more up-to-date character, has been decided on and will be undertaken during the current year. This will put an end to the present inconvenience inseparable from a station nine miles distant from headquarters, and the higher power of the new station will render communication easier and more certain.

134. Ship work has increased very considerably during the year and the increase in the hours of service, which are now from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily, which necessarily involved increased expenditure, has been justified by results. The number of ships equipped with wireless installations is on the increase and to facilitate the work of the local shipping agents in communicating with their vessels, the local shore rate of 6d. per word was reduced to 3d. as from 1st December, 1911, and owing to the increased number of messages no loss has resulted.

135. The expenditure on wireless establishments in the colony during 1911-12 amounted in all to £1,075 while the revenue, (including £100 paid by the government for the transmission of the daily telegraphic news bulletin to Tobago) was £439. The number of messages passed at the Trinidad station was 1,461, and at the Tobago station 546.

TELEPHONES.

136. Telephonic communication is maintained in Trinidad by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Limited, a private company, which took over the business of the former companies operating in the colony. There are trunk lines connecting with the exchanges in the towns, and in order to communicate over a trunk line a small toll is payable by subscribers in the towns.

137. A telephone service has also been established by the government in Tobago, with 50 miles of wire, operated by the

Public Works Department. The expenditure during 1911–12 (exclusive of £398 spent on improvements, including the substitution of 4 miles of iron poles and copper wire for wooden poles and galvanized wire and the purchase of a new switchboard for Scarborough) was £523 as against £514 in 1910–11. The revenue from the Tobago telephone service was £300 in 1911–12 as compared with £261 for the previous year. The excess of expenditure over revenue is yearly becoming less and the service should become self-supporting at no distant date.

IX.—MILITARY AND CONSTABULARY.

MILITARY.

138. There are no regular troops stationed in the colony. Volunteer Light Horse and Light Infantry Corps are kept up and a Cadet Corps has recently been established, recruited from pupils of the Queen's Royal and St. Mary's Colleges.

CONSTABULARY.

139. The strength of the Constabulary Force on the 31st March, 1912, consisted of an Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, 4 Inspectors, 7 Sub-Inspectors, and 685 of all other ranks.

X.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

RAILWAYS.

140. More than 80 miles of railway were in operation by the government in 1911–12, affording communication between San Fernando and Sangre Grande with Port-of-Spain, with branch lines to Tabaquite and Princes Town.

The charges for interest and sinking fund on railway loans for the year ended 31st March, 1912, amounted to £30,549. (Interest £21,161 Sinking Fund £9,388.)

141. The raising of further loans has been approved for the construction of extensions of the existing lines (*a*) from San Fernando to Siparia, across the Oropuche Lagoon, a distance of over sixteen miles and from Tabaquite, the present terminus of the Brasso-Caparo line, to Rio Claro near Poole, a distance of fifteen miles.

Good progress has been made with both extensions and it is expected that eleven miles of the San Fernando to Siparia line, as far as the Rock-Peñal road, will be open for traffic by March or April next.

142. The total receipts from the existing lines amounted in 1911–12 to £112,200 as compared with £113,759 in 1910–11 and £109,380 in 1909–10.

143. The total expenditure on railways during the year, exclusive of the charges for interest and sinking fund on loans, was £79,106, as compared with £69,517 last year and £71,644 in 1909–10, the increase of £9,589 being due to relaying portions of the older lines and to an excess of unissued stores.

144. The total number of passengers carried by rail in 1911–12 was 1,387,747 as against 1,370,377 in 1910–11 and 1,356,653 in 1909–10. The goods and mineral traffic for the year amounted to 150,531 tons, as compared with 165,570 in the previous year and 161,844 in 1909–10.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

145. The number of East Indians imported under indenture during the year was 3,181 souls equal to 3,075 statute adults. No accurate statistics of immigration (other than East Indian) and emigration can be furnished.

PUBLIC WORKS.

146. The total expenditure of the Colony on public works, including salaries of staff and grants in aid to the Local Road Boards throughout the year 1911–12, was £227,007, of which £58,533 represented expenditure on extraordinary works and £168,474 recurrent expenditure.

The maintenance of main roads cost £76,034 during the year; of public buildings £13,792; while £18,915 was expended on the upkeep of local roads under the charge of the Public Works Department.

The grants in aid paid to the various Local Road Boards amounted to £23,032 for upkeep of roads and £3,242 for extraordinary works.

The cost of the staff of the Public Works Department during the year was £11,193, which represents slightly over 5 per cent. on the expenditure on public works of all kinds.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

147. Shortly before the close of the financial year the delegates appointed by the various West Indian Colonies (with the exception of Jamaica and Grenada) to discuss with the

delegates appointed by Canada the question of reciprocity between Canada and the West Indies, left for Toronto, and as a result of their deliberations a provisional agreement, subject to the approval of the legislatures of the various Colonies, was signed, specifying the alterations in the Customs tariff of each colony which will be required to give effect to the proposed reciprocal arrangement. The agreement has since been ratified by the legislature of Trinidad as well as by those of the other colonies concerned.

DISTRICT COURT.

148. By Ordinance 9 of 1911, which came into operation on the 1st May, 1911, the jurisdiction of the Petty Civil Courts was extended to claims up to £25, and provision was made for appointment of a Barrister as Judge of the District Court of Port-of-Spain, the duties of which had hitherto been performed by the Puisne Judges. Under the new arrangement sittings of the Court are held four days a week. The following figures show the Civil work transacted in the Port-of-Spain District Court during the years 1910-11 and 1911-12:—

	1910-11.		1911-12.
Actions entered ...	2,122	...	2,886
Judgment Summonses issued	1,983	...	2,211
Executions issued ...	326	...	385
Warrants of arrest issued ...	97	...	72
Applications made ...	762	...	1,124

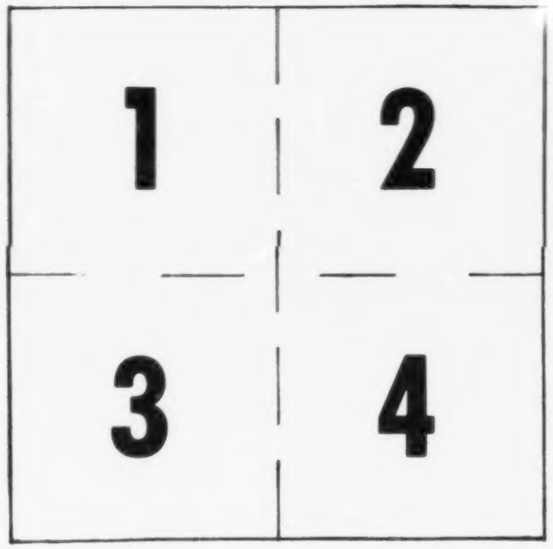
In addition to the above, cases of bastardy, the maintenance of deserted wives and children, ejectment of small tenants contracts between masters and servants and the settlement of disputes under the Friendly Societies Ordinance have been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Port-of-Spain to that of the Commissioner of the District Court. The first holder of the new office is Mr. C. Prudhomme David, K.C.

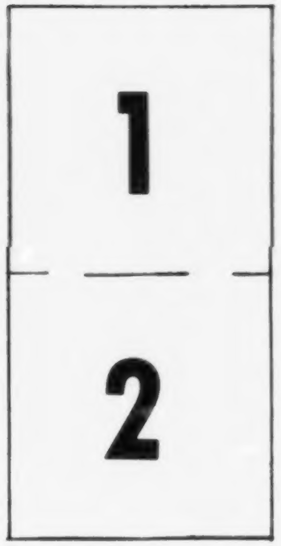
FLOATING DOCK AND WORKSHOP.

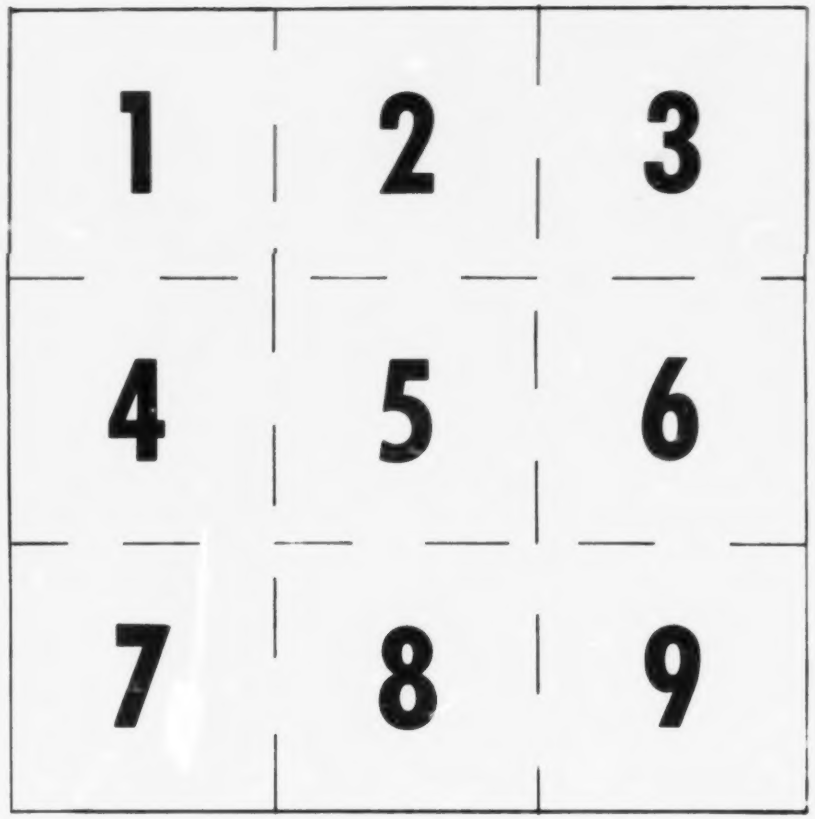
149. Forty-three vessels of nearly 40,000 tons were docked at Government Floating Dock during the year, the total revenue from the dock amounting to £15,925, against a total expenditure of £14,817, leaving a net profit of £1,108 on the working of the year, exclusive of the charges for interest and sinking fund. Of the revenue received, £11,816 was for work performed and £4,100 for dock dues. The receipts for work performed during the previous year were £9,696.

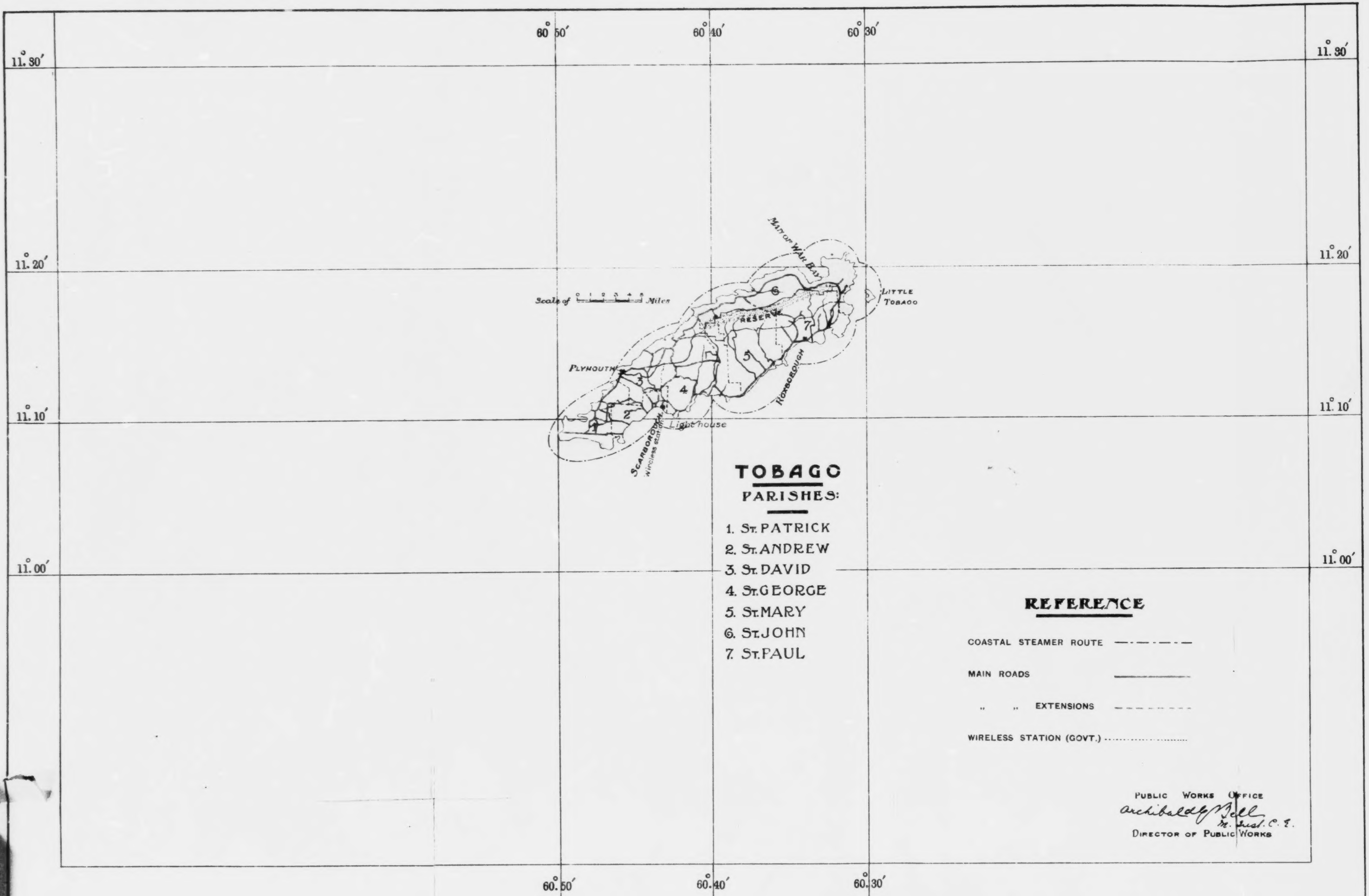
It was brought to the attention of the Committee of Management of the Dock early in the year that the scale of dock dues was so high as to prevent ships not stationed here from docking

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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RESERVE
PLYMOUTH
SCARBOROUGH
Wireless station
Light house
ROXBOROUGH
1
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3
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5
6
7

TOBAGO

PARISHES:

1. St. PATRICK
2. St. ANDREW
3. St. DAVID
4. St. GEORGE
5. St. MARY
6. St. JOHN
7. St. PAUL

REFERENCE

COASTAL STEAMER ROUTE —·—·—·—

MAIN ROADS ————————

" " EXTENSIONS – – – – – – –

WIRELESS STATION (GOVT.) ………………………

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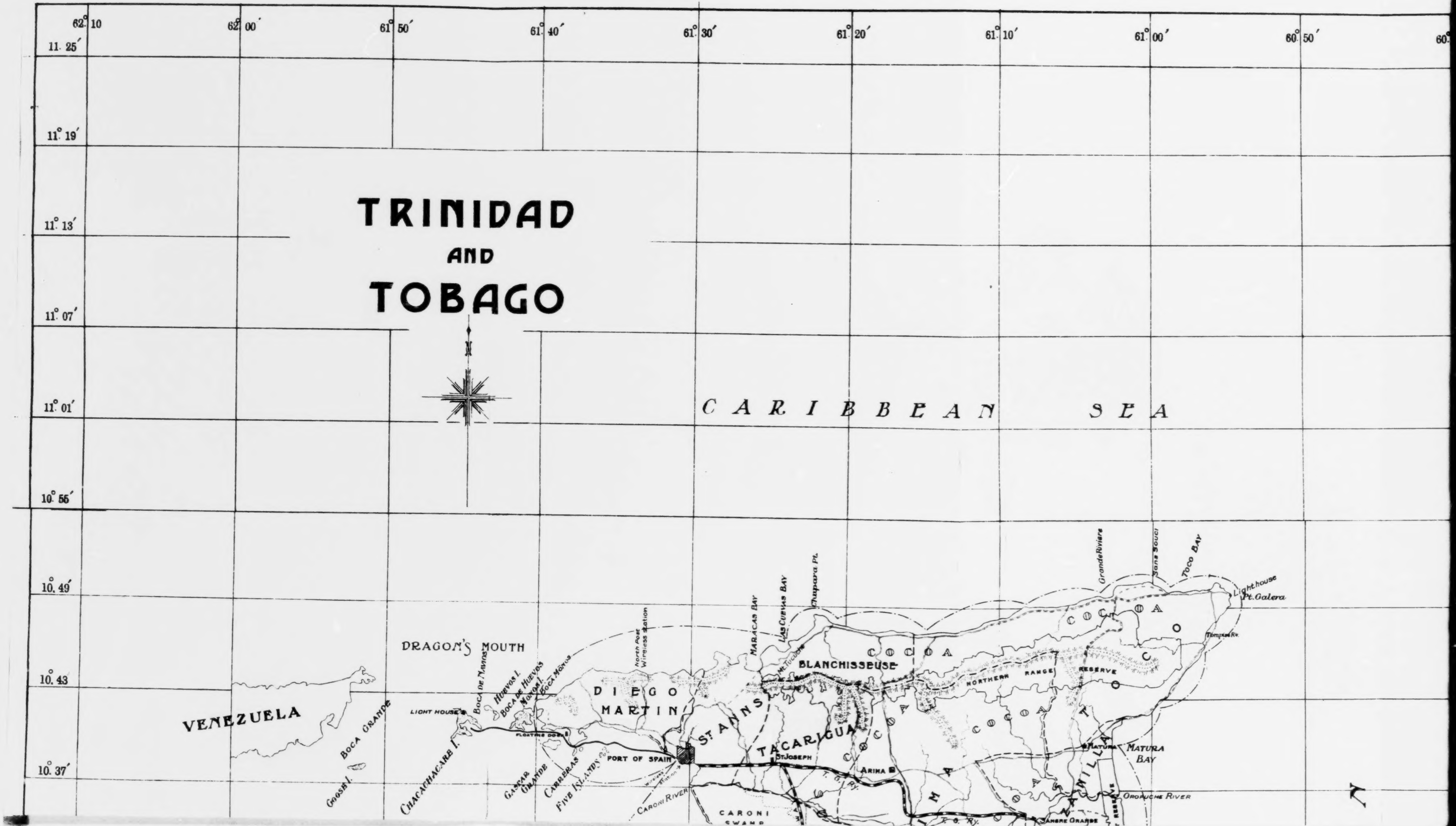
Archibald G. Bell M. Inst. C. E.
Director of Public Works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GOOSE I.
CHACACHACARE I.
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BOCA DE NAVIOS
HUEVOS I.
BOCA DE HUEVOS
MONOS I.
BOCA MONOS
FLOATING DOCK
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERAS
FIVE ISLANDS
PORT OF SPAIN
Wireless Station
CARONI RIVER
CARONI SWAMP
DIEGO MARTIN
North Post Wireless station
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
Chupara Pt.
Mt. Tucuche
BLANCHISSEUSE
ST. ANNS
TACARIGUA
St. Joseph
ARIMA
T. G. Ry.
COCOA
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
TOCO BAY
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MANZANILLA
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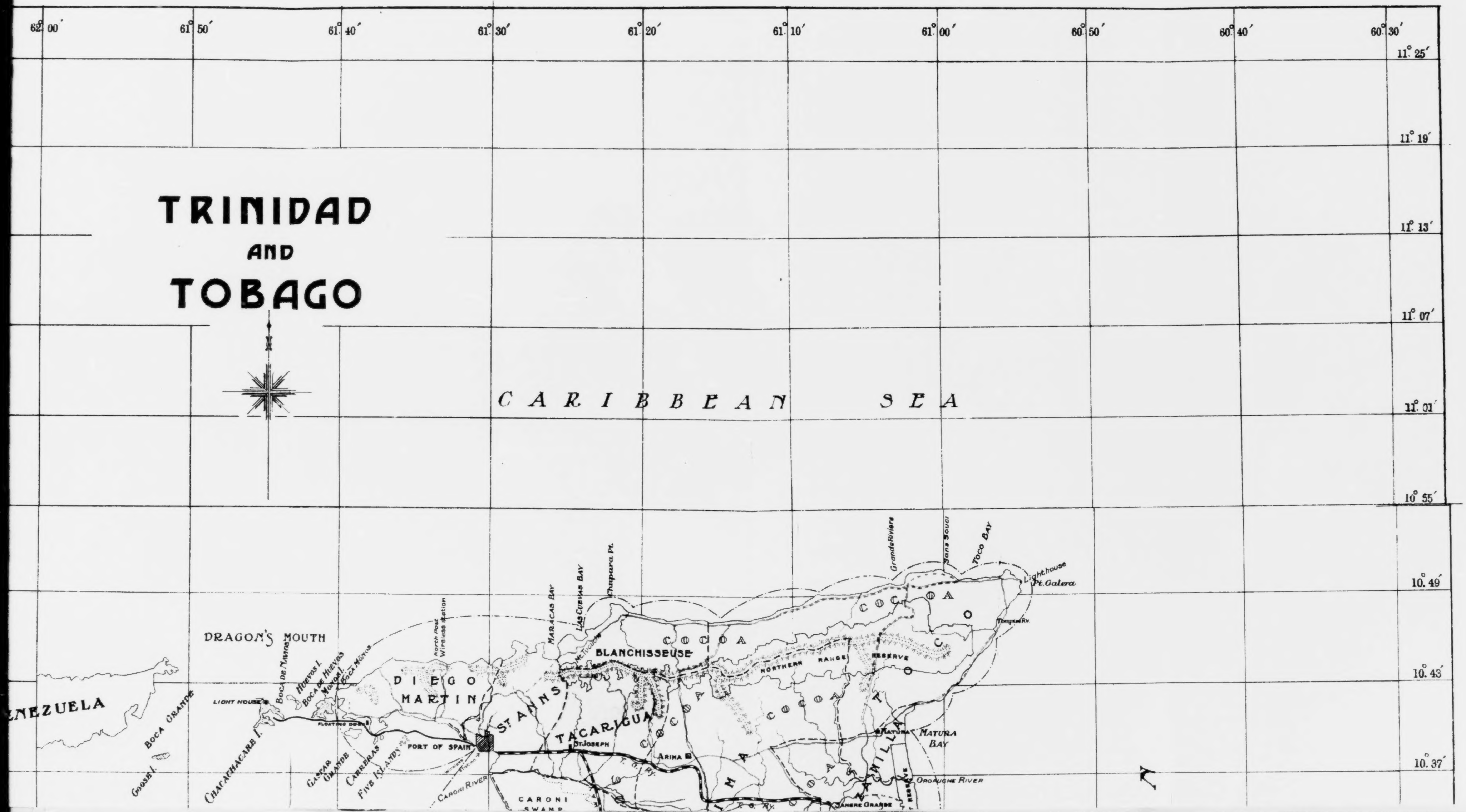
SANGRE GRANDE
RESERVE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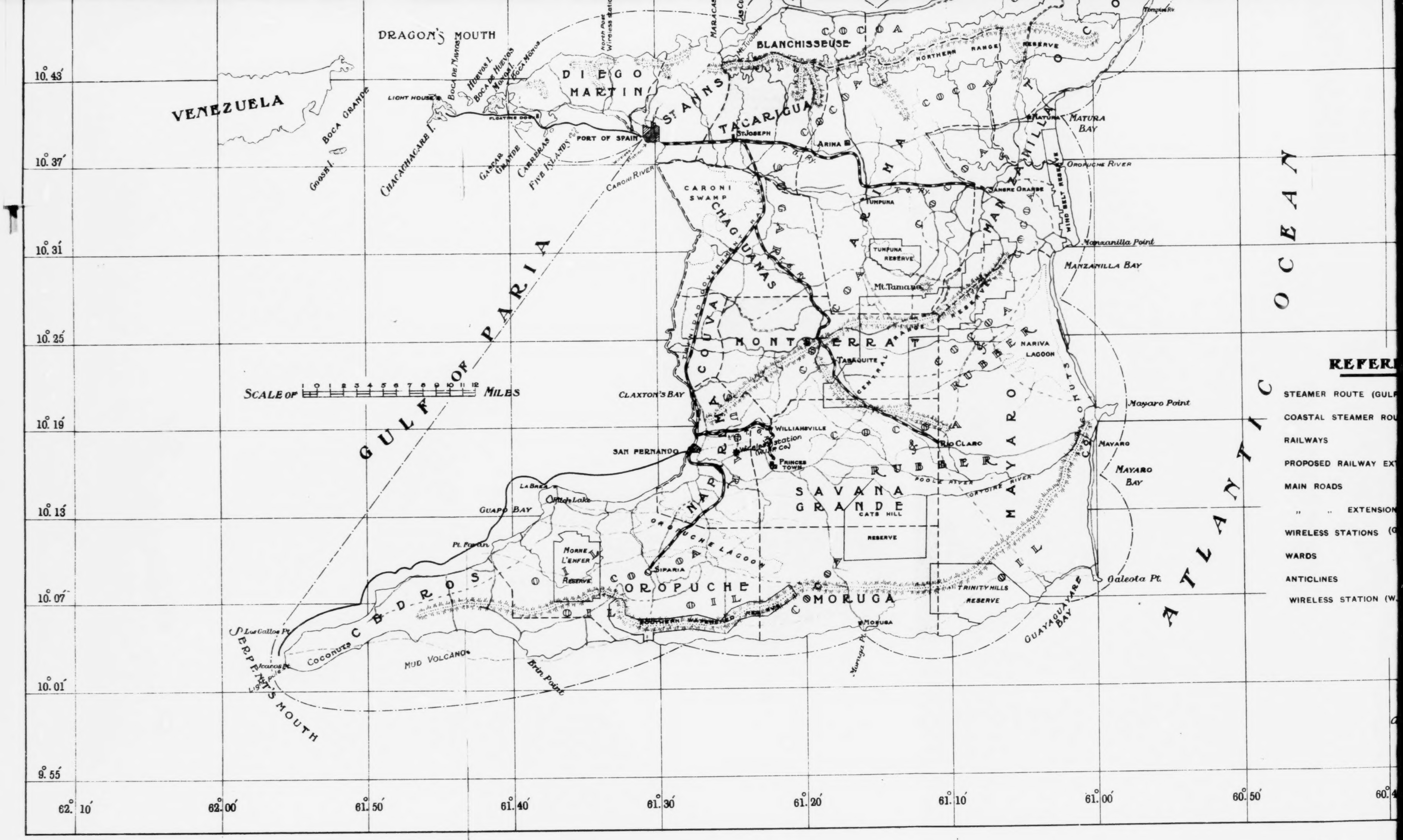
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T. G. Ry.
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SANGRE GRANDE
MANZANILLA
WIND BELT RESERVE
Manzanilla Point
MANZANILLA BAY
CARONI SWAMP
CHAGUANAS
CARAPICHAIMA
TUMPUNA RESERVE
Mt. Tamana
TRINIDAD GOVERNMENT RAILWAY
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
NARIVA LAGOON
RUBBER
COCONUTS
CLAXTON'S BAY
GULF OF PARIA
SCALE OF 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 MILES
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WILLIAMSVILLE
Wireless Station (W. I. O. F. Co.)
PRINCES TOWN
SAN FERNANDO
RIO CLARO
COCOA & RUBBER
MAYARO
MAYARO BAY
POOLE RIVER
ORTOIRE RIVER
SAVANA GRANDE
CATS HILL RESERVE
LA BREA
Pitch Lake
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
OROPUCHE LAGOON
NAPARIMA
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
SIPARIA
OROPUCHE
OIL
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
Galeota Pt.
CEDROS
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
MORUGA
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
Los Gallos Pt.
Icacos Pt.
Light
SERPENT'S MOUTH
Coconuts
MUD VOLCANO
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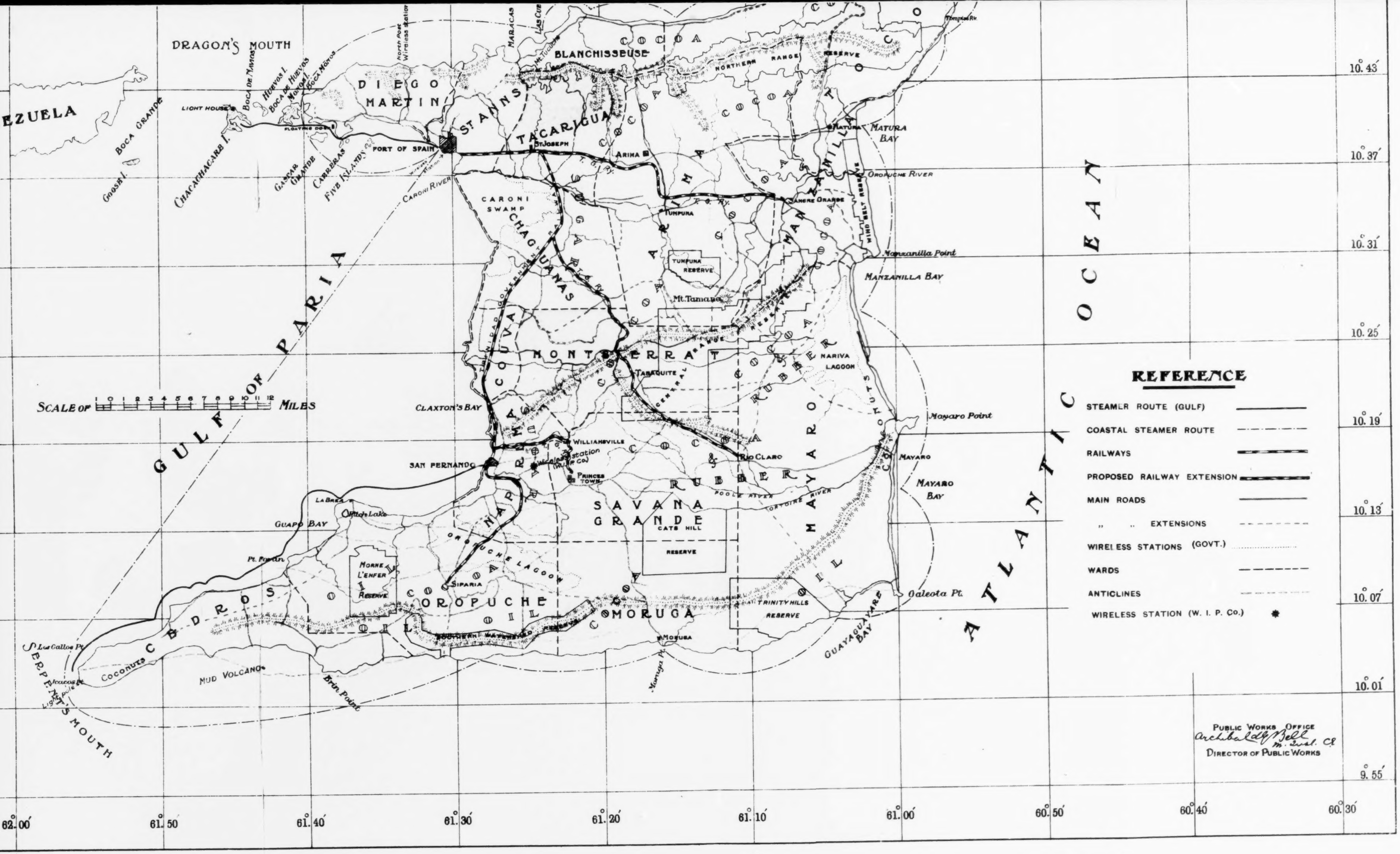
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Icacos Pt.
Light pole
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MUD VOLCANO
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GULF OF PARIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
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REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE (GULF)
COASTAL STEAMER ROUTE
RAILWAYS
PROPOSED RAILWAY EXTENSION
MAIN ROADS
" " EXTENSIONS
WIRELESS STATIONS (GOVT.)
WARDS
ANTICLINES
WIRELESS STATION (W. I. P. Co.)

PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE
Archibald G. Bell
M. Inst. C.E.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

at Trinidad, and the tariff was carefully revised and reduced, with a provision for a sliding scale. The dues charged now are upwards of fifty per cent. less than they were before the Dock passed into the hands of the Government and it is hoped that the effect of the reductions will be to induce more steamers to dock here. The General Manager (the Director of Public Works) states in his annual report that "allowing for interest and sinking fund on "the capital (£78,000) the concern is costing the Colony about £2,000 per annum, as against £3,250 formerly."

NEW MAIL CONTRACT.

150. A contract was entered into by the Imperial Postmaster-General with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company to provide a fortnightly mail service between the United Kingdom and the West Indian Colonies. The contract was signed on the 4th November, 1911, but is to be deemed to have come into force on the 18th January, 1911, and will expire on the 9th August, 1917. The subsidy paid to the Company is £63,000 a year, of which £40,000 is paid by the Imperial Treasury, £16,300 by Trinidad, £4,000 by British Guiana, and £2,700 by Barbados. Among the conditions of the contract is the provision of cold storage accommodation for the conveyance of fruit from Trinidad to the United Kingdom. Under the new contract Trinidad became the port of transhipment for passengers and cargo carried by the ocean steamers to and from British Guiana and the Windward and Leeward Islands, instead of Barbados, which, however, remains the first and last port of call.

UPHEAVAL OF ISLAND BY MUD VOLCANO OFF SOUTHERN COAST.

151. On the 3rd November, 1911, it was reported by fishermen that an island had suddenly appeared in the sea about two miles from Chatham on the south coast. The next day the island was visited in a boat by a Sergeant of Police, who, however did not land. He reports "I went in to about eight "feet, got in the bows of the boat and began sounding the depth "with a stick. Just then the water was seen to be turning up "from the bottom like a boiling pot and a strong smell of "sulphur was present, I thought it unsafe to remain."

Another resident in the neighbourhood gave the following description of the scene on the night of the 4th November.

"A thin column of streaky smoke rapidly rising from the "sea. In a few seconds this column, after rising 2,000 or 3,000 "feet, burst into an immense canopy or cloud of smoke, and "at the same time the whole of this burst into flame and "remained brilliant for quite five minutes. After this the large "cloud floated away in a north-westerly direction leaving a torch "about 300 feet high: this I saw with my naked eye, but "having sent for my glasses I could see two torches emanating "from an island. This island was about 200 yards long. "One torch was at the northern end of the island, the height of "the flame being about 300 feet and about 10 feet diameter at the "base. The other torch was at the southern end about 150 feet "high. The colour of the flame was the same as the top of an "ordinary gas jet, a pale straw. Both torches remained about "the same height for about two hours and then gradually "diminished until 9.30 on the morning of the 5th when they "went out."

On 5th November the island was visited by His Excellency the Governor who with a party, including the Inspector of Mines, effected a landing with some difficulty, the mud being still soft and hot. The latter states as follows:—"One crater "was still regularly pulsating and emitting blisters of steam "and mud; a second, covered over, keeping time with a "monotonous regular 'clocking' noise." The island was at that time about 14 feet above sea level, but the action of the sea has since washed away the upper part and at the date of this report portions of it are visible only at low water.

There are mud-volcanoes of the same character situated on land in Trinidad, on the same anticline, due to enormous pressure of gas, which forces its way to the surface intermittently, throwing up mud and stones with great force, but hitherto these outbursts have not burst into flame as in this case.

152. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

W. M. GORDON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TRINIDAD,
18th October, 1912.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
715	Weihaiwei	1911
716	Ceylon	1910–1911
717	Gibraltar	1911
718	Gambia	"
719	Ashanti	"
720	Falkland Islands	"
721	Seychelles	"
722	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
723	Hong Kong	"
724	Sierra Leone	"
725	Gold Coast	"
726	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
727	Fiji	"
728	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1911–1912
729	Basutoland	"
730	Colonial Survey Committee	"
731	Malta	"
732	Nyasaland	"
733	British Honduras	1911
734	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1910
735	Southern Nigeria	1911
736	Somaliland	1911–1912
737	Imperial Institute	1911
738	Northern Nigeria	"
739	Jamaica	1911–1912
740	Swaziland	"
741	Bahamas	"
742	Grenada	1911
743	Uganda	1911–1912
744	Mauritius	1911

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 790.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1912-13.

(For Report for 1911-12, see No. 745.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1914.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1912-13.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN,

1913.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1912-13.

I.—FINANCE.

REVENUE.

1. The revenue of the Colony for the year 1912–13 was **£932,513** being **£18,230** less than that of the previous financial year. This falling off was due to a partial failure of the sugar and cocoa crops consequent upon excessive drought, and a corresponding depression in trade generally. The items therefore as might be expected under which decreases are shown are :—" Customs " **£23,966** ; " Port and Harbour Dues " **£695** ; " Licenses, Excise, &c." **£2,817** ; " Government Railway " **£6,862** ; " Miscellaneous Receipts " **£658** ; and " Immigration Taxes " **£6,781**. These decreases amount in the aggregate to **£41,779**, but fortunately under other heads of revenue there were increases amounting to **£23,549** which helped to readjust the financial balance. The larger increases were under the heads of " Fees of Court " **£18,620**, and " Land Sales and Royalties " **£4,589**—the receipts under the former head having been augmented by the transfer to General Revenue of **£15,000** from the accumulated surplus funds of the Savings Bank.

2. The revenue compares in detail with that of the year 1911–12 as under :—

Revenue.	*1911-12.*		*1912-13.*
Customs ...	£405,711	...	£381,744
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	14,046	...	13,351
Licenses, Excise, &c...	256,227	...	253,410
Fees of Court and Office ...	72,955	...	91,574
Post Office ...	9,517	...	9,744
Government Railway	112,199	...	105,338
Rent of Government Property ...	2,033	...	2,075
Interest ...	3,949	...	4,021
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,149	...	1,491
Land Sales, Royalties, &c. ...	29,914	...	34,502
Immigration Taxes...	42,044	...	35,263

3. Although in anticipation of a somewhat critical period the estimates for the year had been framed with extreme caution, and notwithstanding the unexpected addition of the £15,000 referred to in paragraph 2, the revenue nevertheless fell short of its estimates by £10,541, considerable deficits having occurred

under the heads of "Customs" £23,756; "Port and Harbour Dues" £550; "Licenses, Excise, &c." £4,046; and "Railways" £13,672.

4. The revenue from "Customs" (£381,744) included £330,578 received from import duties, and £50,984 from the export duty on Asphalt. "Licenses, Excise, &c." (£253,410) included £159,011 from Excise duties and licenses, £52,649 from land and house taxes, £8,759 from estate duties, and £15,613 from stamp duties. The revenue under the head of "Land Sales, Royalties, &c.," (£34,503) was made up of sales of Crown land, £5,532; Ground rents, £2,206; Timber licenses, £7,344; Royalty on Asphalt, £16,411; Royalty under Oil licenses and leases, £3,009.

5. The small revenue derived from the sale of Crown lands is attributable to the temporary suspension of sales in the districts which are being exploited for oil, but it is expected that as soon as the exploration period is over considerable areas will again become available for sale for agricultural purposes.

6. In addition to the royalty on Asphalt, the export duty as shown above amounted to £50,984, making the total revenue for the year from the Pitch Lake and private lands, £67,395.

7. This is the last year in which the Immigration accounts will appear in the Estimates, which will in future only contain the establishment charges on account of immigration for which the Colony is responsible. The correctness of the Estimates will therefore no longer be dependent in this respect upon the vicissitudes of labour conditions in India and of crop returns in Trinidad.

EXPENDITURE.

8. The expenditure of the year was £947,221, being £12,330 less than that of 1911–12, and £19,112 less than the estimate. The principal savings on the estimates were under the heads of "Immigration" £2,429; "Receiver-General" £956; Hospitals" £2,740; "Department of Agriculture" £1,718; "Railway" £12,032; "Public Works and Roads Recurrent" £1,843; and "Public Works and Roads Extraordinary" £8,088. The larger excesses were under the heading of "Charges on Account of the Public Debt" £2,525; and "Miscellaneous Services" £9,639.

9. The detailed Expenditure of the years 1911–12 and 1912–13 was as under—

	1911–12.	1912–13.
Charges on Account of Public Debt	£67,157	£76,425
Pensions	33,251	34,367
The Governor and Legislature	6,586	6,654
Colonial Secretary's Department	4,958	4,877
Auditor-General's Do.	3,958	4,063
Immigration Department	87,606	63,113
Receiver-General's Department	10,847	10,391
Savings Bank	2,676	2,696
Crown Lands and Survey Department	9,590	9,974
Customs Department	11,120	11,498

	1911-12.		1912-13.
Constabulary Department	66,303	...	67,291
Military Department	3,837	...	3,705
Registrar-General's Department	4,405	...	5,101
Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy ...	42,122	...	43,442
Port and Marine Department	6,215	...	6,536
Printing and Stationery Department ...	8,108	...	8,608
Legal Department	16,894	...	17,367
Magistracy	14,816	...	15,618
Wardens and Supervisors	21,429	...	21,074
Medical Department	21,522	...	21,800
Hospitals, Asylums and Dispensaries ...	51,285	...	48,953
Public Health and Quarantine	5,585	...	6,042
Education Department	62,281	...	64,395
Prisons, Reformatory and Industrial Schools...	18,479	...	19,249
Transport	118	...	79
Ecclesiastical	10,627	...	10,521
Crown Agents—London	818	...	1,043
Department of Agriculture and Laboratory ...	14,018	...	12,873
Veterinary Surgeon	481	...	490
Queen's Park, Belmont, and St. Clair Pastures	974	...	1,127
Mines	1,000	...	1,294
Fire Brigade, San Fernando	279	...	262
Miscellaneous Services	41,090	...	42,893
Government Railway Department ...	79,106	...	80,485
Public Works Department, Recurrent ...	44,134	...	45,793
Roads and Bridges Do. ...	124,341	...	123,401
Public Works—Extraordinary	14,241	...	14,065
Roads and Bridges Do.	44,292	...	39,658

10. The excess of expenditure over revenue, £14,708, reduced the surplus balance of the Colony on the 31st of March, 1913, to £81,410, which having regard to the large sums spent in recent years on extraordinary works must be considered to be a fairly satisfactory surplus. It has been decided however to gradually increase this by annual increments of £5,000, until a reserved balance of £100,000 is reached.

11. The revenue and expenditure of the last five years has been as under.

Year.	*Revenue.*	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	*Extraordinary.*	*Total.*
1908-9	£834,745	£806,193	£48,857	£855,050
1909-10	853,565	798,262	64,992	863,254
1910-11	948,383	843,050	83,984	927,034
1911-12	950,744	901,018	58,533	959,551
1912-13	932,513	893,499	53,722	947,221

It will be seen that during this period the extraordinary expenditure from general revenue has amounted to £310,088.

12. The value of the Colony's Assets on the 31st of March, 1913, was £1,002,443, and its total Liabilities were £921,033, giving a balance of assets of £81,410.

13. The public debt of the Colony stood on the 31st March, 1913, at £1,045,093, but to this must be added the sum of £740,198 representing advances made at that date on account of further loans for which authority has been given but which have not yet been raised The loan expenditure has been for the construction of Railways, Roads, Harbour Works, and other public works of a reproductive or permanent character. The Sinking Fund accumulations amount to £216,418.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

14. The value of the imports of the Colony during the year 1912, (including bullion, specie, and goods transhipped) was £4,682,325, and that of the exports £4,472,577 showing a total volume of trade of £9,154,902. This was less than the preceding year by £633,432, but the figures nevertheless show a very substantial increase on the returns of 1910. The imports and exports of the last five years were as follows :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1908–9	£2,682,702	£2,500,195	£5,182,897
1909	3,288,826	3,218,092	6,506,918
1910	3,343,011	3,467,588	6,810,599
1911	5,018,848	4,769,486	9,788,334
1912	4,632,325	4,472,577	9,154,902

A large proportion (£350,532) of the falling off in 1912 is attributable to a decrease in the transhipping trade caused by the drought in Venezuela and the neighbouring West Indian Islands.

IMPORTS.

15. The total value of the goods entered for home consumption during the year was £2,528,883, being £139,790 less than the previous year. In addition goods were imported in transhipment to the value of £2,088,182, and the imports of bullion and specie represented £65,260.

16. The reduced importations of articles for home consumption were under the heads of "Food, Drink, and Tobacco," £10,983; "Raw Material" £2,487; and "Manufactured and Miscellaneous Articles" £126,320. The following table will explain more fully the manner in which the import trade was affected by the unfavourable conditions prevailing during the year :—

Bread	—Decrease	6,609 brls. and 82,037 lbs.
Cheese	"	14,992 "
Malt	"	2,105 gls.
Meats—all kinds	"	533,540 lbs.
Rice	"	3,187,289 "
Cocoa	"	681,086 "
Edible Oil	"	1,940 gls.
Spirits	"	6,315 "
Unmanufactured Tobacco	"	48,633 "
Wines	"	9,216 gls.
Oil—other kinds	"	6,070 "
Petroleum Oil	"	35,934 "
Textiles—all kinds	"	£58,533
Flour	Increase	2,464 brls. and 24,305 lbs.
Meal	"	537 " 89,991 "
Dholl	"	389,557 "
Butter	"	55,079 "
Lard	"	87,138 "
Cement	"	40,106 brls.
Milk	"	£3,495
Soap	"	939,796 lbs.
Cigars and Cigarettes	"	1,954 "

17. The following table shows the countries of origin of the goods imported during the last two years:—

	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom ...	£ 1,026,070	£ 944,502
Canada	190,287	190,769
Other British Possessions	200,278	206,055
United States ...	806,921	819,432
Venezuela	294,257	211,873
France	66,619	67,786
Germany	48,260	32,721
Other Countries ...	122,708	121,005

The trade with Canada has in the past few years shown a steady increase, and this will certainly be greater under the Reciprocity Agreement which now exists, and the improved steamship and telegraph services for which arrangements have been made.

18. The importations from Canada during 1912 were as under:—

Flour	£ 56,878
Potatoes	3,229
Fish	60,561
Timber	12,892
Oats	26,364
Peas	858
Bread	344
Butter	200
Cheese	572
Live Stock	47
Oils and Paints	1,842
Soap	2,527
Wine	34
Cordage and Twine	1,216
Boots and Shoes	246

19. The Acting Collector of Customs points out in his annual report as being of interest that the value of the rice imported in 1912 was £134,157, of which £25,560 represents importations from British Guiana; that the decreased imports of bread and increased importations of flour are due to the operations of a local biscuit factory; and that the decrease in unmanufactured tobacco is in part due to increased local production. Sixty-seven motor cars were imported during the year, fifty-seven of which came from the United States.

EXPORTS.

20. The exports of local produce during 1912 were valued at £1,964,432, being £113,720 less than those of the previous year. In addition to these there were re-exports valued at £393,648; bullion and specie, £26,315: and transit goods, £2,008,182; making a total export trade of £4,472,577.

21. The following were the principal items of local produce exported during the last two years:—

	1911.	1912.
Asphalt—Crude	£ 154,627	£ 161,768
Asphalt—Epuré	38,566	40,338
Bitters	34,425	32,629
Cocoa	1,127,372	1,007,990
Coconuts	78,965	61,278
Copra	13,264	28,726
Fruit	14,661	11,033
Molasses	13,036	7,068
Rum	6,955	859
Sugar	530,404	529,123
Petroleum—Crude	32,839	18,432

22. Increased exportations are shown under the heads of Asphalt and Copra, and there were also substantial increases under the heads of Coffee, Balata Gum, and Timber: but on the other hand there were considerable decreases under Cocoa, Coconuts, Molasses, Rum, and Sugar.

23. The following table shows the direction of the export trade of the Colony for the last two years (the value of the transhipments being excluded):—

	1911.	1912.
United Kingdom	£ 514,832	£ 540,903
Canada	206,133	220,088
Other British Possessions	97,968	40,707
United States	1,045,507	940,911
Venezuela	76,044	72,846
France	277,813	261,552
Germany	96,435	96,785
Other Countries	191,306	210,603

24. The exports to the United Kingdom, the United States, and Canada respectively were:

	United Kingdom.	*United States.*	*Canada.*
Cocoa	£101,797	£ 708,409	£ 10,736
Coconuts	2,040	43,380	18,731
Copra	10,138	...	...
Coffee	...	1,018	...
Molasses	3,757	...	1,725
Rum	8,213	...	...
Bitters	10,788	11,993	...
Sugar	325,647	23,741	186,597
Asphalt	32,807	101,911	50
Balata Gum	3,220	1,443	...
Hides	7,490	998	1,247
Bullion and Specie	15,483	10,761	...

25. There has been a steady increase in recent years in the quantity of Asphalt shipped from the Colony. It is won almost

entirely from the Pitch Lake of La Brea, and the bulk of it goes to the United States.

		Crude.		*Epuré*		*Total.*
1908-9	... tons	118,069	...	15,130	...	133,199
1909	... "	122,735	...	13,860	...	136,595
1910	... "	143,249	...	15,734	...	158,983
1911	... "	149,844	...	19,283	...	169,127
1912	... "	155,908	...	20,169	...	176,077

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

26. Apart from the sugar industry and the operations of the Angostura Bitters Company there are no manufactures carried on for the purposes of trade with other countries. Of the sugar crop of 41,000 tons, 33,165 tons were exported, the bulk of the exports going to the United Kingdom and Canada. 32,629 gallons of bitters were exported by the Angostura Company. The other factories whose products are chiefly used for home consumption included factories for the manufacture of tobacco, matches, soap, paper, ice, and chocolate. There are two iron foundries, one being the property of the Government, two ship yards, and a Government Dry Dock, capable of taking a ship of 4,000 tons.

27. Mining for Manjack was continued in two districts of the Colony during the year and 1,530 tons of that mineral valued at £3,060 were exported chiefly to the United States and the United Kingdom.

28. The petroleum industry has now become the principal mining industry in the Colony, and there is every hope that at no distant date it may prove to be a very important factor in its prosperity. Although in the year under review the actual drilling work done by most of the Companies is reported by the Inspectors of Mines not to have been satisfactory, and as a consequence the exportation of crude petroleum fell from 7,000,685 gallons in 1911 to 4,295,737 gallons in 1912, yet the wells that have been drilled have been sufficient to prove that the oil sands in certain districts hold large quantities of oil at no great depth.

29. The Inspector of Mines reports that the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company have carried out some very important work during the year, having drilled several wells on their Union Estate at Brighton which have given a very large production, and having erected there a considerable amount of additional plant. It was on this property that the Company sunk a well in May, 1913, which at a depth of 1,900 feet commenced to give oil at the rate of 50,000 barrels a day though the production ultimately declined to some 20,000 barrels a day. A few days afterwards it unfortunately caught fire, causing a considerable loss to the Company. The fire having been extinguished the well is again producing oil though at the more moderate rate of 3,000 barrels

a day. It was the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company which supplied H.M.S. *New Zealand* with 640 tons of oil fuel on her recent visit to the Colony.

30. The following extract from the annual report of the Inspector of Mines shows the position of the petroleum industry at the close of the year. "In my last report I stated that the "petroleum industry had not made satisfactory progress during "the year then under review. During the past year no great "amount of field development work has been done, but that "which has been done, and the negotiations with various "corporations which have been now carried to a successful issue, "will I think, mark it as the most important, so far, in the "history of the oil industry of the Colony. When and if the "history of these negotiations come to be written in full, I think "it will be gratefully recognized with what minute care and skill "difficult and delicate situations have been treated and with "what success the negotiations have been steered to a successful "termination, and I hope the great services rendered to the Colony "by the inter-departmental Committee, which acted for it in "London and advised the Secretary of State, will be as fully "recognized as they deserve. We are now in the position of "knowing that at least three powerful corporations will be soon "operating independently in the development of the oil fields "of Trinidad, and we shall therefore shortly know what position "it is going to take in the oil world."

31. Some 2,300 persons are employed in the Mines, Oilfields and Quarries of the Colony.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

32. The Agricultural Department of the Colony is superintended by a Director of Agriculture, and comprises the Government Laboratory, the Botanic Gardens, the Experimental Stations, and the Government Stock Farms. The Director is assisted by an Advisory Board which in addition to this duty has complete control of the expenditure of the proceeds of the Agricultural Fund tax levied on shipments of cocoa, sugar, coconuts, and copra. In 1912 this tax realized £3,115. The Board consists of 20 members appointed by the Governor, who is President, the Director of Agriculture being Vice-President.

33. Considerable manurial and other experiments are being carried out by both the Department and the Board with a view to improving the cultivation of the staple and minor local products, but sufficient time has not elapsed since they were instituted to enable much results to be shown. The Board also employs Agricultural Instructors to visit the country districts and instruct the peasantry and smaller proprietors in the best methods of husbandry, and it offers considerable prizes as rewards to successful competitors at the Agricultural Shows. There are two more Agricultural Instructors attached to the

Education Department who devote their time to the instruction of the school children.

34. The Agricultural Society is an elected body of which the Governor is *ex-officio* Chairman and which receives a government subsidy of £600 per annum. Its membership of 263 comprises nearly all the leading planters and others interested in agriculture, and 8 subsidiary societies have recently been established in the principal country districts.

35. It is estimated that there are 445,703 acres of land under cultivation in Trinidad and Tobago, and 597,637 acres still available for cultivation, though as has been stated previously their sale has been temporarily suspended during the preliminary operations of the oil companies. The areas appropriated for the several industries are estimated as under:—

Sugar	45,292 acres.
Cocoa	325,503 ,,
Coffee	4,120 ,,
Coconuts	24,670 ,,
Rice	13,000 ,,
Other Produce	33,118 ,,

LAND GRANTS.

36. 274 grants were issued during the year, the area alienated being 1,638 acres and 48 village lots. Rural lands are not sold in parcels of less than five acres or, except in exceptional cases, of more than one hundred acres, and the price is £2 10 0 an acre, which includes the cost of survey. When the area of the parcel exceeds one hundred acres the price must not be less than £5 an acre, unless the Secretary of State for the Colonies authorizes a lower rate.

37. Lands are not granted on terms of deferred payment or on payment by instalment, and there is no squatting on Crown lands. Occasionally a survey discloses the fact that a proprietor has encroached on the adjoining Crown land, but in such cases he is made to purchase the land, and to pay for its improved value.

FOREST CONSERVATION.

38. Since the appointment in 1901 of a Forest Officer considerable attention has been paid to the conservation of the forests and the development of their resources. There are large reserves comprising in the aggregate 285 square miles, 252 square miles being for the protection of the water supply, 9 square miles for the protection of the cultivation from wind, and 24 square miles of land of indifferent quality, unfit for ordinary agricultural purposes but suitable for the production of fuel and timber.

39. In these reserves large clearings have been made for planting hardwood and other valuable timber. 190 acres have up to the present been cleared, and replanted with 51,000 seedlings of cedar, cyp, balsam, balata, mahogany, camphor, and other trees of that description. These plantations will in time form an asset of considerable value.

40. The expenditure of the Forest department in 1912–13 was £3,366 and the revenue from the sale of timber £7,344.

SHIPPING.

41. The total number of vessels entered and cleared at the various ports of entry in the Colony during the year 1912 was 4,033 with an aggregate registered tonnage of 3,526,354. Of these 1,928 were steam vessels with a total tonnage of 3,445,542 and 2,105 were sailing vessels, whose tonnage amounted to 80,812.

42. As compared with 1911 there was a decrease of 137 steamers and 778 sailing vessels entered and cleared. This decrease is attributable mainly to the depression in trade caused by the severe drought in 1912, and to the fact that fewer vessels called for bunker coal.

43. The following table shews the nationality of the vessels entered at the various ports of the colony.

Number.	*Nationality.*	*Tonnage.*
897	British	1,156,377
49	French	82,801
47	German	81,213
1	Spanish	1,983
49	United States	67,829
736	Venezuela	27,698
109	Dutch	176,156
65	Norwegian	57,092
2	Swedish	4,077
17	Italian	37,436
1	Austrian	2,640
40	Danish	62,300
1	Greek	2,901
1	Belgian	1,125
4	Russian	1,201

The above figures shew that 65·60 per cent. of the import trade of the colony is carried in British vessels, 10·00 per cent. in Dutch, 4·70 per cent. in French, 4·60 per cent. in German and 15·10 per cent. in ships belonging to other countries.

44. The following are the figures with regard to the shipping trade for the past five years:—

Year	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
1908–9	4,728	1,987,252
1909	6,046	2,404,143
1910	5,234	2,771,364
1911	4,898	3,657,695
1912	4,033	3,526,354

45. The coaling trade which had, during the years 1907–8, to

1911–12, shewn a steady increase, fell off during the year under review. This is accounted for by the fact that fewer vessels from South American ports called at the Colony on their way to the United States than in the previous year. There are ample facilities for coaling at Port-of-Spain.

46. The following figures with regard to the coaling trade of the colony are of interest:—

Year.		*Number of Steamers.*	*Coal Supplied.*
1907–08	...	75	16,473 tons.
1908–09	...	123	22,603 ,,
1909–10	...	204	45,859 ,,
1910–11	...	284	67,510 ,,
1911–12	...	444	100,802 ,,
1912–13	...	341	84,361 ,,

47. During the early months of the present year thirteen tourist steamers varying in size from 6,000 tons to 16,700 tons with some 5,000 passengers on board visited the Colony. Most of these however made but a short stay, and the visitors must have left again with a very imperfect knowledge of the beauties and resources of the Island, which would amply repay a longer visit.

III.—LEGISLATION.

48. Forty-one Ordinances were passed during the year. Many of these merely effected unimportant amendments in existing laws, and others are of purely local interest. Ordinance No. 24 of 1912 gives the Governor power in cases where a pensioner has deserted his family to make deductions from his pension for their maintenance. Ordinance No. 33 of 1912 amends the Oil Mining and Refining Ordinance so as to give the Governor power to compel the licensee of an oil refinery to work it, and also power in the case of war or other emergency to take entire control of the refinery. Ordinance No. 58 of 1912 gives effect in this Colony to the provisions of the International Opium Convention, but it has not yet been brought into operation. Ordinance No. 1 of 1913 confirms the Reciprocity Agreement between the Colony and Canada under which the United Kingdom receives the same advantages as Canada. The Agreement came into operation on the 15th May, 1913.

IV.—EDUCATION.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

49. There were 271 elementary schools in existence in the Colony on the 31st of March, 1913, 235 in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. The number of Scholars on the rolls was 49,020,

21,525 boys and 16,925 girls, and the average attendance was 27,867. Education in the Elementary Schools is free, but attendance is not made compulsory.

50. 54 of the schools were government schools entirely maintained from public funds and under the control of the Education Department, and 217 were assisted schools connected with the several religious denominations. The attendance in these were:—

		No. of Schools.	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Total.*	*Average Attendance.*
Government Schools	...	54	6,009	4,561	10,570	5,931
Roman Catholic ,,	...	82	8,049	7,365	15,414	8,717
Church of England ,,	...	52	5,257	4,994	10,251	6,186
Canadian Mission ,,	...	59	6,011	2,535	8,546	4,571
Wesleyan ,,	...	12	1,297	1,057	2,354	1,375
Moravian ,,	...	12	911	974	1,885	1,087

The number of scholars on the rolls was less by 477 than in 1912, but the average attendance was larger by 52.

51. The cost of elementary Education in 1912–13 was £53,636, made up of £4,165 for the cost of supervision and miscellaneous expenses, £12,610 for the government schools, and £36,861 for the assisted schools. The cost per head in the government schools is £2 2 6 and in the assisted schools £1 13 7.

52. In addition to the ordinary subjects of instruction especial attention is paid to the teaching of agriculture, and wherever possible gardens attached to the schools, the two Instructors of the Education department visiting the schools frequently and affording instruction to the pupils. Agricultural shows are held annually in the several districts of the Colony at which the schools eagerly compete with one another for prizes and medals presented by the Board of Agriculture and the Agricultural Society. Hygiene is also made a subject of special instruction, and the girls are taught both sewing and household management. Arrangements have recently been made for courses of lectures to be delivered to the teachers at several centres on the teaching of hygiene.

53. By Ordinance No. 43 of 1912 the teachers in the assisted schools are now granted the same pension rights as the teachers in the Government schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

54. Secondary education is provided for boys in the Queen's Royal College and its two affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. There are 209 students at the Royal College, 275 at the St. Mary's College, and 72 at the Naparima College.

55. The amount expended on the Royal College in 1912–13 was £6,477, against which must be taken into account the fees of

the students which amounted to £1,981. Included in the expenditure are also certain charges which are shared by the other Colleges such as grants to exhibitioners, prizes and examination fees, and expenses of the Cadet Corps, &c. The Principal of the St. Mary's College is paid £500 a year and the College is allowed a commuted capitation grant of £1,000 a year. The Head Master of the Naparima College draws £200 a year and £150 a year is paid to the College as a capitation grant.

56. Three scholarships of the value of £200 a year tenable for three years are awarded annually by the Government, and are competed for by the three institutions. These scholarships enable the exhibitioner to pursue his studies at any University in any part of His Majesty's dominions, or at any University outside of His Majesty's dominions approved by the College Council, or at any recognized Educational institution or college within or without His Majesty's dominions approved by the College Council. Unfortunately the exhibitioners have not hitherto availed themselves of the extended privileges given by the two last alternatives, and their almost invariable practice has been to go to one of the universities in the United Kingdom for the purpose of studying law or medicine.

57. The entries for the last Cambridge Local Examinations, by the results of which the scholarships are awarded, were—

	Seniors.	*Juniors.*
Queen's Royal College ...	27	24
St. Mary's College ...	38	22
Naparima College ...	0	5

and the results were—

	Class I.	*Class II.*	*Class III.*	*Satisfied.*	*Failed.*	*Absent.*
Queen's Royal College :						
Seniors ...	6	4	4	10	2	1
Juniors ...	4	2	2	13	2	1
St. Mary's College :						
Seniors ...	9	4	4	15	6	0
Juniors ...	8	0	1	12	8	3
Naparima College :						
Juniors ...	1	0	0	2	1	1

Two scholarships were gained by students of the Queen's Royal College, and the other by a student of the St. Mary's College.

58. Secondary education is provided for girls by the St. Joseph Convent School in Port-of-Spain, also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, which has 271 pupils, and receives a Government grant of £450 per annum, £200 of which are paid to the Principal. A higher class for girls has also been established in

connection with the Tranquillity Girls School. It has proved such a success, that suggestions are at the present time under consideration for placing it on a more permanent basis.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

59. The Board of Industrial Training, appointed under Ordinance No. 14 of 1906, has continued to work with very encouraging results.

60. During the year 11 artisans obtained from the Board of Industrial Training, after examination, certificates of efficiency in the theory and practice of their trade under Ordinance 5 of 1911. This is not a large number, but, with the exception of the public works of the Government which employs certificated artisans wherever practicable, work was slack among the artisan class and the majority of the best artisans in the Colony are already certificated. The work of the Board with regard to apprenticeship, however, is now coming to fruition, and nine apprentices obtained their artisans' certificates after a fairly searching examination. There is no doubt that the discipline and training of apprenticeship, combined with the instruction obtained at the Technical classes, is having a most salutary effect on the class of artisan now being turned out.

61. Nominally, there was only an increase of one, *i.e.*, 112 to 113, in the number of registered apprentices on the roll, but nine passed into the ranks of artisans, while some less efficient have only passed either in practice or in theory, and others have not yet felt themselves competent to sit for an examination, although they have finished their indentures and are working as "improvers." This last class numbers 26, and the majority, if not all, will no doubt in time be able to satisfy the examiners. Of the 113 apprentices on the roll, 16 hold Bursaries awarded by the Board of Industrial Training, and 5 Trade Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. The numbers attending the Technical classes regularly show a slight increase, the average attendance for the three terms of the year being 131. Instruction was still given to Shoeing smiths, and there were classes in Practical Workshop Drawing, Engineering Workshop Practice, Typography, Bookbinding, Boat and Flat Building and Practical Workshop Arithmetic. A new class was started in Building Construction and proved one of the most successful on the programme. A class in Tailoring was started during the year but failed to maintain a satisfactory average attendance, and was closed by the Board. As the late Mr. B. H. Stephens, a large employer of this class of labour, had guaranteed the Board against loss on this class, its failure did not effect the Board's finances. The cost of these classes was £293 against £256 the previous year, the increase being due to the provision of advanced classes to meet the increasing capacity of some of the students.

62. The new Arts and Crafts Workshop that was generously built and equipped by Messrs. B. H. and J. W. Stephens, and opened during the previous year, has been in continuous use, and is proving extremely valuable.

63. The Government makes a grant to the Board of £650 a year.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

64. The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, with 320 beds is the most important in the colony. The number of patients admitted at this institution during the year was 6,451, the number discharged 5,668 and the daily average in hospital 291. The number of deaths was 823. Of those discharged, 2,004 were cured, 3,453 were relieved and 211 were not improved.

65. At the San Fernando Hospital which has 120 beds, 3,004 persons were admitted, 2,569 were discharged. The daily average in hospital being 102.

66. District hospitals are also maintained by the Government at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town, and Cedros with an aggregate accommodation of 246 beds. The number of patients in these on the 31st March, 1913, was 182.

67. In addition there are small temporary hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande and Mayaro.

68. There are two hospitals devoted entirely to the treatment of persons suffering from yaws, one in Trinidad and the other in Tobago. The former has accommodation for 200 patients and the latter for 160 patients. The use of salvarsan in the treatment of this disease continues to give very favourable results the numbers in the Trinidad Hospital having been reduced during the year from 135 to 32 and those in the Tobago hospital from 79 to 15. These numbers have, however, again increased, there being at the present time 76 cases under treatment in Trinidad and 45 in Tobago, but these are due to fresh cases having been brought in.

69. The Lunatic Asylum in Port-of-Spain contained, on 31st March, 1913, 672 inmates, 408 males and 264 females, an increase of 21—as compared with 1912. The number of admissions was 127, the number discharged 48, and the number of deaths 64. Of those discharged, 39 were cured, 6 relieved and 3 not improved. The average stay of inmates of the Asylum was in the case of men 2½ years and in the case of women 4½ years.

70. The Leper Asylum, situated about two miles west of

Port-of-Spain, contained at the close of the year 283 inmates, 202 males and 81 females, a decrease of 2 as compared with 1911–12. The number of admissions was 96, discharges 59 and deaths 39.

POORHOUSES.

71. The House of Refuge situated in Port-of-Spain, contained, on the 31st March, 1912, 424 inmates 257 males and 167 females. During the year 231 persons were admitted, 64 were discharged and 162 died.

72. There are several other institutions devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in Port-of-Spain, amongst them the Ariapita Asylum, with 60 inmates, kept up by the Town Board, and four Almshouses maintained by private subscriptions, with 111 inmates.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

73. The Boys' Reformatory, Diego Martin, contained, on the 31st March, 1912, 146 inmates, an increase of 14 on the previous year. Fifty were admitted during the year, 35 were discharged and one absconded. In addition to the Government grant of £2,211 12 8½ the institution earned £551 6 6, while the expenditure was £2,757 5 4. The Inspector reports that the health of the inmates has been good.

74. The Girls' Reformatory, Belmont, had, on the 31st March, 1912, 27 inmates—a decrease of 5. Ten were admitted during the year, 13 were discharged and 2 were detained at the Colonial Hospital for medical treatment. The revenue for the year amounted to £552, of which sum £262 was self-earned. The conduct and health of the girls has been excellent.

75. The Tacarigua Industrial School, under the management of the Church of England, had, on the 31st March, 1912, 177 inmates. Forty-two were admitted during the year, 9 discharged, 2 absconded and sent to the Reformatory, 8 died and one remained at the District hospital under treatment. The Government Grant to the institution amounted to £1,666. The health conditions at this Institution were not good, and on the advice of the Acting Surgeon-General it was found necessary to discontinue admissions for a time, but an improvement having been effected these have been now resumed.

76. The Belmont Industrial School, under the Roman Catholic Church, had, at the end of the year, 185 inmates. Twenty-five were admitted during the year, 19 discharged, 1 sent to the Reformatory, 1 transferred to the Tacarigua Industrial School, 1 to the Leper Asylum and 2 died. Of the number discharged four (two boys and two girls) were licensed as apprentices under Section 17 of Ordinance No. 30.

SAVINGS BANKS.

77. There are 15 Savings Banks in the Colony, the head bank in Port-of-Spain and fourteen district banks. The number of depositors on the 31st December, 1912, was 23,695, and the amount to their credit was £395,504. This shows an increase over 1911 of 1,666 depositors and of £26,428 in deposits.

78. The amount deposited in 1912 was £231,046 (exclusive of interest accrued) and £214,463 was withdrawn.

79. The East Indian dep sitors numbered 10,871 with £132,875 to their credit.

80. The following statement shows the growth of the business of the banks :—

	Number of Depositors.	Amount.
1903	5,654	£106,769
1904	5,842	103,613
1905	6,092	101,095
1906	5,888	98,403
1907	6,361	111,675
1908	6,983	115,225
1909	7,553	117,729
1910	8,568	124,326
1911	9,973	128,091
1912	10,871	132,875

81. The business of the bank was evidently influenced by the prevailing depression, as in seven of the agricultural districts the withdrawals exceeded the deposits, but the fact that in the aggregate the deposits as shown above exceeded the withdrawals by £16,583 is in the circumstances a striking indication of the thrift of the people.

82. Seven Penny Savings Banks and 196 Friendly Societies have deposits in the bank.

83. Among the depositors are 10,723 labourers, 1,560 artisans, 1,095 domestic servants, and 916 seamstresses.

84. The Assets of the bank on the 31st March, 1913, were £429,026 and its Liabilities £423,091.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

85. The total number of offences reported to the Constabulary during the year 1912–13 was 21,035, as against 19,880, during the previous year, an increase of 1,155.

86. 27,533 persons were brought before the Magistrate under warrant or summons during the year, as compared with 25,172 in 1911–12 and 23,787 in 1910–11, an increase of 2,361 and 3,746 respectively.

87. Of the above 5,854 were discharged for want of prosecution, 3,332 were discharged on the merits of the case, 18,071 were summarily convicted and 276 committed for trial by the Supreme Court.

88. The number of summary convictions, 18,071, was 1,113 more than in 1911-12. Of these, 2,424 were for offences against the person, 55 malicious injury to property, 204 prædial larceny, 1,364 offences against property, other than malicious injury to property and prædial larceny, 6,883 offences against revenue laws, municipal, road, and other laws relating to social economy, 2,675 offences against Master and Servants Acts, including acts relating to Indentured Coolies, and 4,516 for other offences.

89. In the Supreme Court 219 persons were charged on indictment or information, of whom 140 were convicted. Six persons were convicted of murder, 4 of manslaughter, 10 of attempted murder, 1 of rape, 1 of an unnatural crime, 33 of offences against property with violence to the person, 17 of other offences against property, 53 of other offences against the person and 6 of miscellaneous offences.

As compared with 1911-12 there were 15 fewer indictments and 10 fewer convictions.

PRISONS.

90. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 5,675 as compared with 4,433 in 1911-12 and 4,780 in 1910-11. Of this number 4,908 were males (including 34 juveniles) and 767 females (including 15 juveniles).

91. The daily average number of prisoners in gaol was 669.93 males and 49·04 females. There was a daily average of 29·89 males and ·51 females on the sick list. There were 20 deaths during the year, all of whom were males. Of this number 5 were judicially executed.

92. The total cost of the prison administration during the year including supplies to District Prisons, was £12,974 as compared with £11,993 in 1911-12, an increase of £981, and the estimated earnings of prisoners was £3,942, an increase of £1,606 over 1911-12.

93. Educational instruction is given to prisoners under sentence of a year or more by the teacher who attends at the Royal Gaol on three evenings in each week. Instruction is also given by certain Warders at the Convict Prison, Carrera Island.

94. The number of prisoners committed to prison during 1912-13 exceeded the average of the last ten years by 545, and both the Inspector of Prisons and the Superintendent of Prisons in their annual reports have drawn attention to the fact that crime, especially offences against the person and against property, is on the increase, and suggest the necessity for more drastic sentences and the more frequent infliction of corporal punishment.

The following table shows the numbers committed during the last ten years:—

		Offences against the person.	*Offences against property.*	*Other offences.*	*Total.*
1903–4	...	398	655	2,576	3,629
1904–5	...	455	689	2,811	3,955
1905–6	...	428	636	2,510	3,574
1906–7	...	452	812	2,715	3,979
1907–8	...	430	881	2,720	4,031
1908–9	...	626	641	2,137	3,404
1909–10	...	649	777	1,754	3,180
1910–11	...	845	701	1,924	3,470
1911–12	...	760	794	1,517	3,071
1912–13	...	496	944	2,467	3,907

95. Special measures are taken for the custody and treatment of juvenile offenders, and a part of the Port-of-Spain prison has been adapted for the reception of first offenders of this class in which they are entirely secluded from the rest of the inmates. Probation officers have recently been appointed to carry out the provisions of the Probation of First Offenders Ordinance, and twenty-six cases, 25 males and 1 female, were dealt with by them in most instances with very satisfactory results. The Superintendent of Prisons points out however that 259 first offenders under the age of twenty-one were committed during the year, and he urges the magistrates to make greater use of the Ordinance in question.

96. It is a satisfactory feature of the returns that the number of commitments for breaches of the Immigration law was 328 below the average of the previous ten years, and also that the number of habitual male offenders was 104 less than the average, though the habitual female offenders were 17 above the average. The Inspector of Prisons attributes the decrease in the number of males to the fact that they have to labour in separate confinement.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

97. The results of the Census taken on the 2nd April, 1911, were published on the 31st December, 1912, and disclosed the fact that the Registrar-General's estimate of the population on that date had been 34,462 too large.

98. The population on the 2nd April, 1911, was 333,552 persons, showing an increase over 1901 of 59,653. Of this population Trinidad contained 312,790 persons and Tobago 20,762.

99. There were 174,349 males and 159,203 females, an excess of 15,146 males, but this is entirely attributable to Indian immigration. If these immigrants are eliminated the rest of the population show an excess of 1,523 females. The population per 1,000 of females to males was in 1881—829, in 1891—845, in 1901—878, and in 1911—913.

100. The population of Port-of-Spain, the chief town, was 59,796; an increase of 5,696 in the decade. The population of the other principal towns and villages was,

San Fernando ...	8,667	shewing	an increase of	1,054
Arima	4,020	„	a decrease „	56
Tunapuna	5,644	„	an increase „	101
Peru	5,248	„	„ „	1,025
Princes Town ...	4,438	„	a decrease „	59
Sangre Grande ...	2,615	„	an increase „	1,021
Couva	2,285	„	a decrease „	804
St. Joseph	2,263	„	„ „	161
St. Mary's, Tacarigua ...	2,051	„	an increase „	1,030
Arouca	1,777	„	a decrease „	170
La Brea	1,614	„	„ „	173

Scarborough in Tobago has a population of 729, and Roxborough in the same island 1,194.

101. The returns showed 58,832 married and 274,720 unmarried, but here of course the presence of a large Indian section of the community renders any comparison with other British Colonies misleading.

102. The number of British subjects in the Colony was 324,750, comprising 225,064 natives of Trinidad and Tobago, 50,585 East Indians, 47,802 persons from other British West Indian Colonies, and 1,299 from the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire. Included among the remaining 8,802 were 3,710 Venezuelans, 1,421 from the Foreign West Indies, 1,113 Chinese, 708 Portuguese, and 238 from the United States of America.

103. The number of East Indians including those born in the Colony of Indian parents was 110,120. Of these 50,585 were born in India and 59,535 in the Colony. To these latter must be added 662 from the other British West Indies.

104. The following table shows the occupations of the population as compared with 1901.

Occupations.	*Total in 1901.*	*Total in 1911.*	*Per cent. of total population in 1901.*	*Per cent. of total population in 1911.*
Official ...	2,479	2,271	·91	·68
Professional ...	2,379	3,280	·87	·98
Commercial ...	5,802	7,039	2·12	2·11
Domestic ...	36,569	50,174	13·35	15·04
Industrial ..	49,082	55,328	17·92	16·59
Agricultural ..	77,480	97,121	28·29	29·12
Children ...	94,238	112,385	34·40	33·69
General and Indefinite ...	5,875	5,954	2·14	1·79

105. The number of women employed was 101,379, engaged in the following occupations:—

Official	336
Professional	1,190
Commercial	873
Domestic	46,535
Industrial	21,409
Agricultural	31,036

Included under the heading of "domestic" is probably the large number of women who perform their own household duties.

106. The number of children attending school was 52,273 and of those not attending school 60,112, but the latter figures include all the infants.

107. The Census showed that there were in the colony 231,817 christians, 101,310 non-christians, and 425 persons whose religion was not described. The christians belonged to the following denominations:—

Roman Catholic	106,113
Church of England	90,045
Wesleyans	12,383
Presbyterians	8,562
Baptists	5,562
Moravians	7,069
Seventh Day Adventists	886
Other denominations	1,197

The non-christians were classified as under—

Hindus	85,087
Mahomedans...	14,957
Buddhists	428
Parsees	598
Others	240

108. The number of persons able to read and write was 139,053, of those able to read only 15,205, and there were 179,294 illiterate persons, the greater number of the East Indian immigrants being included in this class.

109. The infirm population numbered 2,645 or 7·92 per cent. of the whole. It consisted of 811 deaf and dumb persons, 533 blind, 952 mentally deranged, and 349 lepers.

110. An attempt was made to arrive at the quantity of live stock in the Colony, but the result is probably very misleading, the actual numbers being no doubt much in excess of those given. It showed that there were 5,577 horses, 4,113 mules, 6,758 asses, 17,474 cattle, 1,580 sheep, 7,970 goats, and 8,399 pigs.

111. The statistics of the year 1912-13 show that there were 11,711 births and 10,295 deaths, giving a natural increase of 1,416. The population on the 31st March, 1913, an estimate of which has now been made on more careful lines, was calculated to be 345,397. There were 1,265 marriages registered during the year.

VIII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

112. The health of the Island during the year was good. Unfortunately during the months of March and April, 1912, six cases of bubonic plague occurred, and were attended with the usual injurious effect on trade, but the energetic precautions of the Sanitary Department prevented any spread of the disease, and no case has occurred since the 25th April, 1912. A vigorous campaign is still carried on against rats, large numbers of which are killed and bacteriologically examined, but as these show no signs of plague there is reason to hope that the Sanitary precautions taken, which meanwhile are unabated, may have resulted in the extermination of the disease.

113. A serious outbreak of dysentery unfortunately occurred in Tobago which rendered necessary a special vote for additional medical aid and other assistance. The epidemic lasted from June to December, 1912, during which period there were 3,179 cases and 466 deaths. The outbreak is attributable to a defective water supply, and to the want of proper sanitary supervision, and measures are being taken to deal with the recommendations of the Medical Authorities under these heads.

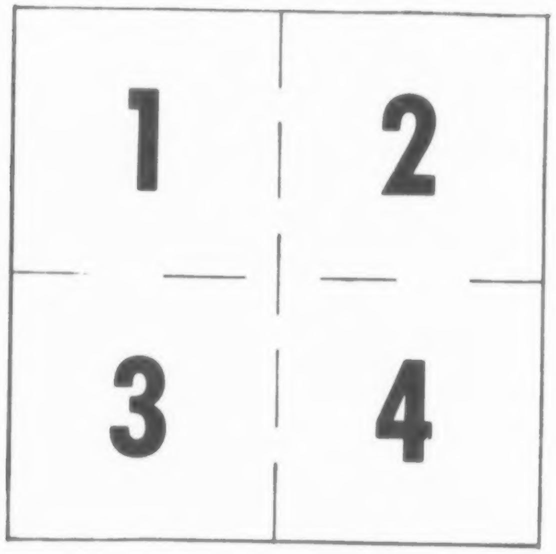
114. Progress has been made during the year towards the completion of the two lines of Railway Extension, the one to Rio Claro 13 miles, and the other to Siparia 16 miles. The latter line was opened by the Governor on the 14th November, 1913, and it is expected that the extension to Rio Claro will also shortly be available for traffic.

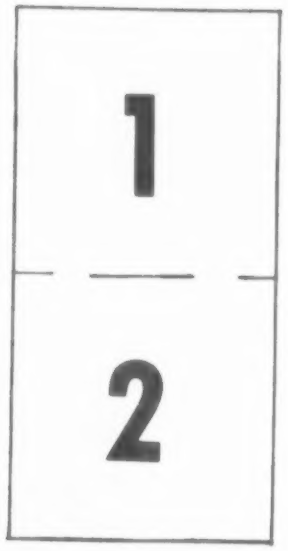
115. A very important and successful conference assembled here in March, 1913, to consider the desirability of adopting general measures for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, an increasingly prevalent disease in the West Indian Colonies. This was the first conference of its kind in the West Indies, and much interest was taken in its proceedings, delegates attending from England, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Colombia, Imperial Department of Agriculture, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Martinique, Porto Rico, Suriname, and the Windward Islands. Proposals for carrying out in this colony the measures advocated at this conference are now under the consideration of the Legislature.

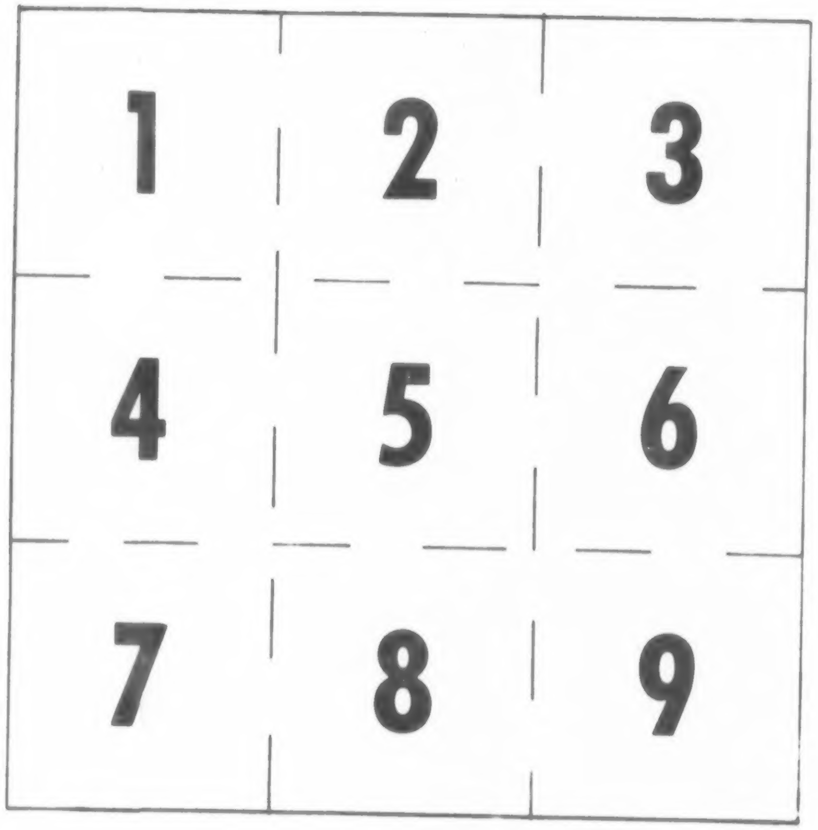
116. Another interesting event was the visit of Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig Holstein. Her Highness was the bearer of a personal message from the King to his subjects in the West Indies, which was received with much loyal enthusiasm.

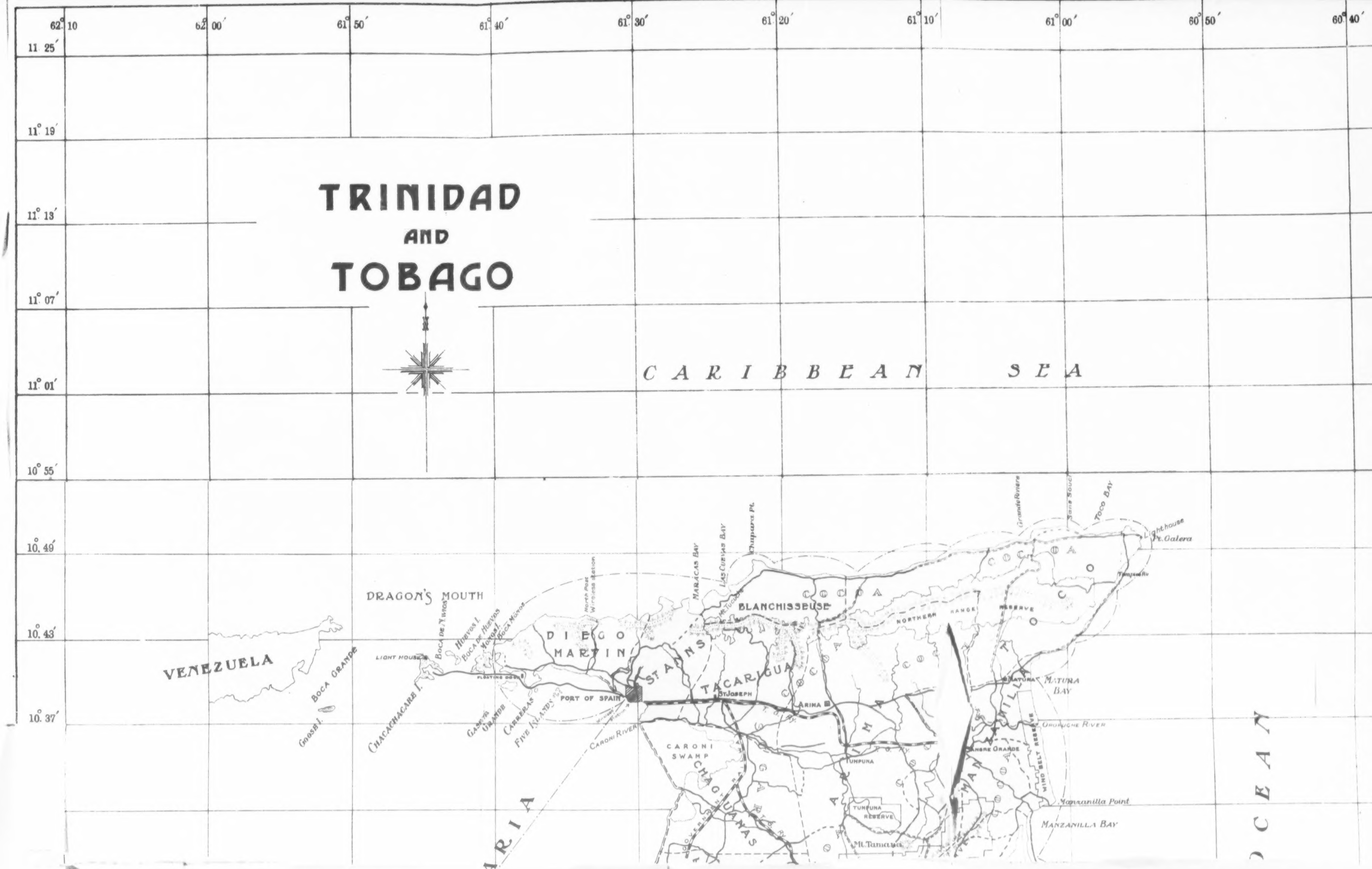
117. In addition to, perhaps in consequence of, the prolonged drought the sugar cane cultivation suffered severely from the ravages of the frog-hopper, an insect pest which at times does much damage to the canes. So serious was the damage on this occasion that the Sugar Estate proprietors offered to share with

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO
CARIBBEAN SEA
DRAGON'S MOUTH
VENEZUELA
BOCA GRANDE
GOOSE I.
CHACACHACARE I.
LIGHT HOUSE
BOCA DE NAVIOS
HUEVOS I.
BOCA DE HUEVOS
MONOS I.
BOCA MONOS
FLOATING DOCKS
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERAS
FIVE ISLANDS
PORT OF SPAIN
CARONI RIVER
North Post Wireless Station
DIEGO MARTIN
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE
COCOA
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
St.JOSEPH
ARIMA
CARONI SWAMP
CHAGUANAS
TUMPUNA
TUMPUNA RESERVE
Mt.Tamana
MATURA
MATURA BAY
OROPUCHE RIVER
SANGRE GRANDE
WIND BELT RESERVE
Manzanilla Point
MANZANILLA BAY
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
TOCO BAY
Lighthouse
Pt. Galera
OCEAN
ARIA
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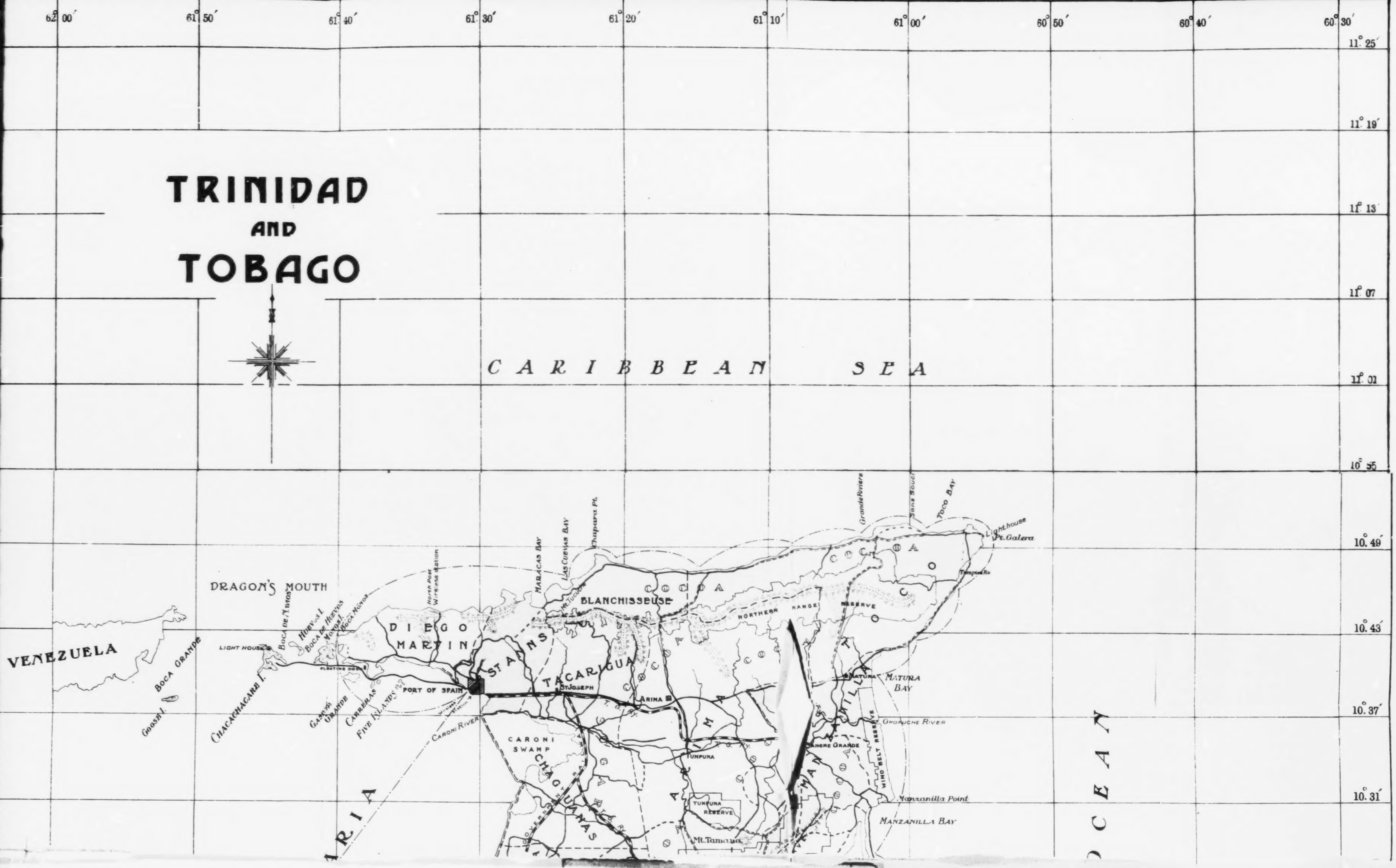
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

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FIVE ISLANDS
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CARONI RIVER
North Post Wireless Station
DIEGO MARTIN
ST ANNS
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LAS CUEVAS BAY
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Mt. Tucuche
BLANCHISSEUSE
COCOA
TACARIGUA
St. JOSEPH
ARIMA
T. G. Ry.
CARONI SWAMP
CHAGUANAS
GOVERNMENT RAILWAY
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TUMPUNA RESERVE
Mt. Tamana
ARIMA
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
TOCO BAY
Lighthouse
Pt. Galera
Tompire R.
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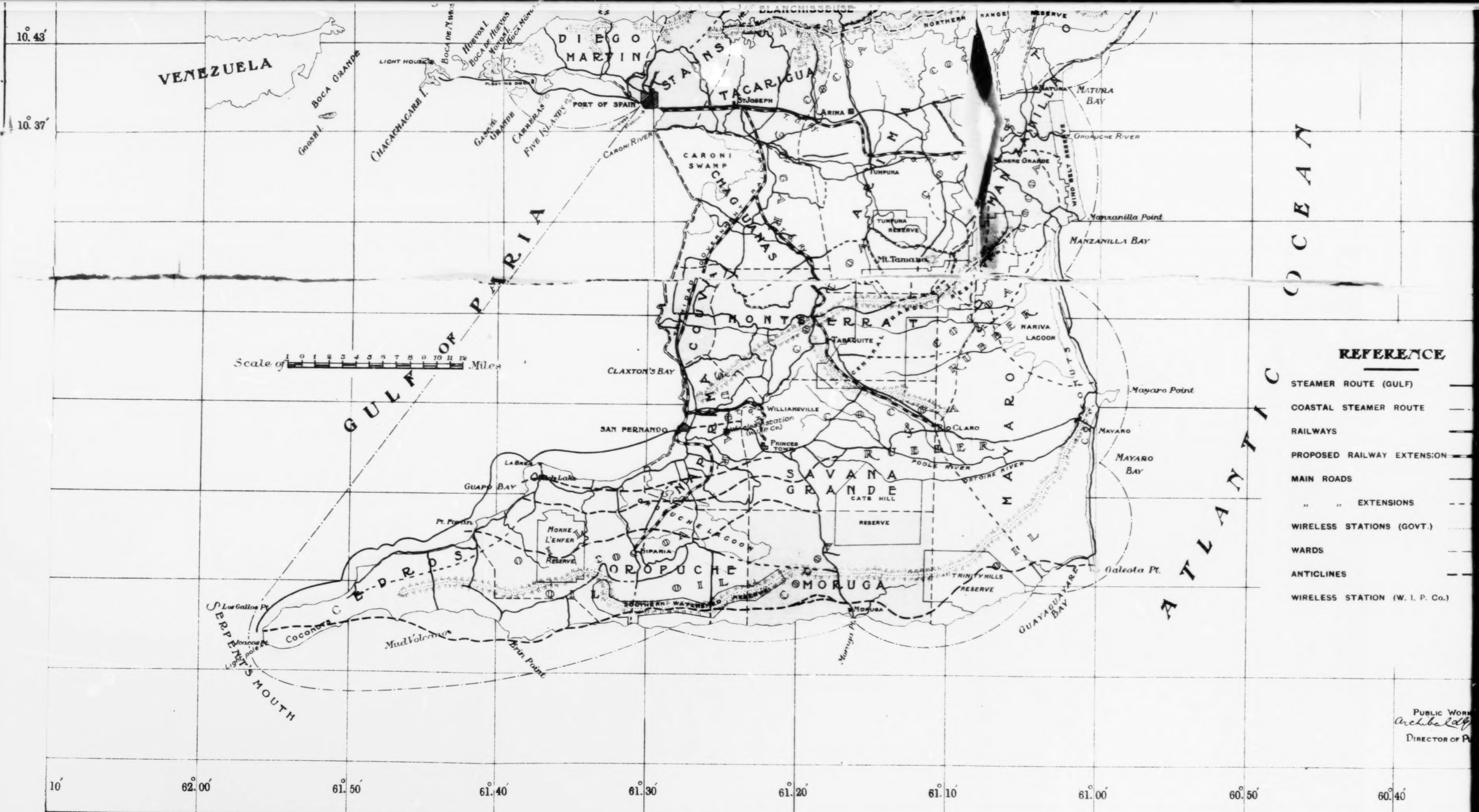
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WILLIAMSVILLE
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SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
RIO CLARO
RUBBER
POOLE RIVER
ORTOIRE RIVER
MAYARO
Mayaro Point
MAYARO BAY
SAVANA GRANDE
CATS HILL RESERVE
LA BREA
Pitch Lake
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
OROPUCHE LAGOON
SIPARIA
OROPUCHE
OIL
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WIRELESS STATION (W. I. P. Co.)

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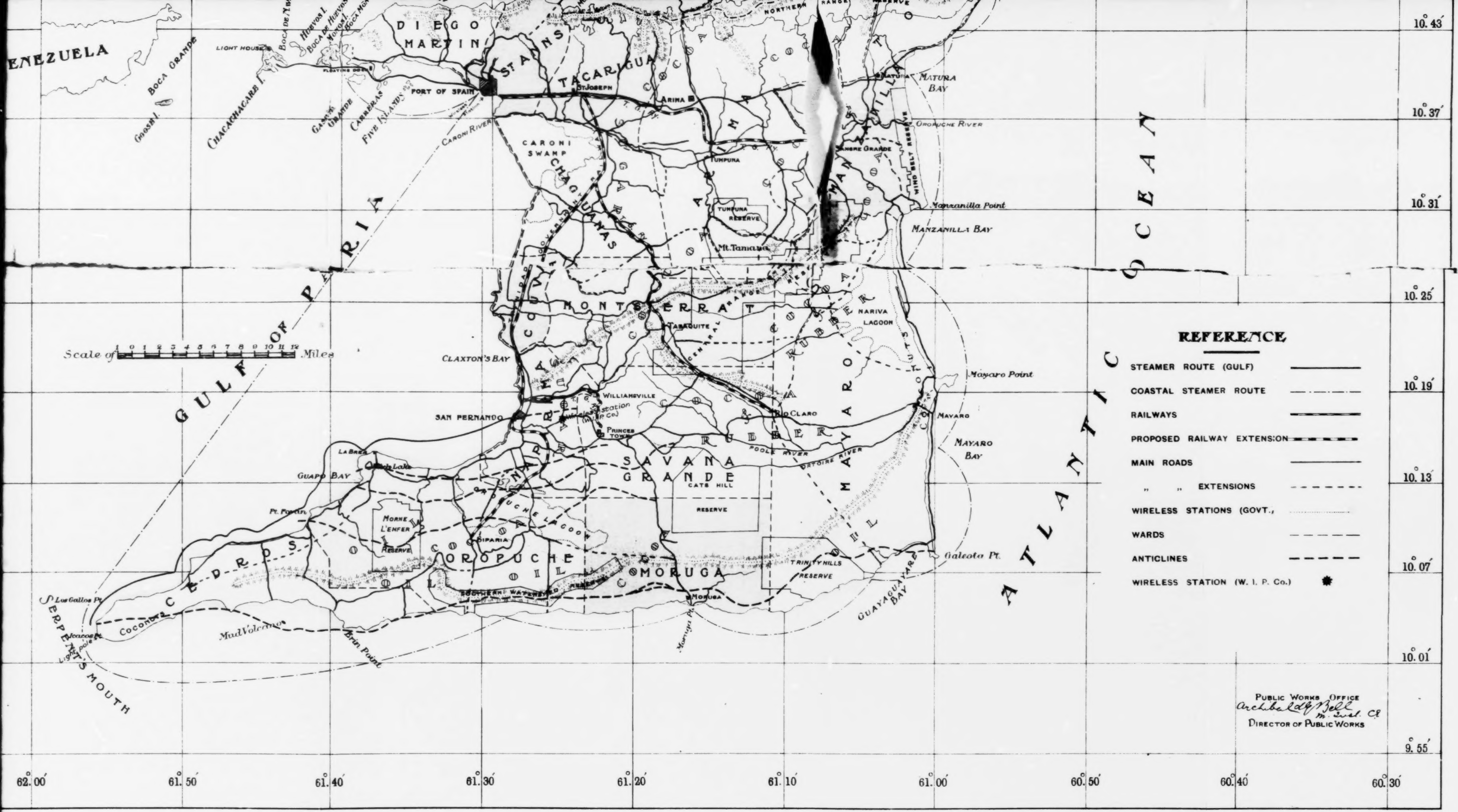
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MORUGA
GULF OF PARIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Port of Spain
St. Joseph
Arima
Tumpura
Tumpura Reserve
Mt. Tamana
Caroni Swamp
Caroni River
Tabaquite
Claxton's Bay
Williamsville
San Fernando
Princes Town
Rio Claro
Nariva Lagoon
La Brea
Pitch Lake
Guapo Bay
Pt. Fortin
Morne L'Enfer Reserve
Siparia
Oropuche Lagoon
Cats Hill Reserve
Trinity Hills Reserve
Southern Watershed Reserve
Moruga
Guayaguayare Bay
Galeota Pt.
Mayaro
Mayaro Bay
Mayaro Point
Manzanilla Point
Manzanilla Bay
Matura Bay
Oropuche River
Sangre Grande
Wind Belt Reserve
Poole River
Ortoire River
Northern Range
Boca Grande
Chacachacare I.
Huevos I.
Boca de Huevos
Monos I.
Boca de Navios
Boca Monos
Gaspar Grande
Carreras
Five Islands
Gasparee I.
Light House
Floating Dock
Los Gallos Pt.
Icacos Pt.
Light pole
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Cocoa
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MAIN ROADS
" " EXTENSIONS
WIRELESS STATIONS (GOVT.)
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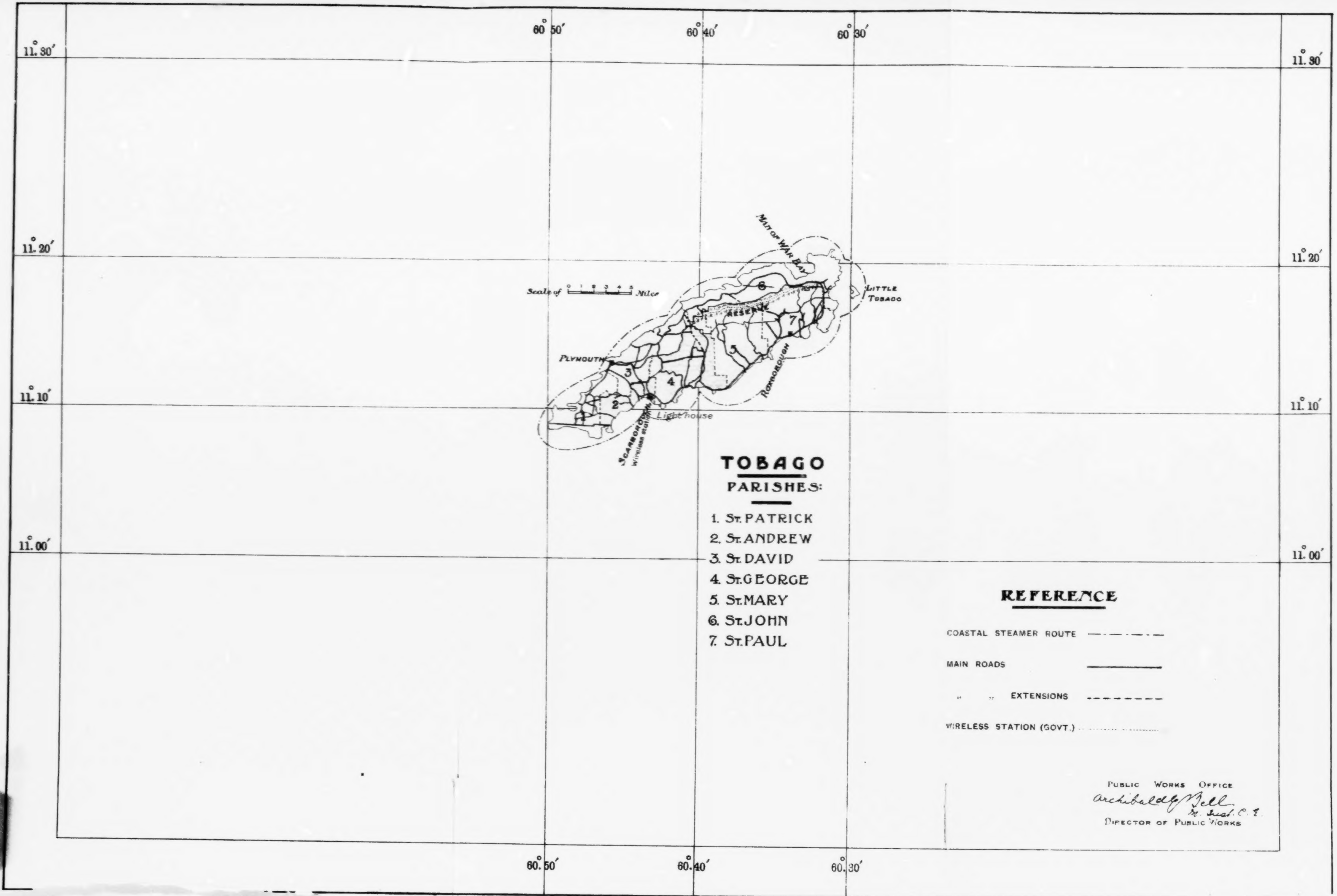
ANTICLINES
WIRELESS STATION (W. I. P. Co.)

Public Works Office

Archibald G. Bell M. Inst. C.E.

Director of Public Works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LITTLE TOBAGO
RESERVE
PLYMOUTH
ROXBOROUGH
SCARBOROUGH
Wireless station
Lighthouse
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

TOBAGO

PARISHES:

1. St. PATRICK
2. St. ANDREW
3. St. DAVID
4. St. GEORGE
5. St. MARY
6. St. JOHN
7. St. PAUL

REFERENCE

COASTAL STEAMER ROUTE	—·—·—·—
MAIN ROADS	———
„ „ EXTENSIONS	- - - - - - -
WIRELESS STATION (GOVT.)	....

Public Works Office
Archibald G. Bell M. Inst. C. E.
Director of Public Works

the Government the expense of securing an Expert Entomologist to advise what remedial measure should be taken, and during the last twelve months the expert selected, Mr. J. C. Kershaw, has been pursuing his investigations.

118. The year 1912-1913 can hardly be recorded as having been a prosperous one. Apart from the drought from the effect of which the peasant proprietors and labouring classes suffered considerably, there was a large increase in the price of imported food-stuffs, due to industrial troubles in other places. There does not appear to be much hope of these abating, and the result will probably be as far as this Colony is concerned, that the consumption of these articles will gradually be discontinued in favour of local products.

119. It is pleasant to be able to record at the time of writing this report that conditions have much improved, and that there is promise of an abundant harvest of both cocoa and sugar.

120. Plans of the Islands of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

S. W. KNAGGS,
Colonial Secretary.

TRINIDAD,
30th November, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
757	Weihaiwei	1912
758	Ceylon	1911–1912
759	Sierra Leone	1912
760	Seychelles	„
761	Somaliland	1912–1913
762	Hong Kong	1912
763	Turks and Caicos Islands	„
764	Falkland Islands	„
765	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	„
766	Bahamas	„
767	Gambia	„
768	Fiji	„
769	Basutoland	1912–1913
770	Gold Coast	1912
771	Ashanti	„
772	Nyasaland	1912–1913
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	„
774	British Solomon Islands	„
775	Colonial Survey Committee	„
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1911–1913
777	Swaziland	1912–1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912–1913
780	British Guiana	„
781	Entomological Research Committee	„
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912-1913
784	British Honduras	1912
✓785	Northern Nigeria	„
786	Malta	1912-1913
787	Uganda	„
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1912.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 819.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1913–1914.

(For Report for 1912–13, see No. 790.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

November, 1914.

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1914.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1913-14.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1914.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1913-14.

I.—FINANCE.

1. The revenue of the Colony for the year 1913-14 was £970,789, and the expenditure £951,982, an excess of revenue of £18,807. The surplus balance of £81,410 with which the year opened was accordingly increased on the 31st of March, 1914, to £100,217.

REVENUE.

2. The revenue (£970,789) exceeded the estimate by £37,022 and was larger than that of the previous financial year by £38,276—the principal heads under which increases are shown being:—Customs, £23,813; Licenses, Excise, &c., £20,257; Railway, £9,129; and Land Sales, Royalties, &c., £7,741. There were also special receipts amounting to £13,567, being the amount due to the Treasury by the Planters' Immigration Fund Account on the 31st of March, 1913. The receipts and payments in connection with this account are no longer included in the Colony's Estimates.

3. The receipts under each head of revenue during the years 1912-13 and 1913-14 are shown below:—

Revenue.	*1912-13.*	*1913-14.*
Customs	£381,744	£405,557
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues	13,351	14,872
Licenses, Excise, &c.	253,410	273,667
Fees of Court and Office	91,574	86,949
Post Office	9,744	10,349
Government Railway	105,338	114,467
Rent of Government Property	2,075	2,285
Interest	4,021	4,196
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,491	2,637
Land Sales, Royalties, &c.	34,502	42,244
Immigration Taxes	35,263	...
Special Receipts	...	13,567

Eliminating from this comparison the Immigration taxes of 1912-13 and the Special Receipts of 1913-14 it will be seen that the revenue of the latter year exceeded that of the former by £59,972.

4. The Customs receipts (£405,557) consisted of £349,219 from import duties, £56,197 from export duties on Asphalt, and £141 from small miscellaneous receipts.

5. In the revenue from Licenses, Excise, &c., (£273,667) were included the following:—

Spirit Licenses	£ 29,316
Gun Licenses	1,947
Dog Licenses	4,299
Excise Duties on Spirits and Beer	146,355
Land and House Taxes...	54,373
Estate Duties	7,610
Stamp Duties	17,669
Fines in the Magistrates' Courts	7,359

6. The excise duties on Rum and Beer have produced the following revenue in the last ten years:—

1904-5	£126,410
1905-6	126,637
1906-7	120,338
1907-8	139,462
1908-9	126,521
1909-10	129,593
1910-11	151,187
1911-12	136,131
1912-13	130,226
1913-14	145,849

7. The receipts from the sale of Crown Lands were £12,843, showing an improvement in the transactions of the last two or three years. There are, however, still large tracts of land under license to Oil Companies for exploration purposes, and pending the decision of the Companies as to the lands which they desire to have included in their Prospecting Licenses and Leases it is considered inadvisable to alienate them for agricultural purposes. The large increase in the Savings Bank deposits, to which attention is drawn elsewhere, is probably due to the fact that the depositors are saving their money for the time when these lands become available for sale.

8. The revenue from the export duty on Asphalt, £56,197, was augmented by the royalty of 1s. 8d. a ton payable by the lessees of the Pitch Lake, which produced £18,554. Accordingly the total revenue derived by the Colony from the Asphalt industry was £74,751.

9. The receipts from the sale of timber from Crown Lands were £8,155. The business of the Forest Department has grown so extensively that it has now been found necessary to make provision for the appointment of an Assistant Forest Officer.

10. The royalty paid on oil won under Leases and Licenses was £2,047.

EXPENDITURE.

11. The expenditure of 1913-14 was £951,982, showing an increase of £4,761 on that of the year 1912-13.

12. Although in some instances the Estimates framed for the year were considerably exceeded, a slight saving of £1,663

was effected on the whole. The heads under which the chief excesses occurred were :—

Charges on account of Public Debt ...	£8,139
Pensions	2,744
Immigration	7,527
Hospitals	2,059
Education	2,299
Miscellaneous Services	3,077

13. The detailed expenditure of the years 1912–13 and 1913–14 was as under :—

	1912–13.	1913–14.
Charges on Account of Public Debt ...	£76,425	£87,289
Pensions	34,367	36,490
The Governor and Legislature ...	6,654	6,435
Colonial Secretary's Department ...	4,877	5,173
Auditor-General's Do. ...	4,063	4,123
Immigration Do. ...	63,113	22,168
Receiver-General's Do. ...	10,391	10,543
Savings Bank	2,696	2,810
Crown Lands and Survey Department ...	9,974	9,629
Customs Department	11,498	11,471
Constabulary Do.	67,291	68,996
Military Do.	3,705	3,677
Registrar-General's Department ...	5,101	4,894
Post Office and Telegraph Cable Subsidy...	43,442	43,645
Port and Marine Department ...	6,536	6,620
Printing and Stationery Department ...	8,608	8,852
Legal Department	17,367	18,431
Magistracy	15,618	15,623
Wardens and Supervisors	21,074	20,481
Medical Department	21,800	21,455
Hospitals, Asylums and Dispensaries ...	48,953	52,202
Public Health and Quarantine ...	6,042	6,551
Education Department	64,395	67,862
Prisons, Reformatory & Industrial Schools	19,249	20,208
Transport	79	98
Ecclesiastical	10,521	10,631
Crown Agents, London	1,043	860
Department of Agriculture & Laboratory	12,873	12,979
Veterinary Surgeon	490	489
Queen's Park and St. Clair Pastures ...	1,127	1,121
Mines	1,294	1,148
Fire Brigade, San Fernando	262	426
Miscellaneous Services	42,893	40,359
Government Railway Department ...	80,485	92,917
Public Works Department, Recurrent ...	45,793	45,536
Roads and Bridges, Do. ...	123,401	126,698
Public Works—Extraordinary ...	14,065	17,757
Roads and Bridges Do. ...	39,658	45,338

14. The revenue and expenditure of the last five years have been :—

		EXPENDITURE.		
Year.	*Revenue.*	*Recurrent.*	*Extraordinary.*	*Total.*
1909–10	£853,565	£798,262	£64,992	£863,254
1910–11	948,383	843,050	83,984	927,034
1911–12	950,744	901,018	58,533	959,551
1912–13	932,513	893,499	53,722	947,221
1913–14	970,789	888,888	63,094	951,982

The expenditure during this quinquennial period on extraordinary works has been £324,325.

15. The assets of the Colony on the 31st of March, 1914, were £999,617, and its liabilities £899,400, a surplus of assets of £100,217.

16. The funded debt stood on the 31st of March, 1914, at £1,476,615, and further advances had been made from General Revenue to the extent of £384,032 on account of a loan of £739,016 for railway and road extension the raising of which has since been authorized by Ordinance No. 16 of 1914. The accumulated sinking fund amounted to £224,668.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

17. The Customs statistics and returns are compiled for the year 1913.

18. The value of the imports during the year, including bullion, specie, and goods transhipped, was £4,968,360, and that of the exports £5,205,673, making the entire volume of trade £10,174,033. This is an increase of £1,019,131 on the figures of 1912. The imports and exports of the last five years have been

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1909	£3,288,826	£3,218,092	£6,506,918
1910	3,343,011	3,467,588	6,810,599
1911	5,018,848	4,769,486	9,788,334
1912	4,682,325	4,472,577	9,154,902
1913	4,968,360	5,205,673	10,174,033

IMPORTS.

19. The value of the goods imported for home consumption was £2,774,640, to which must be added £53,910, the value of the bullion and specie imported, and £2,139,810 for imports in transhipment, the total being £286,035 larger than the figures of the previous year.

20. The articles of import for home consumption were classed as follows :—

	£
Live Stock	52,923
Foodstuff	1,270,934
Spirits	27,306
Wines	24,092
Malt	42,540
Tobacco	34,123
Opium and Ganja	4,058
Raw materials	242,856
Manufactured articles	1,075,808

and show a satisfactory increase of £245,757 on the figures of the previous year. Increases are shown under the following heads:—

Foodstuff	£ 178,826
Wines	602
Tobacco	2,281
Raw materials	28,389
Manufactured articles ...	49,997

but there were the following decreases :—

Live Stock	£1,635
Spirits	866
Malt	531
Opium and Ganja	1,256

21. The imports of the articles named in the preceding section during the last five years have been—

1909	£2,368,756
1910	2,476,561
1911	2,668,673
1912	2,528,883
1913	2,774,640

22. Under the head of Foodstuff the following changes are to be noted as compared with the returns of the year 1912. There were increased importations under the heads of

Grain, including Corn and Oats ...	1,615,165	lbs.
Bran and Pollard	573,642	,,
Meats	271,677	,,
Lard	362,964	,,
Oleomargarine	48,182	,,
Fish	523,381	,,
Coffee	142,305	,,
Flour, in bags of 196 lbs.	23,177	bags.

and decreases under the following articles—

Rice	4,858,054	lbs.
Dholl	1,294,030	,,
Peas and Beans	505,144	,,
Butter	221,973	,,
Sugar...	457,520	,,
Bread and Biscuits	127,521	,,
Cheese	24,917	,,
Confectionery	69,979	,,
Tea	16,450	,,

23. The following table shows the countries of origin of the imports of the last five years :—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom ...	£920,118	£936,427	£1,026,070	£944,502	£892,593
Canada	106,016	134,609	190,287	190,769	256,435
Other Brit. Possessions...	182,138	173,348	200,278	206,055	178,921
United States ...	752,031	860,903	818,921	819,432	813,718
Venezuela	288,710	233,086	294,257	211,873	468,658
France	74,350	62,932	66,619	67,786	61,183
Germany	46,241	33,279	48,260	32,721	40,179
Other Countries ...	119,694	136,285	122,708	121,005	116,863

24. The chief importations from the United Kingdom were under the following heads :—

Textiles	£ 156,170
Hardware	83,604
Wearing Apparel	45,139
Malt Liquor	37,236
Machinery	32,846
Milk, Condensed...	31,117
Haberdashery	27,200
Boots and Shoes...	22,580
Manure	£ 18,949
Patent Fuel	17,870
Tobacco, Manufactured ...	17,843
Whiskey	16,213
Coal	14,887
Hats	14,494
Rice	12,470
Cement	10,665

From the United States—

Flour...	£ 118,394
Coal	90,777
Meats	77,290
Machinery	74,264
Lard	47,844
Timber	43,697
Bullion and Specie	40,209
Textiles	26,596
Carriages and Motors	16,409
Cattle Food	15,752
Wearing Apparel	9,338

and from Canada—

Flour...	£ 126,356
Fish	63,398
Oats	29,982
Timber	8,775

25. There has been a considerable increase in the transhipping trade of the port since the Colony became the headquarters of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. The value of the goods entered in transit during the last five years has been :—

1909	£ 709,528
1910	772,142
1911	2,263,448
1912	2,088,182
1913	2,139,810

26. The coaling business also continues to show a steady increase. 104,417 tons were imported during 1913, being 32,594 tons more than the imports of the previous year. 71,823 tons of this were required for bunkering ships.

EXPORTS.

27. The value of the exports of 1913 was £3,065,863 an increase of £681,468 on those of 1912. This does not include the value of the transit goods which amounted as shown above to £2,139,810.

28. The value of the local produce exported in 1913 was £2,344,366. The figures of the last five years have been:—

1909	£2,028,516
1910	2,328,377
1911	2,078,152
1912	1,964,432
1913	2,344,366

29. The quantities and values of the articles of local produce exported in 1913 are appended: --

Articles.	*Quantities.*	*Value.*
Asphalt—Crude	186,995 tons	£ 191,724
Asphalt—Epuré	19,421 tons	38,841
Bitters	32,234 galls.	32,234
Cocoa	48,116,377 lbs.	1,408,397
Coconuts	16,390,897	85,369
Copra	1,154,539 lbs.	11,545
Fruit	...	11,794
Molasses	339,946 galls.	4,248
Rum	102,323 galls.	10,657
Sugar	32,655 tons	418,067
Petroleum—Crude	13,570,152 tons	75,020

30. A comparison of these figures with those of year 1904-5, ten years previously, show that in the decade production has increased under some of the heads to the following extent:—

	1904-5.	1913.
Asphalt—tons	128,612	206,416
Cocoa - lbs.	40,753,776	48,116,377
Coconuts— No.	10,554,569	16,390,897
Fruit—£	803	11,794
Rum—galls.	85,472	102,323
Petroleum—galls.	...	18,570,152

The increase in the values of these was—

	1904-5.	1913.
Asphalt	£149,020	£ 230,565
Cocoa	887,670	1,408,397
Coconuts	21,832	85,369
Fruit ...	803	11,794
Rum ...	4,842	10,657
Petroleum, Crude	...	75,020

Production has however fallen off in the same period under the heads of Copra, Molasses and Sugar to the following extent:—

	1904-5.	1913.
Copra—lbs.	1,933,047	1,154,539
Molasses—galls.	508,209	339,496
Sugar—tons	47,578	32,655

the loss in value involved being £312,430

31. The following table shows the volume and direction of the Colony's export trade, excluding transhipments, during the last five years:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom ...	£491,194	£599,240	£514,832	£540,903	£495,101
Canada	312,252	354,484	206,133	220,088	174,991
Other Brit. Possessions...	33,841	25,859	97,968	40,707	57,715
United States ...	800,953	919,047	1,045,507	940,911	1,392,786
Venezuela	76,632	84,641	76,044	72,846	66,413
France	524,338	483,211	277,813	261,552	504,207
Germany	58,583	102,844	96,435	96,785	137,417
Other Countries ...	120,771	126,120	191.306	210,603	287,283

32. The values of the Colony's principal exports to the United Kingdom were:—

Sugar	£267,341
Cocoa	114,502
Asphalt...	38,269
Bitters	12,233
Rum	10,446
Copra	8,936
Petroleum	6,684

To the United States—

Cocoa	£690,739
Asphalt...	108,664
Coconuts	75,206
Petroleum	51,977
Sugar	12,839
Bitters	10,815

and to Canada—

Sugar	£134,944
Cocoa	20,124
Coconuts	10,121
Molasses	3,498

33. It will be seen from the figures given in paragraph 24 of this report that, although the export trade with Canada has diminished, having fallen from a value of £312,252 in 1909 to £174,991 in 1913, the import trade from that country continues to show a steadily increasing volume. The decrease in the exports is chiefly attributable to smaller purchases of coconuts by Canada and to decreases in the quantity and value of the sugar sent there. But as the Collector of Customs has pointed out in his annual report the improved steamship service with Canada and the operations of the Preferential Agreement which came into force in June, 1913, have made her a keen competitor for a share of the Colony's food supply with the results shown above.

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

34. The asphalt deposit at "La Brea," known as the "Pitch Lake," which, since the 1st of January, 1888, has been leased to the Trinidad Asphalt Company, yielded in 1913 a revenue to the Colony from export duties and Royalty of £76,202. The exports

of asphalt, including some from private lands, have during the last ten years been as under :—

1904–5	...	128,612 tons	...	£149,020	value.
1905–6	...	103,708 tons	...	118,910	„
1906–7	...	115,875 tons	...	136,812	„
1907–8	...	141,106 tons	...	162,308	„
1908–9	...	133,208 tons	...	151,021	„
1909	...	136,595 tons	...	154,263	„
1910	...	158,983 tons	...	179,146	„
1911	...	169,127 tons	...	193,193	„
1912	...	176,077 tons	...	201,106	„
1913	...	206,416 tons	...	230,565	„

35. Manjak, a form of asphalt, is also won in small quantities. 583 tons of this mineral of the value of £2,203 were exported in 1913.

36. The Angostura Bitters Company whose factory is situated in Port-of-Spain exported 32,234 gallons of bitters valued at £32,234.

37. Several other local factories are engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, matches, soap, ice, cassava, chocolate, and coconut oil for local consumption. There are also a local brewery and two tanneries.

38. The oil industry has made considerable progress during the year and three companies of high standing have now commenced drilling operations on Crown lands. 41 wells were drilled aggregating a depth of 41,933 feet, of which 15,387 feet were in respect of wells on Crown lands. Of the 41 wells 18 proved productive, and the output of oil was increased from 17,626,563 gallons in 1912–13 to 22,523,060 gallons in 1913–14. At the close of the year eleven Oil Companies were actively engaged in the winning of oil, and 147 wells had been drilled, 63 of which were on Crown lands.

39. The Customs department returns the exports of oil during the last three years as under :—

1911	...	7,685,374	galls.	...	£32,839	value.
1912	...	4,295,707	„	...	18,432	„
1913	...	13,570,152	„	...	75,020	„

and a considerable quantity is consumed locally, either as fuel in the Sugar factories or, after having been refined, as petrol and kerosene.

40. Of the quantity exported in 1913, 772,982 gallons were supplied to ships for bunkering, including 640 tons to H.M.S. "New Zealand."

41. An average of 2,895 persons were employed daily in the Mines and Quarries of the Colony.

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

42. Although Trinidad enjoys exceptional advantages in her mineral resources, her forests of valuable timber, and the geographical position which makes her a distributing centre for neighbouring commerce, the chief factors in her prosperity are her agriculture and her peasant proprietary.

43. As explained in greater detail in the last report the agricultural interests of the Colony are promoted by a Department of Agriculture which has under its immediate control and management the Government Laboratory, the various botanical and experimental stations, and the stock farms in Trinidad and Tobago. The cost of this department in 1913–14 was £12,979. The department is advised by a Board of Agriculture consisting of twenty members appointed by the Governor and of which he is President. This Board employs its own scientific staff and carries on experiments in aid of the several branches of agriculture, its funds being provided by a special tax on exported produce. This tax produced £3,412 in 1913–14.

44. There is in addition a large and representative Agricultural Society, of which the Governor is also President, but which carries on its active operations entirely independent of Government control. It receives from the Treasury a grant-in-aid of £600 a year.

45. It is estimated that at the present time 459,675 acres are under cultivation in the following crops:—

Cocoa	336,154	acres.
Sugar	50,742	,,
Coconuts	27,536	,,
Ground Provisions	23,531	,,
Rice	13,369	,,
Coffee	4,120	,,
Rubber	2,700	,,
Limes and Oranges	1,123	,,
Other Produce	400	,,

46. In the quinquennial period which ended with the last financial year the areas in cultivation under cocoa, coconuts, rice and ground provisions were considerably extended but that under sugar cane was reduced by nearly one-third.

	1908–9.	1912–13.
Sugar	45,600	45,292
Cocoa	245,706	325,503
Coffee	4,120	4,120
Coconuts	17,520	24,670
Rice	9,522	13,000
Ground Provisions	32,938	26,500

It is probable that under existing conditions the cultivation of the sugar cane will again increase.

CROWN LANDS.

47. There was greater demand for Crown Land during 1913–14 than in the years immediately preceding it. 461 petitions were received, 3,119 acres were alienated and £11,795 were paid into the Treasury—£7,229 more than in the previous year.

48. The number of grants issued to Indian Immigrants during the year was 134 comprising 646 acres and 43 village lots.

49. The price of Crown Land is £2 10 0 an acre, including the cost of survey and other charges, and it is sold to the applicant without competition. Village lots are sold under competition at an upset price of £4 3 4 a lot.

50. The work of re-afforesting the Crown reserves continues to be actively carried on, and a fair revenue is received from the sale of the timber. This amounted in 1913-14 to £8,156. The operations of the department are growing so extensively that it has been found necessary to make provision for the appointment of an Assistant Forest Officer.

SHIPPING.

51. The total number of vessels entered and cleared at the several ports of entry during 1913 was 4,102 with a capacity of 3,736,607 tons. Of these 1,940 were steamers with 3,656,043 tons, and 2,162 sailing vessels with 80,564 tons.

52. The entries and clearances numbered 69 more than in 1912, 57 of these being steamers.

53. The number and nationality of the vessels entered were:—

	No.	Tons.
British	893	1,254,869
German	55	138,650
Dutch	90	135,016
French	56	99,762
Italian	25	67,494
Danish	36	54,815
Norwegian	44	47,970
Venezuelan	793	26,055
United States	61	20,755
Brazilian	5	11,933
Swedish	8	11,875
Belgian	2	2,282
Austrian	1	2,212
Cuban	1	1,346
Russian	2	657

54. The bunkering business of the port continues to grow, and the local production of oil fuel will certainly still further increase it in the future. 71,823 tons of coal and 772,982 gallons of oil fuel were supplied to vessels during the year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

55. Forty-two Ordinances were enacted in 1913-14 the principal of which were:—

8-1913 alters the law relating to Copyright in accordance with the Copyright Act 1911 of the Imperial Parliament.

9-1913 providing an alternative procedure in Crown suits.

10-1913 re-enacts the Customs tariff in accordance with the Canadian Reciprocity Agreement.

20–1914 provides for the licensing and control of Auctioneers.

28–1913 re-enacting with important amendments the law relating to advances to Cane Farmers. The Ordinance has been made applicable to loans to rice growers.

30–1913 introducing the Partnership Act of the Imperial Parliament.

31–1913 repeals existing law relating to Companies and introduces the English Companies Act of 1908.

35–1913 consolidates and amends the Ordinances relating to the devolution and distribution of property and the duties of the Administrator-General.

36–1913 provides a uniform method of recovering rates and charges.

7–1914 relating to the White Slave Traffic.

9–1914 assimilating the local law with respect to Partition to that of the United Kingdom.

IV.—EDUCATION.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

56. There were 274 elementary schools established in the Colony on the 31st of March, 1914, 238 being in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. 54 of these were Government Schools and 220 denominational Assisted Schools.

57. The number of scholars on the rolls was 51,930, 29,125 boys and 22,805 girls. The average daily attendance was 29,780.

58. The number on the rolls and the average attendances in each class of school were:—

	No. of Schools.	*Nos. on Roll.*	*Average Attendance.*
Government Schools ...	54	11,066	6,329
Roman Catholic Schools ...	82	15,975	9,191
Church of England „ ...	53	10,956	6,644
Canadian Mission „ ...	61	9,342	4,922
Wesleyan „ ...	12	2,531	1,488
Moravian „ ...	12	2,060	1,206

59. The expenditure on elementary education in 1913–14 was £58,653, an increase of £5,017 on that of 1912–13. £4,126 were expended on supervision and miscellaneous expenses, £40,209 on assisted schools, and £14,318 on the government schools.

60. Education is free, but the attendance of the children at school is not compulsory. Special attention is being directed to the teaching of hygiene and agriculture, and competent instructors are attached to the Education Department for the latter purpose, and exhibitions are held annually at which the schools compete.

61. A Commission has recently been appointed and is now sitting to advise

(*a.*) whether the present expenditure of the Colony on education (primary and secondary) is excessive in proportion to the revenue, and, if so, how best it can be curtailed. If not, whether it can be expended to better advantage,

(*b.*) how far the organization and work of the Education Department is satisfactory,

(*c.*) whether the scope of the existing Education Ordinances should be extended.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

62. The Queen's Royal College in Port-of-Spain is the Government institution for affording secondary education to boys and to it are affiliated the St. Mary's College, Port-of-Spain, for boys, the Naparima College, San Fernando, for boys, and the St. Joseph Convent, Port-of-Spain, for girls. The number of pupils at these institutions was

Queen's Royal College	198
St. Mary's College	292
Naparima College	77
St. Joseph Convent School	261

63. The expenditure on secondary education was £9,208 in 1913–14. Of this the expenditure on the Royal College and on prizes, books, fees and exhibitions which are shared by the institutions generally amounted to £6,850. The fees from the pupils at this College realized £1,641. The St. Mary's College receives a grant of £500 for the Principal's salary and £1,000 for capitation fees; the Naparima College £200 for the Head Master's salary and £150 for capitation fees; and the St. Joseph Convent £200 for the Principal's salary and £250 for capitation fees.

64. The College and its affiliated schools are annually examined by the Cambridge Authorities, the lower forms by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate and the Senior classes entering for the Cambridge Local Examinations. 449 pupils in the lower classes were presented for examination, and 125 in the Senior. The three scholarships of £600 which are annually granted by the Colony are awarded on the results of the examination of the seniors and this year they were all taken by the St. Mary's College. The passes numbered 97.

	Seniors.	*Juniors.*
Queen's Royal College	20	19
St. Mary's College	22	21
Naparima College	1	2
St. Joseph Convent	4	8

In addition to these two girls from St. Joseph Convent, both of whom passed, entered for the Preliminary Examination.

Nine boys among the Seniors obtained First Class Honours, 4 from the Royal College and 5 from St. Mary's, and eight among the juniors, four being from each College.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

65. The Board of Industrial Training, appointed under Ordinance No. 14 of 1906, continues to do good work. On the 31st of March, 1914, there were 2,528 registered artisans, 146 registered masters, and 114 registered apprentices.

66. There are no technical schools in the Colony, but the Technical Committee of the Board is doing what it can to supply the want by establishing classes, which give encouraging results.

67. The annual grant to the Board from the Government is £650, and it has recently taken charge of a school for the instruction of the blind for which a grant of £100 for the current year has been voted by the Legislature.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

68. The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, with 320 beds is the most important in the colony. The number of patients admitted at this institution during the year was 5,579, the number discharged 5,009 and the daily average in hospital 269. The number of deaths was 609. Of those discharged 2,278 were cured, 2,503 were relieved and 228 were not improved.

69. At the San Fernando Hospital which has 120 beds, 2,991 persons were admitted, 2,616 were discharged. The daily average in hospital being 110.

70. District hospitals are also maintained by the Government at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town, and Cedros with an aggregate accommodation of 246 beds. The number of patients in these on the 31st March, 1914, was 179.

71. In addition there are small temporary hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

72. There are two hospitals devoted entirely to the treatment of persons suffering from yaws, one in Trinidad and the other in Tobago. The former has accommodation for 200 patients and the latter for 160 patients. The use of salvarsan is still continued with favourable results in the treatment of this disease, but the number of patients has again increased, there being at the present time 72 cases under treatment in Trinidad and 57 in Tobago.

73. The Lunatic Asylum in Port-of-Spain, contained on 31st March, 1914, 689 inmates, 414 males and 275 females, an increase of 17—as compared with 1913. The number of admissions was 155, the number discharged 57, and the number of deaths 81.

Of those discharged, 39 were cured, 9 relieved and 9 not improved. The average stay of inmates of the Asylum was in the case of men 3 years, and in the case of women 2½ years.

74. The Leper Asylum, situated about two miles west of Port-of-Spain, contained at the close of the year 300 inmates, 216 males and 84 females, an increase of 17 as compared with 1912-13. The number of admissions was 98, discharges 56, and deaths 25.

POORHOUSES.

75. The House of Refuge situated in Port-of-Spain, contained on the 31st March, 1914, 439 inmates; 275 males and 164 females. During the year 249 persons were admitted, 69 were discharged and 165 died.

76. There are several other institutions devoted to the care of the aged and infirm in Port-of-Spain, amongst them the Ariapita Asylum, with 60 inmates, kept up by the Town Board, and four Almshouses maintained by private subscriptions, with 111 inmates.

SAVINGS BANKS.

77. In 1913 fifteen branch banks besides the head office in Port-of-Spain were in operation. The total number of depositors on the 31st December, 1913, was 25,780, an increase of 2,085 over the previous year, with £426,712 to their credit, representing an average of £16 11 0 per head. The deposits on that date were £31,208 in excess of those of 1912. The head office and fourteen of the branch banks show an increase of business during the year, indicating a fair measure of general prosperity.

78. The East Indian depositors numbered 11,351 with a total of £135,786 to their credit, an average of £11 19 0 per head.

79. In the last twenty years the number of depositors has increased from 8,337 to 25,780 and the amount on deposit from £173,865 to £426,712. The steady ratio of these increases shows that year by year the people are more fully appreciating the advantages of this institution.

80. The rate of interest paid by the bank is three per cent. per annum, and the cost of its working amounted in 1913-14 to £2,810. The amount invested in approved securities was £436,814, and the revenue derived from these was sufficient to meet this expenditure and leave a small surplus.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

81. The total number of offences reported to the Constabulary during the year 1913-14 was 25,887, 4,852 more than in the previous year.

82. The number of persons brought before the Magistrates' Courts in respect of these offences was 29,343, an increase of 1,810 in 1912-13.

83. These were dealt with as under :—

Discharged for want of prosecution	6,716
Discharged on the merits	3,521
Summarily convicted	18,726
Committed for trial in the Supreme Court	378

84. There were 657 more summary convictions in 1913-14 than in 1912-13. The offences were classed as follows :—

	1912-13	1913-14.
Offences against the person	2,424	2,787
Prædial Larceny	204	155
Offences against property	1,419	1,826
Offences against Revenue, Municipal, &c., Laws ...	6,833	6,438
Offences against Masters and Servants Acts ...	2,675	2,901
Other offences	4,516	5,121

85. 348 persons were indicted in the Supreme Court during 1913-14 with the following results :—

Judgment for the Crown	208
Judgment for the prisoner	115
Prisoner found insane	2
Cases discharged on *nolle prosequi*	23

86. The convictions were under the following heads :—

Murder	18
Attempt to murder	10
Manslaughter	1
Rape	10
Offences against the person	72
Offences against property	76
Other offences	21

Twenty more persons were convicted in the Supreme Court in 1913-14 than in 1912-13.

PRISONS.

87. The number of prisoners of all classes committed to prison during 1913-14 was 5,476 being 199 less than in the previous year. Of this number 4,770 were males (including 45 juveniles) and 706 females (including 11 juveniles.)

88. The daily average number in prison was 736; 688 men and 48 women. This is an increase of 17 on the average of 1912-13.

89. The cost of the Prisons establishment continues to grow partly in consequence of the increase in numbers but chiefly as the result of the larger contract prices which have to be paid for supplies. In 1913-14 the expenditure was £13,743, being £1,770 more than in 1912-13. £400 were paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of the prisoners' labour, but the value of their labour was of course far more than this, being estimated at some £9,000.

90. The following table shows the numbers committed for penal imprisonment during the last ten years:—

		Offences against the person.	*Offences against property.*	*Other offences.*	*Total.*
1904–5	...	455	689	2,811	3,955
1905-6	...	428	636	2,510	3,574
1906–7	...	452	812	2,715	3,979
1907–8	...	430	881	2,720	4,031
1908–9	...	626	641	2,137	3,404
1909–10	...	649	777	1,754	3,180
1910–11	...	845	701	1,924	3,470
1911–12	...	760	794	1,517	3,071
1912–13	...	496	944	2,467	3,907
1913-14	...	452	959	2,401	3,812

91. The Probation of First Offenders Ordinance continues to be administered in a very satisfactory manner by the officers of the Salvation Army whose grant of £70 has recently been increased to £140 to enable other officers to be appointed for the work. A gentleman who has volunteered for service in connection with the Roman Catholic probationers in Port-of-Spain has also been appointed a Probation Officer.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

92. The Boys' Reformatory Diego Martin, contained, on the 31st March, 1913, 147 inmates, an increase of 1 on the previous year. 49 were admitted during the year, and 45 were discharged. In addition to the Government grant of £2,295, the institution earned £572 while the expenditure was £2,750.

93. The Girls' Reformatory, Belmont, had, on the 31st March 1913, 29 inmates—a decrease of 2. Six were admitted during the year, and seven were discharged. The revenue for the year amounted to £557, of which sum £273 was self-earned.

94. The Tacarigua Industrial School, under the management of the Church of England, had on the 31st March, 1913, 177 inmates. Twenty-seven were admitted during the year, 22 discharged, 1 absconded, 2 sent to the Reformatory, and 10 died. The Government grant to the institution amounted to £1,722. The health conditions at this institution were better than at the time of the last annual report.

95. The Belmont Industrial School, under the Roman Catholic Church, had, at the end of the year, 185 inmates. Twenty-nine were admitted during the year, 25 discharged, 2 sent to the Reformatory, and 1 died. Of the number discharged, 1 was licensed as an apprentice under Section 17 of Ordinance No. 30.

96. There is great need for the provision of some means of affording encouragement to the better behaved boys at these institutions, and the Government has under consideration a scheme for accommodating a selected number of the boys on the Government Farm at St. Joseph, where, while being still kept under

supervision, they will be allowed more liberty and be able to earn wages. It is only the lack of funds that has deferred the introduction of this scheme.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

97. The estimated population on the 31st March, 1914, was 352,145, an increase of 6,748 during the year. The Estimate shows an increase of 18,593 since the last census in April, 1911.

98. The number of births during 1913–14 was 11,825 and the number of deaths 8,121 showing a natural increase of 3,702. A further increase of 3,046 was due to immigration. The number of immigrants introduced from India during the year was 1,189.

99. 1,298 marriages were registered during the year.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

100. The ecclesiastical grant of £10,600 is divided among the several churches in the proportion of their adherents. The returns of the last census have fixed the distribution as under:—

Roman Catholic Church	£4,896
Church of England	4,155
Wesleyan Church	571
Presbyterian Church	395
Moravian Church	326
Baptist Church	257

The two principal Churches have Cathedrals in Port-of-Spain, and the total number of places of worship is

	Trinidad.	*Tobago.*
Roman Catholic Church .	81	5
Church of England	59	12
Wesleyan Church	16	...
Presbyterian Church	66	...
Moravian Church	5	7
Baptist Church	18	1

Accommodation is provided in these for 54,558 persons.

101. 165 Friendly Societies were registered, with a membership of 17,799. These Societies had £10,209 in the Government Savings Bank and £13,576 invested in real security.

102. 819 Indian Immigrants were repatriated in 1913. These took with them savings to the amount of £9,587 in addition to their jewellery. The immigrants in the Colony continue to remit fairly large sums through the Post Office to their relatives in India. The remittances during the last ten years have been—

1904	£3,014
1905	3,413
1906	2,873
1907	3,227
1908	3,492
1909	3,800
1910	3,990
1911	3,625
1912	3,782
1913	4,535

103. The peasant proprietary, owning small parcels of land under fifty acres in extent, numbers 46,272. The number of agricultural labourers is estimated to be 133,032, one-third of these being Indians.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

104. The mineral resources of the Colony are rapidly becoming exceedingly important. The minerals at present being worked are chiefly asphalt, petroleum and manjak. Several small manjak mines are being worked near Williamsville in the Montserrat Ward, and one is also being worked near San Fernando. The Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, have drilled for oil extensively on their lands at Brighton, and eight other Companies are prospecting on private lands in the southern part of Trinidad. Extensive areas of Crown lands have been leased to the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, and the Trinidad Oilfields, Limited, and operations are being actively carried on on the lands held by both of these Companies. In the case of the latter, the lease will shortly be transferred to the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, which Company is already working the land in question. The Petroleum Development Company, Limited, the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, the Oil Concessions of Mayaro (Trinidad), Limited, and the Cruse Syndicate, Limited, are at work under prospecting licenses on Crown lands. Some 285,345 acres of Crown lands are at present under Exploration License to the United British West Indies Petroleum Syndicate, Limited, the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, and the Ortoire Syndicate, Limited. These areas are now being examined geologically with a view to the Companies eventually taking up large areas under prospecting license and prospective lease. The total amount of Crown Lands involved in connection with oil development work under oil concessions in the Southern oilfields of the Colony amount to some 400 square miles. There are four small refineries being operated which make sufficient petrol for local consumption and also for export to the neighbouring Colonies and South America. Considerable quantities of the crude oil are used by local factories for fuel purposes, and the rest is exported chiefly to England and the United States of America.

105. The two lines of railway extensions one to Siparia and the other to Rio Claro have been completed and are now open for traffic. The former line was opened in November, 1913, but the completion of the latter line was delayed by the difficult nature of the ground over which it runs and it was only fully opened in September, 1914. The plans and estimates for the new station in Port-of-Spain, which is much needed, have now been finally settled and approved and the work of its erection is proceeding. The estimated cost is £30,000.

106. The new 5 K. W. Marconi Wireless Stations in Port-of-Spain commenced operating in August, 1913, and has proved to be very satisfactory. Communication has frequently been held at night up to a range of 1,500 miles, while during the day it is always possible to communicate with the Curaçao Station, some 500 miles to the West. Another station has been erected at Toco, near Pointe Galera, on the north-east coast, which will enable earlier information of the movements of shipping to be communicated to Port-of-Spain.

107. With the large increase of the trade of the Port the necessity for providing improved Harbour facilities at Port-of-Spain has become a pressing one. Two schemes have been proposed; one a deep water quay scheme estimated to cost £669,000, and the other, which is supported by the Chamber of Commerce, which contemplates the extension of the present shallow water quays and enlargement of the warehouse accommodation at a cost of from £102,000 to £107,000. These proposals will shortly be submitted for the final advice of the consulting engineers.

108. Attention has been directed in a previous paragraph to the increased importations from Canada consequent upon the reciprocity agreement and improved steamship communication. The terms of the agreement are that Canada grants a preference of 4½ cents the 100 lbs. on sugar and molasses, 75 cents the 100 lbs. on cocoa, 5 cents the gallon on lime juice, 10 per cent. ad valorem on fresh limes, and 2 per cent. ad valorem on several other articles of West Indian produce; receiving in return a preference of 12 cents the 100 lbs. on flour, and 2 per cent. ad valorem on certain other articles of Canadian produce and manufacture. The result of the agreement has been that in 1913 the value of Canada's exports to this colony amounted to £226,849, showing an increase of £75,493 over those of 1912. The articles on which the largest increase is shown was flour of which 81,511 more bags were imported in 1913.

109. The large expenditure in Tobago on road extension and other improvements since its incorporation as a Ward of the Colony is beginning to show results, and the agricultural industries of that island appear now to be firmly established. The value of its exports has increased from £35,201 in 1909 to £60,269 in 1913, the principal articles of export being cocoa, coconuts, and copra. The two new steamers that have been built for the Trinidad Coastal Service by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company afford an easy means of communication between the two islands, and the wireless station in Scarborough places the one island in close touch with the other. There is still a fair quantity of Crown Land available for sale in Tobago.

110. The investigations in connection with the froghopper pest continue, one-half of the cost being met by the Colony and

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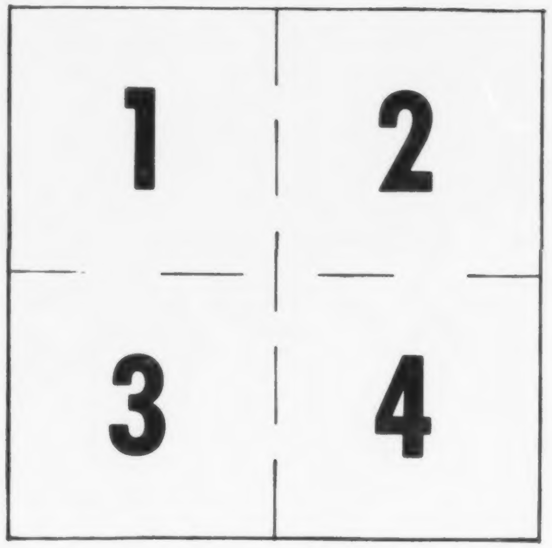

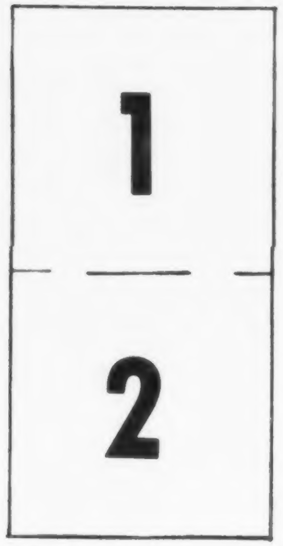

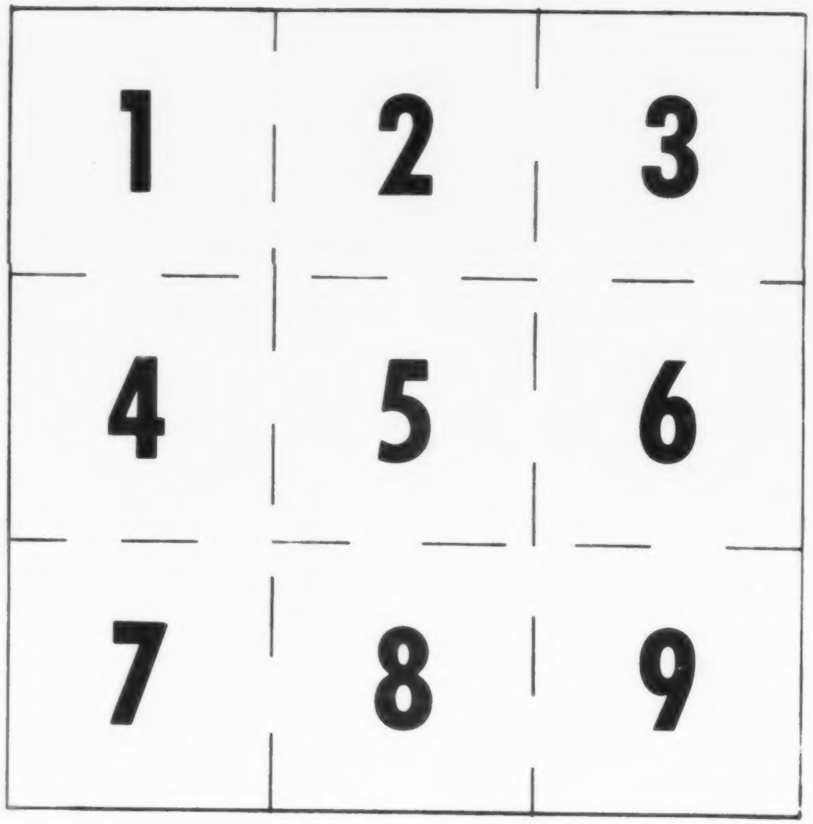

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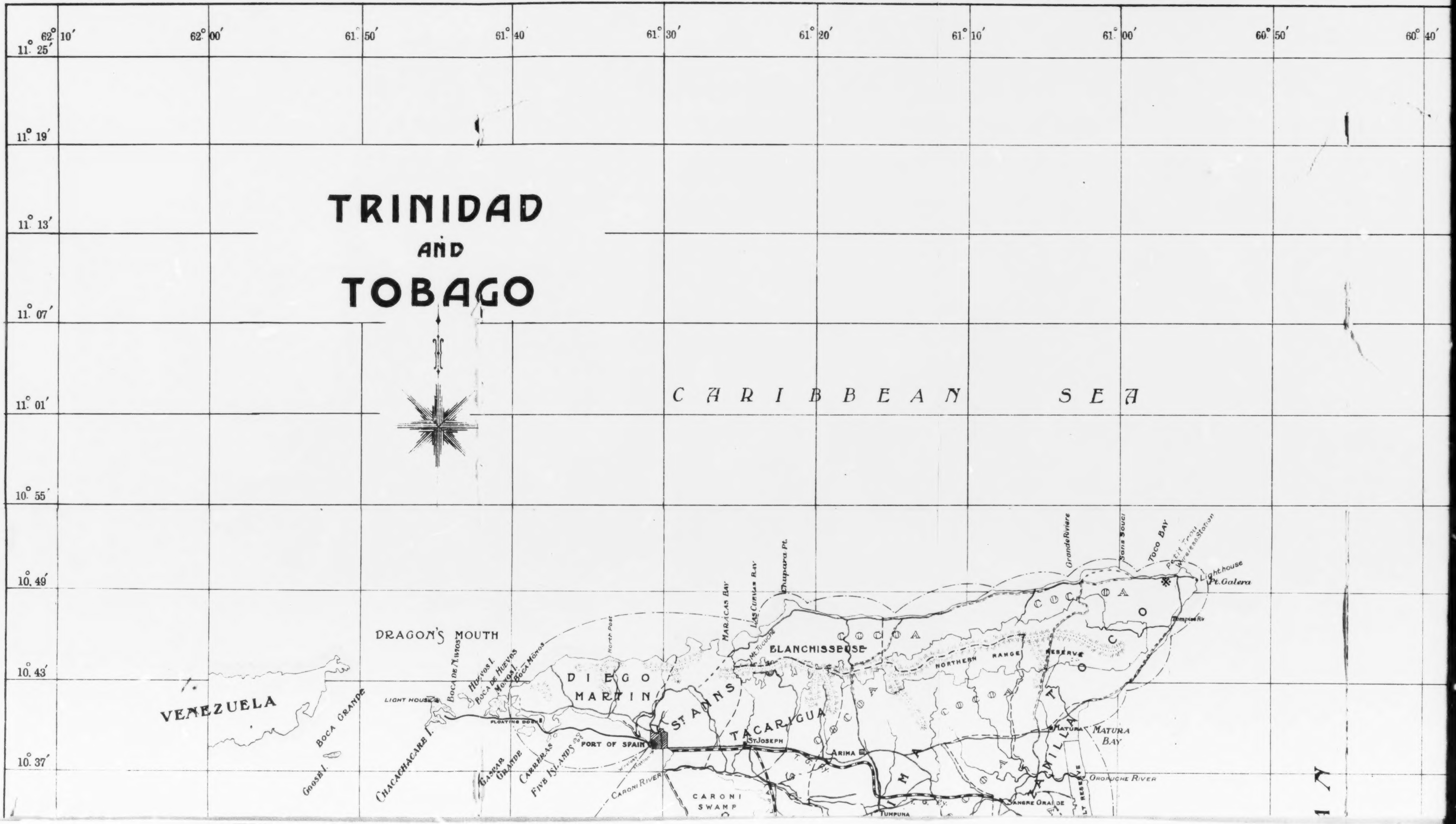
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



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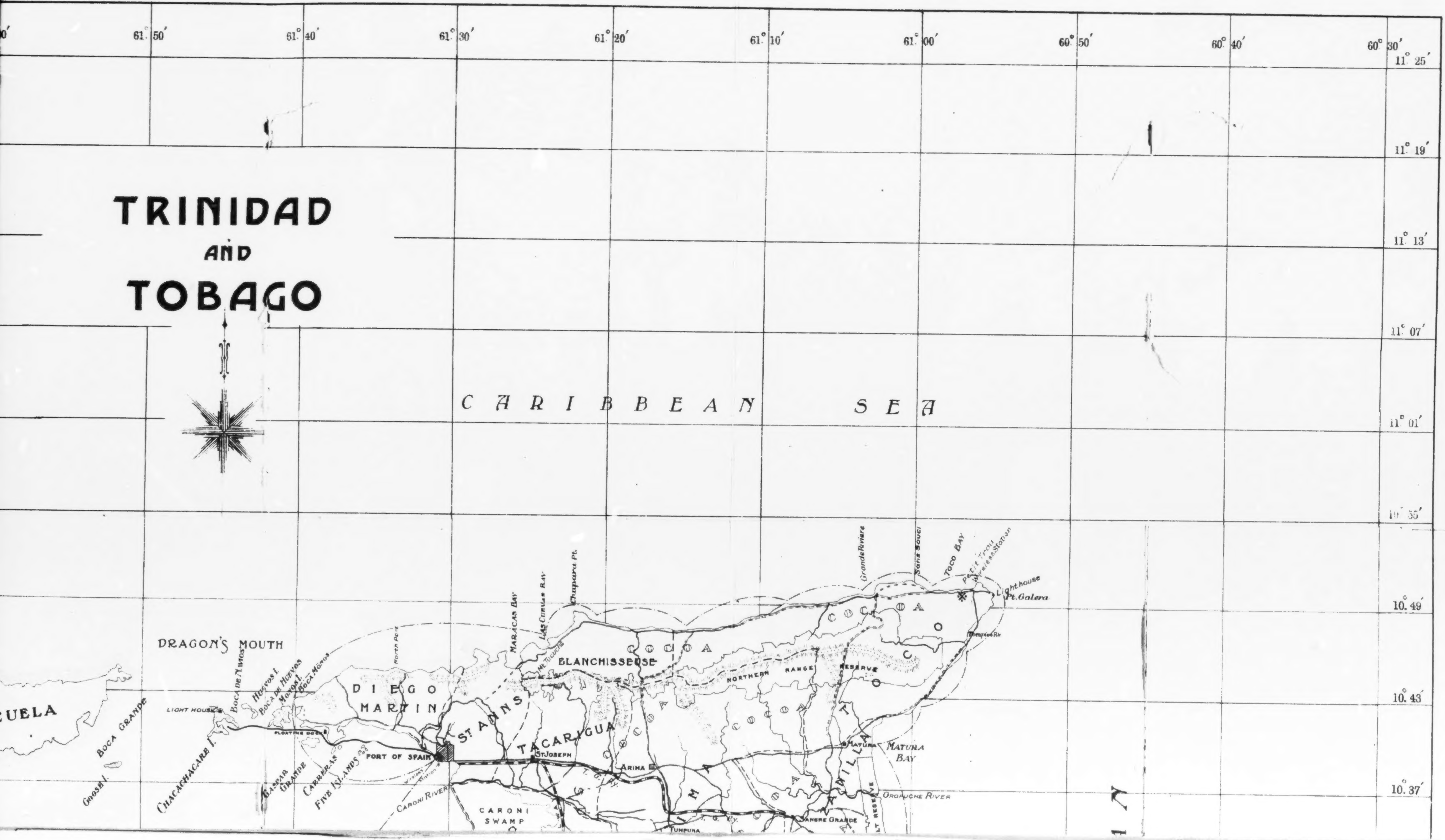
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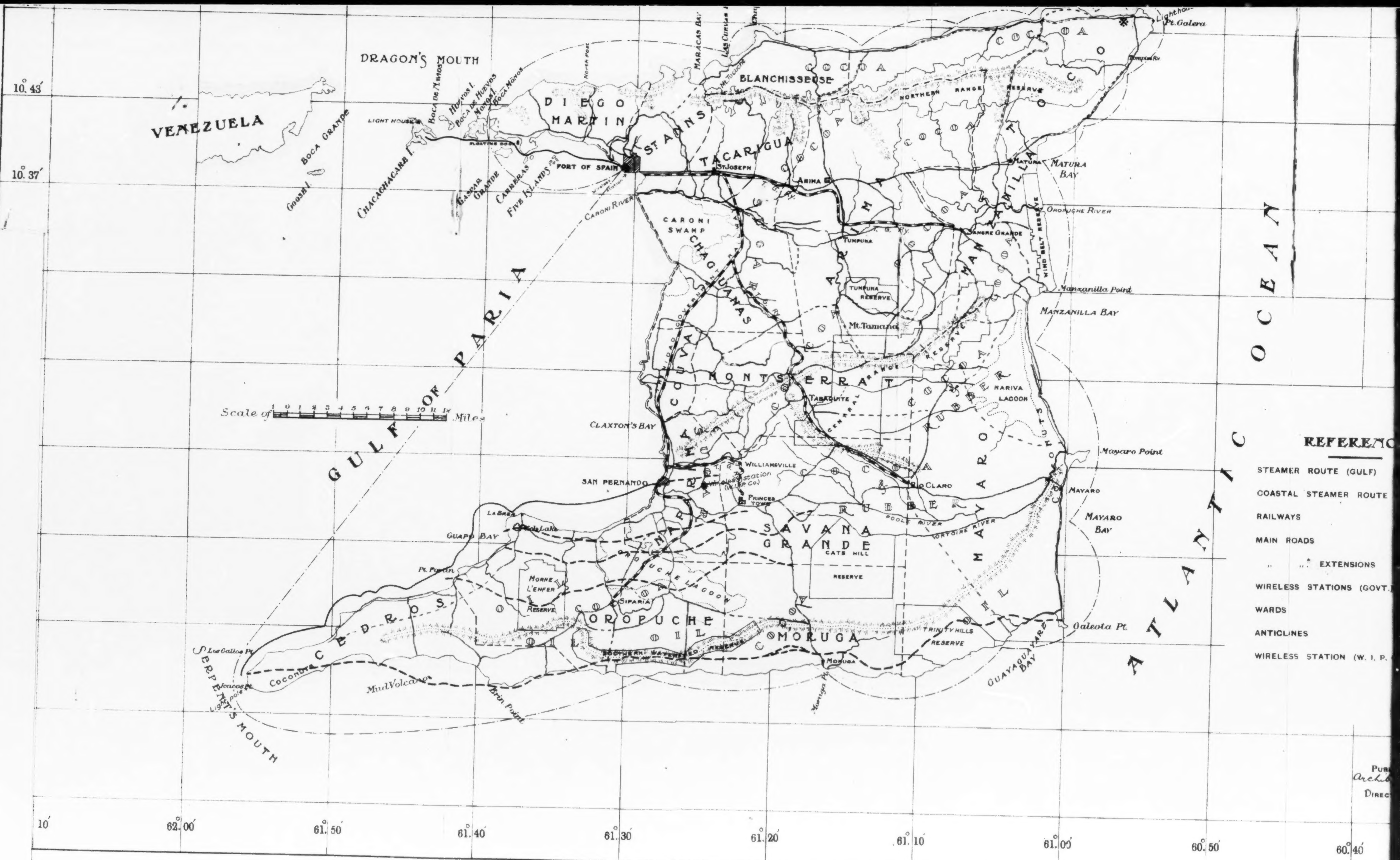
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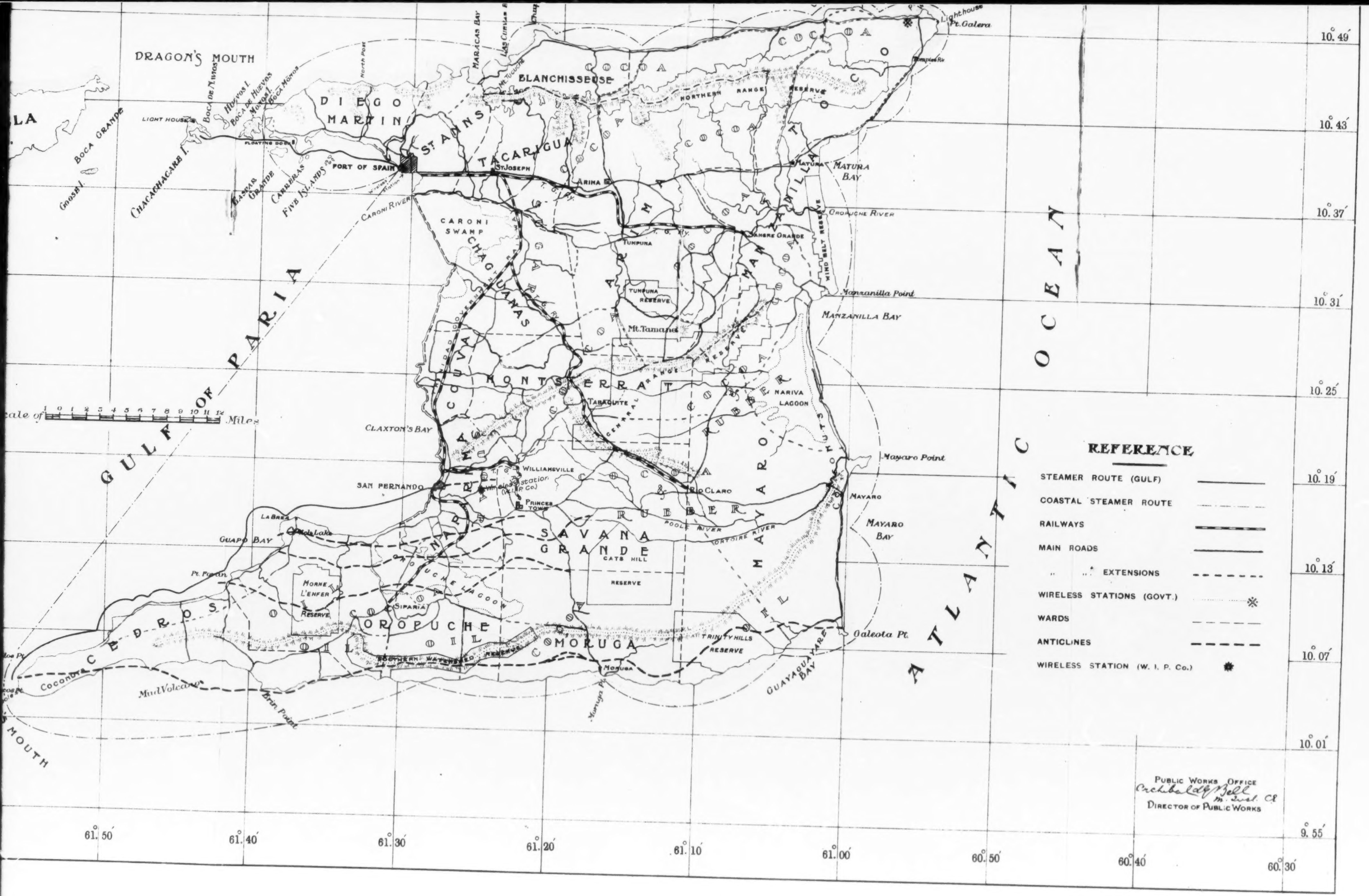
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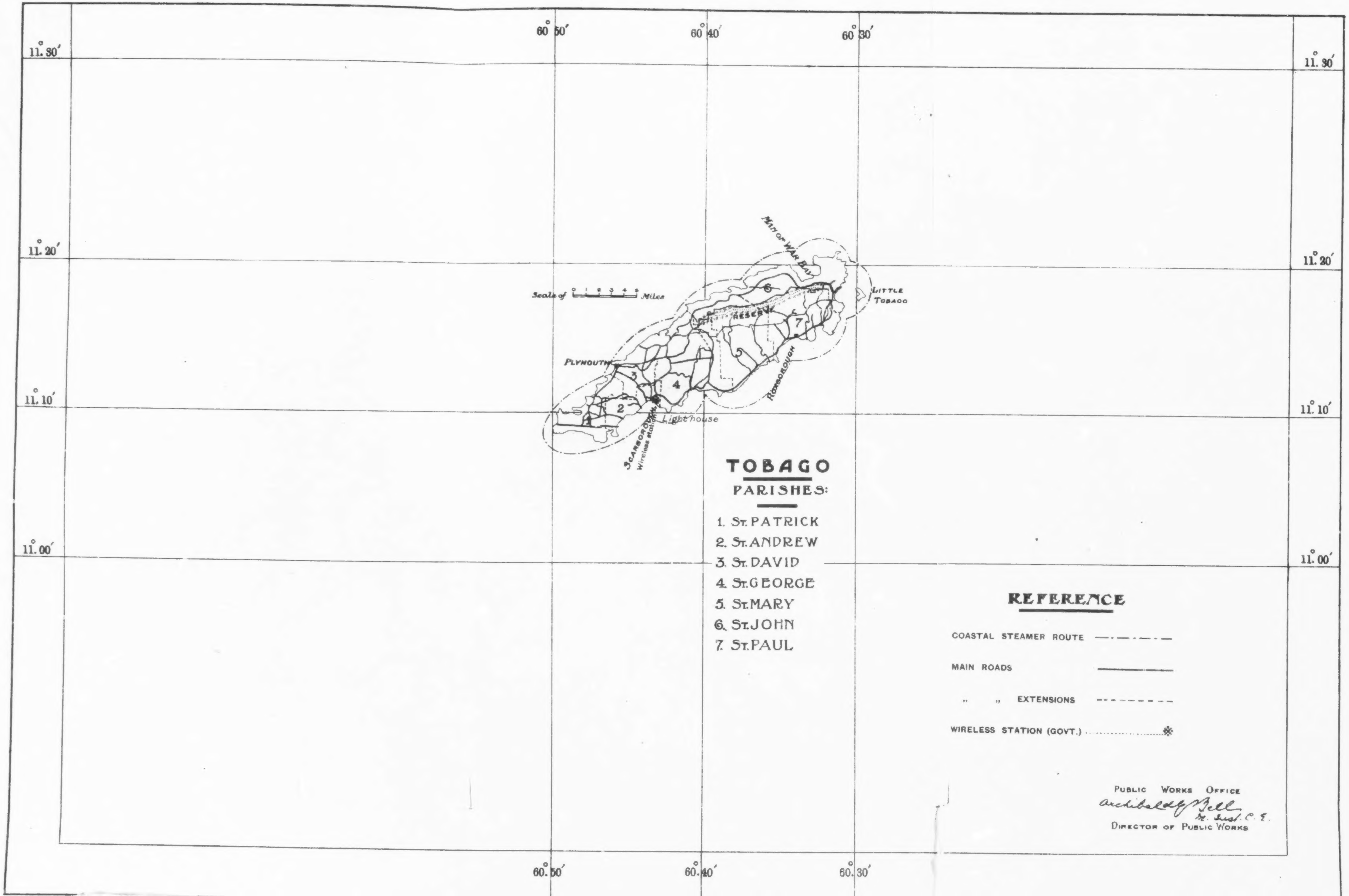
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE
Archibald G. Bell M. Inst. C.E.
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS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Scarborough
Wireless station
Light house

TOBAGO

PARISHES:

1. St. PATRICK
2. St. ANDREW
3. St. DAVID
4. St. GEORGE
5. St. MARY
6. St. JOHN
7. St. PAUL

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Public Works Office
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M. Inst. C. E.
Director of Public Works

one-half by the Estates' proprietors. The Colony's share of the Expenditure amounted in 1913-14 to £267.

111. The health of the Colony was good, but an unfortunate outbreak of Yellow fever occurred at the Brighton oilfields where there were ten cases and three deaths. The prompt action of the Sanitary authorities however kept the outbreak in check, and it did not spread to any other district of the Colony, but the usual quarantine restrictions were imposed against the Colony while it lasted. The expenditure on sanitation measures in connection with the outbreak was £1,472.

112. On the whole the record of the year 1913-14 is a favourable one.

113. Maps of the islands of Trinidad and Tobago, brought up to date, are appended.

S. W. KNAGGS,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Trinidad,
5th October, 1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912–1913
784	British Honduras	1912
785	Northern Nigeria	"
786	Malta	1912–1913
787	Uganda	"
788	Mauritius	1912
789	Straits Settlements	"
790	Trinidad and Tobago	1912–1913
791	East Africa Protectorate	"
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912–1913
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913–1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912–1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913–1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913–1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913–1914

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908-9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 877.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1914–15.

(For Report for 1913–14 see No. 819.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
March, 1916.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1914-15.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1915.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1914-15.

I. FINANCE.

1. The revenue of the Colony for the year 1914–15 was £934,524 and the expenditure £990,716, an excess of £56,192 of expenditure over revenue. The surplus balance stood on the 31st of March, 1915, at £44,026.

REVENUE.

2. The revenue of the year (£934,524) fell short of its estimate by £17,812 and showed a decrease of £36,265 on the receipts of 1913–14. The financial year opened auspiciously with the promise of fair sugar and cocoa crops and with increased activity in the oilfields, and as a result at the end of July the receipts from both Customs import duties and from excise showed a considerable increase on the figures for the same period of 1913–14. The outbreak of the war however, soon changed this, and it became necessary for the Government to consider the best means of raising additional revenue. Accordingly on the 27th of November, 1914, resolutions were passed in the Legislative Council increasing the excise duty on rum and the import duties on spirits and tobacco. The details of these increases are :—

Rum :

An increase of 1/- the proof gallon—from 8/6 to 9/6.

Brandy, Gin, Rum and Whisky :

Not exceeding the strength of proof 13/- the gallon in place of 11/6 the gallon.

Exceeding the strength of proof 13/- the proof gallon in place of 11/6 the proof gallon.

Rum :

The product of and imported direct from British Guiana or the British West Indies.

Not exceeding the strength of proof 10/- the gallon in place of 9/- the gallon.

Exceeding the strength of proof 10/- the proof gallon in place of 9/- the proof gallon.

TOBACCO AND SNUFF :

Unmanufactured :

Leaf containing 25 per cent. or more of moisture when dried at a temperature of 212° Fahrenheit 1/5 the pound in place of 1/3 the pound.

Leaf containing less than 25 per cent. moisture 1/7½ the pound in place of 1/5½ the pound.

Manufactured :

Cigars 6/- the pound in place of 5/- the pound.

Cigarettes 5/6 the pound in place of 5/- the pound.

Other manufactured Tobacco 4/- the pound in place of 3/- the pound.

Later, on the 18th of December, an Ordinance No. 49 of 1914, was passed imposing the following export duties on produce exported during the year 1915:

		s.	d.	
On Sugar at the rate of	...	3	0	per 1,000 lbs.
„ Cocoa „	...	0	2½	per 100 lbs.
„ Coconuts „	...	1	3	per 1,000 nuts.
„ Copra „	...	5	0	per 1,000 lbs.

3. The revenues of the last two financial years have been as under:—

Revenue.	*1913–14.*		*1914–15.*
Customs ...	£405,557	...	£382,825
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	14,872	...	12,818
Licenses, Excise, &c.	273,667	...	263,626
Fees of Court and Office ...	86,949	...	86,146
Post Office ...	10,349	...	9,923
Government Railway	114,467	...	132,668
Rent of Government Property ...	2,285	...	2,208
Interest ...	4,196	...	4,288
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,637	...	2,124
Land Sales, Royalties, &c. ...	42,244	...	33,212
Special Receipts ...	18,567	...	...
Emergency Funds ...	...	...	4,686

The principal decreases were under the following heads:—

Customs ...	...	...	... £22,732
Port and harbour dues ...	...	...	2,054
Licenses, Excise, &c. ...	...	...	10,041
Fees of Court ...	...	...	803
Post Office ...	...	...	426

while there was a large increase of £18,201 under the head of Railway, and a sum of £4,686 was realized from the Emergency Funds Ordinance No. 49 of 1914, referred to in the previous Section.

4. The serious decline in the Customs revenue was chiefly due to the falling off in the exports of asphalt, £26,430 less having been received for duty in 1914–15 than in the previous year. There was an increase of £3,683 in the receipts from import duties, but this was due to the fact that the increased duties referred to above realized the sum of £8,422. But for these increases there would have been also a deficit under this head.

5. The large decrease under the head of Licenses is due to a recent change under which the revenue from spirit licenses is now brought to account at the beginning of a quarter instead of as previously at the end of the previous quarter. This caused an

apparent deficiency of some £15,430. The new law however, (No. 40 of 1914) providing for the licensing of vehicles produced £7,849 The revenue derived from Estate duties was £8,507 and that from Stamp duties £16,358.

6. The increased receipts from the Railway are attributable to the addition of some 36 miles of extension to the existing lines. The revenue from passenger traffic was increased by £4,153, that from goods traffic by £12,881, and £1,167 more was received from other sources.

7. There was a reduction of £5,529 in the sale of Crown lands, but no large revenue can be expected from this source while the lands are being exploited for oil. The proceeds of the licenses to cut timber on Crown lands were £6,574. The royalty on oil won under oil licenses and leases amounted to £8,968 and the Excise duty on oil used locally to £386. This Excise duty is the same as the import duty, namely, 4d. the imperial gallon.

8. The asphalt industry has been very seriously affected by the war and the loss in revenue from export duties and royalty during 1914-15 was £35,148.

EXPENDITURE.

9. The expenditure of 1914-15 (£990,716) was £25,509 in excess of the estimate and £38,734 more than the expenditure of the previous year.

10. The estimates were exceeded chiefly under the following heads :—

Public Debt Charges	£4,923
Pensions	549
Hospitals, Asylums, &c. ...	2,673
Prisons	553
Crown Agents	1,641
Miscellaneous Services	20,022
Public Works Extraordinary	7,105
Defence Scheme	12,928

but savings under other heads reduced the actual excess to £25,509 as shown above.

11. Owing to the exceptional conditions prevailing during two-thirds of the financial year the provision made in the estimates to meet the payment of interest on advances made by the Crown Agents on account of the loan of £739,016 authorized by Ordinance No. 16 of 1914 proved to be insufficient, and an

excess of the vote resulted as shown above. For the same reason the cost of maintaining the Hospitals and Prisons was larger than was anticipated, and the expenditure of £12,928 under the Defence Scheme, for which of course no provision had been made in the Estimates, was a further necessary result. The large excess under the head of Miscellaneous Services was caused by the expenditure during the year of a part of the grant of £40,000 made by the Colony for the purchase of cocoa for the Imperial Forces.

12. A sum of £1,142 was expended in the campaign against Ankylostomiasis. This expenditure is refunded to the Colony by the Rockefeller National Health Commission.

13. An expenditure of £21,538 was incurred under the Road Construction Scheme, and a similar sum was provided for the purpose from loan funds.

14. The revenue and expenditure of the last five years have been:—

		Expenditure.		
Year.	*Revenue.*	*Recurrent.*	*Extraordinary.*	*Total.*
1910–11	£946,383	£843,050	£83,984	£927,034
1911–12	950,744	901,018	58,533	959,551
1912–13	932,513	893,499	53,722	947,221
1913–14	970,769	888,888	63,094	951,982
1914–15	984,524	923,284	67,432	990,716

The expenditure during this quinquennial period on extraordinary works has been £326,765.

15. It was anticipated when the estimates for the year were framed that the surplus balance of the Colony would stand on the 31st of March, 1915, at £67,636. For the reasons already given this expectation has not been realized and the actual balance was only £44,026. A large part of this balance is ear-marked to complete services authorised but not finished during 1913–14, and the actual balance available on the 31st of March, 1915, was £21,026, a more favourable surplus however than was considered possible when the current estimates were framed. The balance was then estimated at only £5,973.

16. The assets of the Colony on the 31st of March, 1915, were valued at £782,037 and its Liabilities at £738,011, shewing a credit balance of £44,026.

17. The Public Debt at the same date stood at £1,589,593, and the Crown Agents had also then made advances to the extent of £475,915 on account of further authorized loans. The total

indebtedness of the Colony was therefore £2,065,508, against which the several sinking funds had accumulated balances amounting to £249,350. Some part of this indebtedness had been incurred on behalf of local authorities, the Borough Council of Port-of-Spain being responsible for £348,082 and the San Fernando and Arima Water Authorities for £29,310. £80,000 were borrowed to effect the purchase of the Government dock.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

CUSTOMS.

18. The Customs returns are compiled for the calendar year 1914.

19. During the year the value of the entire volume of trade of the Colony was £8,384,638, a decrease of £1,789,395 on that of the previous year. The Imports were valued at £4,183,297 and the Exports at £4,201,341. These figures include the value of the bullion, specie, and goods transhipped. The figures of the last five years have been—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1910	£3,343,011	£3,467,588	£6,810,599
1911	5,018,848	4,769,486	9,788,334
1912	4,682,325	4,472,577	9,154,902
1913	4,968,360	5,205,673	10,174,033
1914	4,183,297	4,201,341	8,384,638

IMPORTS.

20. The Collector of Customs points out that during the twelve months under review the Customs revenue benefitted by the more prosperous condition of the Colony consequent upon an exceptionally heavy cocoa crop and an increase in the production and value of sugar. As a consequence the import duties realized in 1914 £11,352 more than in 1913.

21. Of the imports, valued at £4,183,297, goods to the value of £2,888,532 were cleared for home consumption and £1,294,765 were imported for transhipment. As compared with the returns of 1913, this shows an increase of £59,982 in the imports for home consumption, but a decrease of £845,045 in the value of goods in transit.

22. Under the former head there was a large decrease (£169,685) in the importations of food, drink and tobacco, but there were increases aggregating £229,667 under other classes.

23. The values of the articles imported for home consumption were as follows:—

			£
Live Stock	...	...	61,558
Foodstuffs	...	...	1,093,614
Spirits	...	...	24,356
Wines	...	...	23,099
Malt	...	...	43,886
Tobacco	...	...	35,211
Opium and Ganja		...	5,117
Raw materials	...	...	285,874
Manufactured articles		...	1,168,616
Miscellaneous		...	21,576

Under these heads there were increases as compared with 1913 in the following:—

Live Stock	...	...	£16,843
Foodstuffs	...	...	54,232
Raw materials	...	...	40,876
Manufactured articles		...	72,446

while there were small decreases under the other heads.

24. The imports of articles for home consumption during the last five years have been:—

1910	...	...	...	£2,476,561
1911	...	...	...	2,668,673
1912	...	...	...	2,528,833
1913	...	...	...	2,774,640
1914	...	...	...	2,762,537

Of these in 1914 goods to the value of £708,002 were admitted free of duty under the following heads:—

Bullion and Coin	...	...	...	£126,175
Coal and Patent Fuel		...	...	134,106
Cocoa (raw)	...	...	...	187,468
Machinery	...	...	...	147,949
Manures	...	...	...	21,060
Government Stores	...	...	...	32,905
Sundry other free imports		...	...	58,339

25. The Collector of Customs has furnished an interesting comparative statement of the importations during 1914 of the articles on which the United Kingdom, Canada, and Newfoundland are allowed a preferential rate of duty. He states that in the absence of the necessary proofs of origin only goods to the value of £139,072 and £311,462 from the United Kingdom and Canada respectively were admitted at the preferential rate, the preference amounting in the one case to £2,205 and in the other to £12,180, a total of £14,385. He notes that with the exception of flour, fish, oats, &c., the preferential tariff does not appear to have had to any appreciable extent the effect of transferring the trade to the United Kingdom and Canada, and that while Canada has made no progress in supplying the Colony with the manufactured articles on which a preference has been granted, the concession has had but little or no effect in increasing the trade in

these articles with the United Kingdom. The statement referred to is given below :—

	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Other Countries.	Total.
Bags, Trunks, &c. ...	£ 1,572	£ 484	£ 761	£ 2,817
Baskets	263	...	134	397
Biscuits and Bread ...	5,338	41	3,986	9,363
Boots and Shoes	23,029	27	25,133	48,189
Brooms and Brushes ...	1,577	998	306	2,881
Butter	12,074	423	26,040	38,537
Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha Manufactures ...	2,697	8	4,173	6,878
Carriages, Carts and Waggons including Motor Vehicles ..	14,785	1,443	17,707	33,935
Cattle Food	722	2,457	21,335	24,514
Cement	6,568	1,074	13,678	21,320
Cheese	866	101	9,323	10,290
Calcium Carbide ...	67	652	275	994
Cordage and Twine ...	8,131	1,471	3,580	13,182
Fish, all kinds	19,130	61,440	8,966	89,536
Flour :—				
Wheaten	31	185,461	68,792	254,284
Indian meal ...	...	...	5,366	5,366
Glass and Glassware ...	4,072	8	6,157	10,237
Grain :—				
Oats	660	33,844	4,551	39,055
Beans and Peas ...	7,428	114	15,130	22,672
Other Cereal Foods ...	2,874	688	1,278	4,840
Hay	...	907	763	1,670
Jams and Jellies :—				
Canned fruit ...	2,100	33	1,233	3,366
Lard	141	..	51,164	51,305
Meats, all kinds	7,679	249	71,302	79,230
Metal Manufactures :—				
Nails, Spikes, Rivets, &c...	22,712	186	9,648	32,546
Milk, Condensed ...	31,810	1,114	8,828	41,752
Musical Instruments :—				
Pianos and Organs ...	3,797	...	1,157	4,954
Paints, Colours and Varnishes...	9,423	1,178	2,262	12,863
Paper and Manufactures of Paper	12,901	1,209	8,136	22,246
Plate and Plated Ware ...	1,418	86	1,007	2,511
Soap	34,436	1,298	1,776	37,510
Starch	35	...	2,343	2,378
Vegetables, all kinds ...	2,612	2,876	24,872	30,360
Wood and Timber :—				
Dressed and Undressed ..	651	12,854	70,138	83,643
Shingles, Shooks, Staves, &c.	1,218	254	6,324	7,796
Wood Manufactures :—				
Furniture, Doors, Sashes and Blinds	6,400	4,841	23,551	34,792
Totals	£ 249,215	£ 317,819	£ 521,175	£ 1,088,209

26. The following table shows the countries of origin of the imports of the last five years :—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
United Kingdom ...	£936,427	£1,026,070	£944,502	£892,598	£998,837
Canada	134,609	190,287	190,769	256,485	325,374
Other Brit. Possessions...	173,348	200,278	206,055	178,921	201,171
United States ...	860,908	818,921	819,432	813,718	852,968
Venezuela	288,086	294,257	211,873	468,658	290,401
France	62,932	66,619	67,786	61,188	60,027
Germany	33,279	48,260	32,721	40,179	35,940
Other Countries ...	136,285	122,708	121,005	116,868	128,794

27. An analysis of the returns shows that the United Kingdom supplied the larger part of the spirits, malt, manufactured tobacco, and other manufactured articles imported, while the United States and Germany are her chief competitors. The United States supplied

Wearing apparel	£ 11,267
Boots and shoes	20,941
Motor cars	10,057
Cotton manufactures	31,015
Hardware	21,588
Machinery	98,616
Iron and steel manufactures	9,267
Wood manufactures	21,282

The trade with Germany amounted to £35,940.

28. The value of the import trade from Canada has increased as shown in the table above by £190,765 in the last five years. This as the Collector of Customs points out is principally due to the preferential rate of 1/- the barrel on flour which has had the effect of transferring the trade in that article from the United States to Canada, the imports for the last three years having been

	1912.	*1913.*	*1914.*
Canada	£ 56,878 ...	£ 126,356 ...	£ 185,461
United States ...	160,406 ...	118,894 ...	68,778

29. The decrease in the value of the goods transhipped is due to the dislocation of trade by the war.

EXPORTS.

30. The total value of the exports was £2,90[illegible],576, comprising £2,484,576 the value of local produce, £396,728 articles re-exported, and £25,272 bullion and specie The value of the Colony's produce was larger by £140,210 than in 1913, but there was a greater decrease under the other two heads, making a reduction in the export trade of £159,287. If to this is added the decrease in the transhipping trade the falling off in the exports as compared with 1913 amounts to £1,004,332.

31. The values of the local produce exported during the last five years have been :—

1910	£2,328,377
1911	2,078,162
1912	1,964,432
1913	2,344,366
1914	2,484,576

32. The quantities and values of the exports of local produce in 1914 were :—

Asphalt Crude ...	73,044 tons ...	£ 71,671
" Epuré ...	15,651 tons ...	31,906
Bitters ...	25,266 galls. ...	25,266
Cocoa ...	66,447,876 lbs. ...	1,469,893
Coconuts ...	15,571,407 ...	66,182
Copra ...	2,858,154 lbs. ...	20,558
Fruit ...	...	5,587
Molasses ...	428,942 galls. ...	4,078
Rum ...	174,657 galls. ...	17,311
Sugar ...	48,066 tons ...	591,193
Petroleum Crude ...	12,159,784 galls. ...	64,785

33. The shipments of asphalt were almost stopped by the outbreak of the war, the European market being entirely closed and the United States, the principal consumer, taking only a very reduced supply. 79,963 tons less were shipped in 1914 than in 1913. There was also from the same cause a smaller trade in Angostura Bitters.

34. The Cocoa and Sugar crops were however excellent, the former being the largest on record while the latter was better than in any of the previous ten years. As shown in paragraph 32 the cocoa crop was 63,447,876 lbs. of the value of £1,469,893, and this was 5,589,236 lbs. larger than the previous record crop in 1910. The sugar crop was estimated at 58,000 tons of which 48,088 tons were exported. The total value of the exports of sugar and its by-products was £613,082.

35. The following table shows the volume and direction of the Colony's export trade, excluding transhipments, during the last five years:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
United Kingdom ...	£599,340	£ 514,832	£540,908	£ 495,101	£572,271
Canada	354,484	206,133	220,088	174,991	346,496
Other Brit. Possessions	25,859	97,968	40,707	57,715	51,080
United States ...	919,047	1,045,507	940,911	1,392,786	1,104,480
Venezuela	84,641	76,044	72,846	66,418	80,005
France	488,211	277,818	261,552	504,207	464,160
Germany	102,844	96,485	96,785	187,417	84,487
Other Countries ...	126,120	191,306	210,603	237,283	248,997

36. The values of the Colony's principal exports to the United Kingdom were:—

Sugar	£ 267,185
Cocoa	182,064
Asphalt...	37,412
Rum	17,505
Petroleum	14,387
Copra	12,557
Bitters	10,314

To the United States—

Cocoa	£ 869,766
Asphalt...	78,929
Coconuts	55,728
Petroleum	26,724
Bitters	8,648

and to Canada—

Sugar	£ 320,402
Cocoa	19,397
Coconuts	5,625
Molasses	2,174

37. It is satisfactory to gather from the returns that the Island of Tobago continues to prosper. The value of the products exported during the last five years have been. :—

		1910.	*1911.*	*1912.*	*1913.*	*1914.*
Cocoa	...	£ 20,885	£ 26,491	£ 20,252	£32,295	£30,344
Coconuts	...	1,938	8,008	6,833	6,938	4,183
Copra	...	1,926	1,299	2,683	1,598	6,857
Other products	...	19,421	18,886	18,464	19,443	19,099
		£ 48,670	£ 54,684	£48,232	£60,269	£60,483

SHIPPING.

38. The number of vessels entered and cleared during 1914 at the several ports of entry was 3,881 with a capacity of 3,778,346 tons. The number was 221 less than in 1913, but the tonnage was 41,739 more due chiefly to the larger number of British Steam vessels coming to the Colony.

39. The tonnage of the vessels entered was 1,903,018, that of the British ships representing 1,366,974 tons and the foreign tonnage 536,044 as under :—

British Steam	..	548	...	1,352,932	tons.
„ Sailing	...	314	...	14,042	„
Foreign Steam	...	369	...	501,948	„
„ Sailing	...	745	...	34,096	„

The number and nationality of the vessels entered were :—

			No.		Tons.
British	...	...	862	...	1,366,974
Dutch	...	...	106	...	154,406
German	...	...	34	...	79,106
French	...	...	48	...	78,619
Italian	...	...	22	...	60,499
Danish	...	...	28	...	45,284
Norwegian	...	...	40	...	44,595
Venezuelan	...	...	772	...	23,788
United States		...	43	...	14,882
Spanish	...	...	5	...	11,422
Swedish	..	...	6	...	9,069
Brazilian	...	...	2	...	5,161
Belgian	...	...	3	...	4,898
Greek	...	...	1	...	2,901
Russian	...	...	1	...	1,024
Uruguayan	...	...	1	...	489

40. The returns show that 79,867 tons of coal of the value of £89,039 were supplied to ships in the harbour.

AGRICULTURE.

41. With a favourable year as regards weather conditions the cocoa crop was larger than any previous one, 63,447,876 lbs.

having been reaped of the value of £1,467,893. It was distributed as under—

United States	31,804,260	lbs.
France	18,597,248	„
United Kingdom	7,810,166	„
Holland	1,986,882	„
Germany	1,694,850	„
Canada	709,296	„
British Colonies	78,160	„
Austria	700,650	„
Italy	387,324	„
Denmark	258,200	„
Belgium	89,200	„
Spain	74,845	„
Argentina	20,000	„
Other Countries	247,800	„

42. Representations were made to the Government that there was a danger of the American market being lost to the Colony because of the inferior quality of the cocoa recently shipped there, and the matter was considered to be of sufficient importance for the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry. It was found however that there were little, if any, grounds for the representations, outside of matters which could be, and have been, regulated by the commercial community itself.

43. Sugar too had a prosperous year 48,088 tons valued at £591,193, 174,657 gallons of rum of the value of £17,811, and 423,942 gallons of molasses of the value of £4,078 having been exported.

44. The great bulk of the sugar is manufactured for the refineries by the vacuum-pan process, the remainder being muscovado grocery sugar. The distribution was as under :—

MUSCOVADO.

United Kingdom	785	tons.
British West Indies	85	„
Venezuela	4	„

VACUUM PAN.

Canada	25,989	tons.
United Kingdom	20,746	„
Denmark	278	„
Germany	154	„
British West Indies	78	„
Venezuela	19	„

45. More than one-half of the molasses, namely 227,410 gallons, was exported to Canada.

46. The cane fields were remarkably free from the froghopper pest which has done such damage in recent years. This is probably due more to climatic conditions than to remedial measures, though the experiments in these latter, which the Government has been making with the Planters' assistance, are being continued.

47. The coconut industry on the other hand did not do so well, the value of the exports having fallen from £85,369 in 1913 to £66,132 in 1914. This was due to the crop having been affected by the excessive droughts of the last few years. The number of nuts exported to the following markets was 15,571,407 —

United States	13,123,634
Canada	1,490,865
United Kingdom	809,210
British West Indies	137,408
British Guiana	7,000
Other British Colonies	3,900

48. The exports of copra, 2,358,154 lbs., went principally to the United Kingdom, and of coconut oil, 3,560 gallons, to the United States.

49. The Director of Agriculture reports that large areas both in Trinidad and Tobago are being planted up in coconuts, and that the exports may be expected in a few years time to largely increase.

50. The Board of Agriculture continues to encourage the smaller cultivators to avail themselves of the tuition of the Board's Instructors by offering medals and money prizes to the peasant proprietors and contractors who adopt the most improved methods of cultivation of their cocoa. The usual Primary School competitive shows of garden produce were also held in six centres, and the prizes were eagerly competed for. A home reading course is also conducted by the Department of Agriculture with satisfactory results, and twelve agricultural pupils are given free training at Government expense on its lands at River Estate, Diego Martin.

MINES.

51. On the 31st of March last there were ten Companies engaged in winning oil in the Colony, two of these having commenced operations during the preceding twelve months. The work done during the year was satisfactory 65 new wells having been drilled with an aggregate depth of 57,969 feet, 19,516 feet on private lands and 38,453 feet on Crown lands. Oil was struck in 38 of the new wells. The total number of wells drilled up to the 31st of March was 239, 112 of these being on Crown lands.

52. The amount of oil produced during the twelve months was 14,230,871 imperial gallons more than in 1913–14. The production of the last three years has been :—

1912-13	17,026,568 imp. galls.
1913-14	22,528,060 " "
1914-15	36,758,931 " "

53. The royalty collected on the oil won from Crown Lands amounted to £9,467.

54. Refining has not up to the present been carried on on any large scale, but several small refineries are in operation which produce petrol for the local market and for exportation to the neighbouring colonies. Several of the Sugar Estates now use the crude oil or its residue in their furnaces.

55. The two companies engaged in mining for Manjak continued their operations during the year, though at one time they were considerably hampered by the War. 479 tons were exported of the value of £1,994.

56. It is estimated that some 2,800 persons are employed throughout the year in the oil and mining industries.

CROWN LANDS.

57. 405 grants of Crown Land were made during the year comprising 2,508 acres of land, one town lot, and 108 village lots, the area sold being 810 acres less than in 1913–14. The amount received was £7,296.

58. Of these 120 grants were made to Indian immigrants covering 627 acres and 29 village lots.

III.—LEGISLATION.

59. Forty-one Ordinances were passed during the session of 1914–15. Several of these were rendered necessary to meet the conditions produced by the war. They were:—

No. 27–1914—To deal with Trading with Enemies of His Majesty.

No. 36–1914—To amend the above.

No. 37–1914—To regulate the winding up of business and other concerns of Alien Enemies of His Majesty.

No. 38–1914—To deal with the Censorship of Telegrams, Postal Packets and News during the present war.

No. 39–1914—For authorizing advances for the payment of agricultural labourers.

No. 49–1914—For raising certain Emergency funds for the period from 1st January, 1915, to 31st December, 1915.

No. 2–1915—To authorize the raising of money for railways, roads, and other public services by the issue of Government debentures.

No. 3–1915—To consolidate and amend the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances.

No. 6–1915—To amend the Alien Enemies Ordinance, 1914 (No. 37–1914).

60. The enactment of Ordinance No. 39 of 1914 became necessary to enable certain cocoa estate proprietors who until the outbreak of the war had been financed by alien firms to obtain money to pay their labourers. The scheme was worked by a Committee, which carefully investigated each application, and only authorized such advances from the Treasury as were absolutely necessary. It was an exceptional expedient to meet an exceptional condition of affairs, and undoubtedly helped to avert a rather grave crisis. The advances have now all been repaid, and the Estates are being worked under the usual conditions.

61. Ordinance No. 49 of 1914 imposed export duties on sugar, cocoa, cocoanuts and copra to meet the additional expenditure entailed by the war and an anticipated decrease in the receipts from Customs and Excise duties.

62. Ordinance No. 2–1915, which authorized the raising of a loan of £100,000 by local debentures for railways, roads, and other public works, became necessary to enable the work to be continued on the railway extensions and the road scheme which were being carried out by means of advances from the Crown Agents in anticipation of the raising of a loan. The value of the debentures issued is £72,760, most of which will apparently be required for the Railway extensions. The rate of interest is four per cent.

63. Another important enactment of the Session was Ordinance No. 24 of 1914, which revived the Municipality of Port-of-Spain. The former Borough Council was abolished in the year 1899 and in the interval the affairs of the town were entrusted to the management of nominated Commissioners who performed their duties in a most creditable manner. It was impossible however that the citizens of a town of the size, importance and progress of Port-of-Spain should long remain content with such a system of Government, and the Ordinance above referred to reconstituted the Municipality with a City Council consisting of the Mayor, five Aldermen, and fifteen Councillors.

64. Ordinance No. 40 of 1914 imposed for the first time a license fee on all vehicles throughout the Colony. Previously the licenses were only required to be taken out in the Boroughs and the fees varied considerably in these. The fees are now the same in all cases.

IV.—EDUCATION.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

65. There were 277 elementary schools established in the Colony on the 31st of March, 1915, 241 being in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. 54 of these were Government Schools and 223 denominational Assisted Schools.

66. The number of scholars on the rolls was 51,497, 28,741 boys and 22,756 girls. The average daily attendance was 35,662.

67. The number on the rolls and the average attendances in each class of school were :—

	No. of Schools.	Nos. on Roll.	Average Attendance.
Government Schools ...	54	10,688	6,155
Roman Catholic Schools ...	83	15,486	8,763
Church of England ...	54	8,518	5,308
Canadian Mission ...	61	9,261	4,990
Wesleyan	12	1,468	896
Moravian	12	602	305
Baptist	1	178	88

68. Education is free, but not compulsory.

69. The Commission referred to in the last report, which was appointed to enquire into the system of education in the Colony, has completed its sittings, but has not yet furnished its report.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

70. The Queen's Royal College in Port-of-Spain, is the Government Institution for affording secondary education to boys and to it are affiliated the St. Mary's College, Port-of-Spain, for boys, the Naparima College, San Fernando, for boys, and the St. Joseph Convent, Port-of-Spain, for girls. The number of pupils at these institutions was

Queen's Royal College	179
St. Mary's College	281
Naparima College	78
St. Joseph Convent School	258

71. The College and its affiliated schools are annually examined by the Cambridge Authorities, the lower forms by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate and the Senior classes entering for the Cambridge Local Examinations. 476 pupils in the lower classes were presented for examination, and 133 in the Senior. The three scholarships of £600 which are annually granted by the Colony are awarded on the results of the examination of the seniors and this year one was taken by the Royal and two by the St. Mary's College. The passes numbered 99.

	Seniors.	Juniors.
Queen's Royal College ...	22	21
St. Mary's College	26	20
Naparima College	—	1
St. Joseph Convent... ...	8	6

Nineteen boys among the Seniors obtained First Class Honours, 11 from the Royal College and 8 from St. Mary's, and six among the juniors, two being from the Royal College and four from St. Mary's. One of the boys from the Royal College was awarded the prize of £8 offered by the University for the best junior in the Examination.

72. The total expenditure on education in 1914–15 was £68,346. Showing a small increase of £484 on the expenditure of the previous year. It was however larger by £3,951 than that of 1912–13.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

73. The Board of Industrial Training, appointed under Ordinance No. 14 of 1906, continues to do good work. On the 31st of March, 1915, there were 2,535 registered artisans, 148 registered masters, and 109 registered apprentices.

74. There are no technical schools in the Colony, but the Technical Committee of the Board endeavours to supply this want as far as possible. A course of instruction in farriery has been given to shoeing smiths and horseowners with marked success in several of the important centres of the Colony outside Port-of-Spain, including San Fernando, Sangre Grande and Princes Town.

75. The annual grant to the Board from the Government is £650, and it has also charge of a school for the instruction of the blind for which a grant of £75 for the current nine months has been voted by the Legislature.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

76. The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, with 320 beds, is the most important in the Colony. The number of patients admitted at this institution during the year was 4,464, the number discharged 3,758, and the daily average in hospital 255. The number of deaths was 669. Of those discharged 1,878 were cured 1,585 were relieved and 295 were not improved.

77. At the San Fernando Hospital which has 120 beds, 3,026 persons were admitted, 2,709 were discharged. The daily average in hospital being 108.

78. District hospitals are also maintained by the Government at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros with an aggregate accommodation of 246 beds, while there are small temporary hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

79. There are two hospitals devoted entirely to the treatment of persons suffering from yaws, one in Trinidad and the other in Tobago. The former has accommodation for 200 patients and the latter for 160 patients.

80. The Lunatic Asylum in Port-of-Spain, contained on 31st March, 1915, 680 inmates, 417 males and 263 females, a decrease of 9—as compared with 1914. The number of admissions was 175, the number discharged 74, and the number of deaths 110. Of those discharged, 48 were cured, 16 relieved and 10 not improved.

81. The Leper Asylum, situated about two miles west of Port-of-Spain, contained at the close of the year 318 inmates, 236 males and 82 females, an increase of 18 as compared with 1913–14. The number of admissions was 110, discharges 45, and deaths 47.

SAVINGS BANKS.

82. Besides the head bank in Port-of-Spain there are 15 branch banks, one being in San Fernando, one in Tobago, and the others in the country districts.

83. At the end of 1914 there were 26,803 depositors with deposits to their credit amounting to £419,767, an average of £15 13 3 per head. There were 1,023 more depositors in 1914 than in 1913, but their deposits were less in the aggregate by £6,946. The chief decrease was in the town of Port-of-Spain where there were 101 fewer depositors and £5,185 less to the depositors' credit. This is to be accounted for by the fact that both the Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada have opened Savings Bank branches and offer the same rate of interest as the Government does.

84. The deposits during 1914 amounted to £270,719 (these were exclusive of the accruing interest), and were £21,387 more than in 1913. The withdrawals however, were £288,683. At one time at the commencement of the war there was some panic resulting in large withdrawals from the bank which rendered it necessary for the Government to make it considerable advances. This, however, was not of long duration, and the bank soon resumed its normal business.

85. The East Indian depositors number 12,421 with £137,770, or an average deposit of £11 1 10, to their credit. The number of this class of depositor increased by 1,070 and their deposits by £1,984 during the year. The returns show that from year to year the East Indian population continues to make a gradually increasing use of the bank. The number of depositors has doubled in the last ten years.

86. The cost of working the banks amounted to £2,912, and the interest payable to depositors to £12,414. The investments amount to £433,321, but the approximate value of the securities is at present only £374,544.

87. The persons making most use of the banks are:—

Labourers	12,089
Artisans	1,737
Planters	1,650
Domestic Servants	1,165
Seamstresses	984
Mercantile Clerks	851

Two hundred and forty-four Friendly Societies keep their money in the banks.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

88. The total number of offences reported to the Constabulary during the year 1914–15 was 22,948, 2,939 less than in the previous year.

89. The number of persons brought before the Magistrate's Courts in respect of these offences was 28,302, a decrease of 1,041 in 1914–15.

90. These were dealt with as under :—

Discharged for want of prosecution	6,733
Discharged on the merits	3,798
Summarily convicted	17,497
Committed for trial in the Supreme Court	274

91. There were 1,231 less summary convictions in 1914–15 than in 1913–14. The offences were classed as follows :—

	1913–14		1914–15
Offences against the person	2,787		2,871
Malicious injury to property	...		48
Prædial Larceny	155		225
Offences against property other than malicious injuries to property and prædial larceny ...	1,326	...	1,334
Offences against Revenue, Municipal, &c., Laws ..	6,438	...	3,549
Offences against Masters and Servants Acts ...	2,901	...	2,970
Other offences...	5,121	...	6,500

92. 250 persons were indicted in the Supreme Court during 1914–15 with the following results :—

Judgment for the Crown...	131
Judgment for the prisoner	87
Prisoner found insane	2
Cases discharged on *nolle prosequi*... ...	30

93. The convictions were under the following heads :—

Murder	6
Attempt to murder	4
Manslaughter...	4
Rape	2
Unlawful Crime	2
Offences against the person	83
Offences against property	86
Other offences	17

Fifty-four less persons were convicted in the Supreme Court in 1914-15 than in 1913–14.

PRISONS.

94. The number of prisoners of all classes committed to prison during 1914–15 was 4,643 being 833 less than in the previous year. Of this number 4,073 were males (including 34 juveniles) and 570 females (including 11 juveniles).

95. The daily average number in prison was 681; 636 men and 45 women. This is a decrease of 55 on the average of 1913–14.

96. The cost of the Prisons establishment continues to grow partly in consequence of the increase in numbers but chiefly as the result of the larger contract prices which have to be paid for supplies. In 1914–15 the expenditure was £13,905, being £252 more than in 1913–14. £464 were paid into the Treasury as the proceeds of the prisoners' labour, but the value of their labour was far more than this, being estimated at some £9,862.

97. The Probation of First Offenders Ordinance is administered in a very satisfactory manner by four officers of the Salvation Army who receive a grant of £140 per annum for the work. A gentleman who has volunteered for service in connection with the Roman Catholic probationers in Port-of-Spain has also been appointed a Probation Officer.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

98. The Boys' Reformatory Diego Martin, contained, on the 31st March, 1915, 148 inmates. 41 were admitted during the year, and 28 were discharged and one died. In addition to the Government grant of £2,297 the institution earned £683 while the expenditure was £2,858.

99. The Girls' Reformatory, Belmont, had 28 inmates. Seven were admitted during the year, and nine were discharged. The revenue for the year amounted to £540, of which sum £268 was self-earned.

100. The Tacarigua Industrial School, under the management of the Church of England, had 168 inmates. Nineteen were admitted during the year, 10 discharged, 1 absconded, 1 sent to Reformatory, and 1 died. The Government grant to the Institution amounted to £1,675.

101. The Belmont Industrial School, under the Roman Catholic Church, had, at the end of the year, 186 inmates. Fifteen were admitted during the year, 20 discharged, and 3 died.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

102. The estimated population on the 31st March, 1915, was 359,527 in the proportion of 187,926 males and 171,601 females. During the year 1914–15 there were 11,855 births and 8,327 deaths, giving a birth-rate of 33·34 and a death-rate of 23·41 per thousand of the population. 1,281 marriages were registered during the year.

103. The immigrants introduced from India numbered only 443, the usual recruiting having been suspended for want of transport facilities.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

104. The ecclesiastical grant of £10,600 is divided among the several churches in the proportion of their adherents. The returns of the last census have fixed the distribution as under:—

Roman Catholic Church	£4,896
Church of England	4,155
Wesleyan Church	571
Presbyterian Church	395
Moravian Church	326
Baptist Church	257

The two principal churches have Cathedrals in Port-of-Spain, and the total number of places of worship is

	Trinidad.	*Tobago.*
Roman Catholic Church	81	5
Church of England	59	13
Wesleyan Church	16	...
Presbyterian Church	71	...
Moravian Church	5	7
Baptist Church	16	1

Accommodation is provided in these for 54,558 persons.

105. No Indian Immigrants were repatriated in 1914. The immigrants in the Colony are able to make remittances through the Post Office to their relatives in India and avail themselves of this to a considerable extent. The remittances during the last ten years have been—

1905	£3,413
1906	2,873
1907	3,227
1908	3,492
1909	3,800
1910	3,990
1911	3,625
1912	3,732
1913	4,535
1914	4,521

IX.—GENERAL REMARKS.

106. The year 1914–15 opened favourably with the prospect of good returns from the Colony's staple products, which would it was hoped compensate for the damage done by the droughts of previous years; but the conditions resulting from the outbreak of the war prevented this anticipation from being realized.

107. Immediately on the receipt of the news of the declaration of war the steps laid down in the Defence Scheme for the protection of the Colony were taken, and the Order in Council of the 26th of October, 1896, which had recently been made applicable to this Colony, and which in time of war confers extensive powers upon the Governor, was proclaimed.

108. At first there was some panic with regard to the food supply, but a Committee was appointed to advise the Government as to the reasonable prices to be proclaimed under the Order in Council above referred to, and the prices having been so fixed and proclaimed, generally on an increase of about 33 per cent., there has been little or no trouble since. A few shopkeepers have however been prosecuted and fined for endeavouring to evade the terms of the proclamation.

109. The same Committee has also from time to time advised the Government as to the restrictions to be placed on the exportation of sugar, each producer being required to keep a certain proportion of his crop for sale in the Colony. To enable control to be exercised over the shipments all exportation of sugar is prohibited except under the Governor's permit.

110. There was also some considerable anxiety felt with regard to the payment of the wages of certain of the Estates' labourers, and as has been explained previously, it became necessary to legislate to enable the Government to make advances for the purpose, the advances becoming a first charge on the Estate. Seventy-seven estates were financed for a time under this scheme, the amount advanced to them being £9,972, and the rate of interest charged being ten per cent. By the 31st of March last however, all advances with interest, had been repaid, and the expedient is now no longer necessary.

111. With the object of endeavouring to lessen the cost of food to the people, a third Committee was appointed to endeavour to encourage the growing of ground provisions. There has not up to the present been any very appreciable result from the labours of this Committee, but it has done good work in arranging for the transport to market of the produce of the smaller proprietors in the outlying districts, and in encouraging the people to take advantage of the offers made by the Government and others to rent land on easy terms for the cultivation of ground provisions.

112. The Colony made a grant of £40,000 for the purchase of Cocoa for the Navy and Army, and considerable sums were raised by private subscription in aid of the various patriotic funds. The Colony has also voted the necessary amount to meet the cost of sending a Contingent of 400 to 500 men to England.

113. By the liberality of Mr. Rockefeller the National Health Commission has during the past year waged a vigorous campaign in this Colony against Ankylostomiasis, with very encouraging results. The disease is known to be very prevalent here, many of the newly imported immigrants from India being found to be infected with it, and it is certainly the cause of many cases of illness and incapacity among the agricultural labouring population. The people however appear to be readily willing to avail themselves of the advice and help of the Commission, and it is hoped that

with this and the provision on the Estates, and elsewhere, of proper latrine accommodation the disease will be kept under proper control. An endeavour is being made to arrange for the treatment for it of the emigrants from India to the Colony at the depôt at Calcutta before embarkation and also during the voyage.

114. In November, 1914, an impressive Ceremonial Service was held in the Trinity Cathedral of Port-of-Spain on the occasion of the death of the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts. It was attended by the Governor and his Staff and thousands of others.

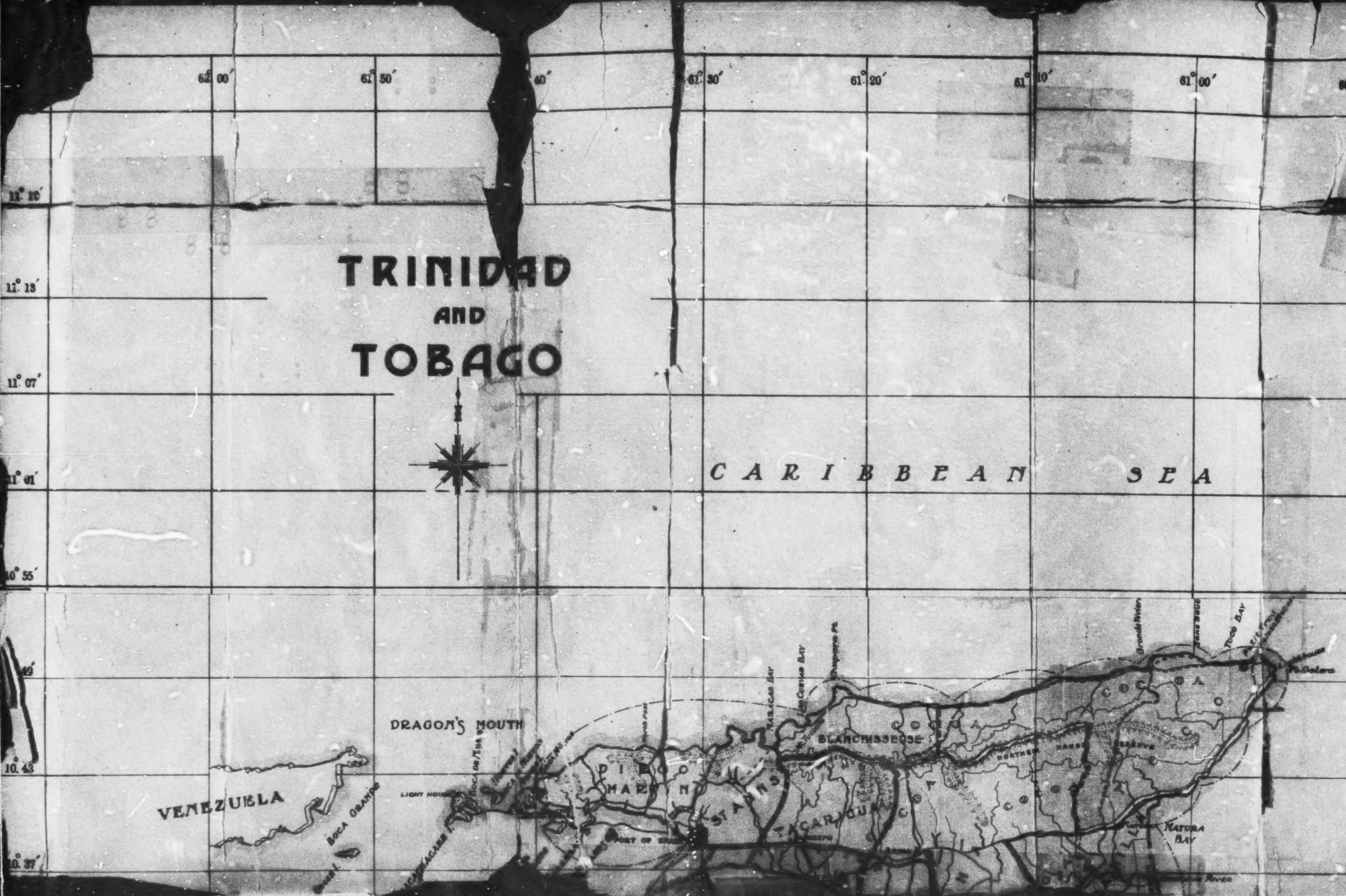
115. On the 5th of March, 1915, a disastrous Railway collision occurred on the Government Railway which unfortunately resulted in the deaths of several passengers and the injury of many others. In connection with the accident sixty-one claims have been made for compensation which the Government has endeavoured to settle liberally. In thirty-four cases the offers of the Government have been accepted at a cost of £5,300, but twenty-seven claims remain to be dealt with, though in no case has the offer made been finally rejected.

116. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has authorized this Government to revert to the former practice of framing its estimates and other financial returns for the calendar year. To give effect to this decision the current Estimates have been framed for the nine months April–December, 1915.

117. Maps of the Islands of Trinidad and Tobago are appended.

S. W. KNAGGS,
Colonial Secretary.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,
10th August, 1915.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BOCA DE NAVIOS
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MARACAS BAY
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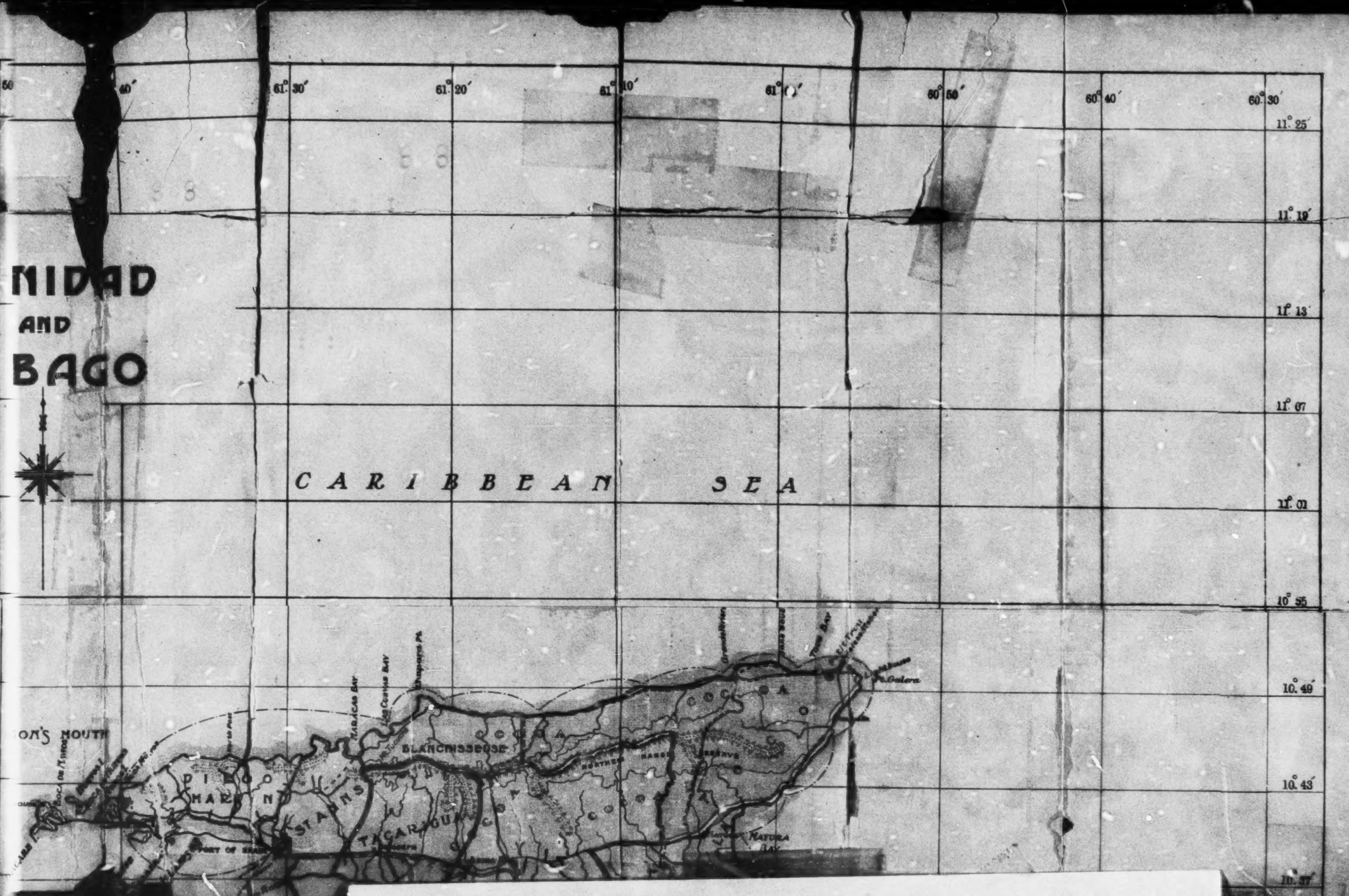
Grande Riviere
TOCO BAY
Pt. Galera
NATURA BAY

NIDAD
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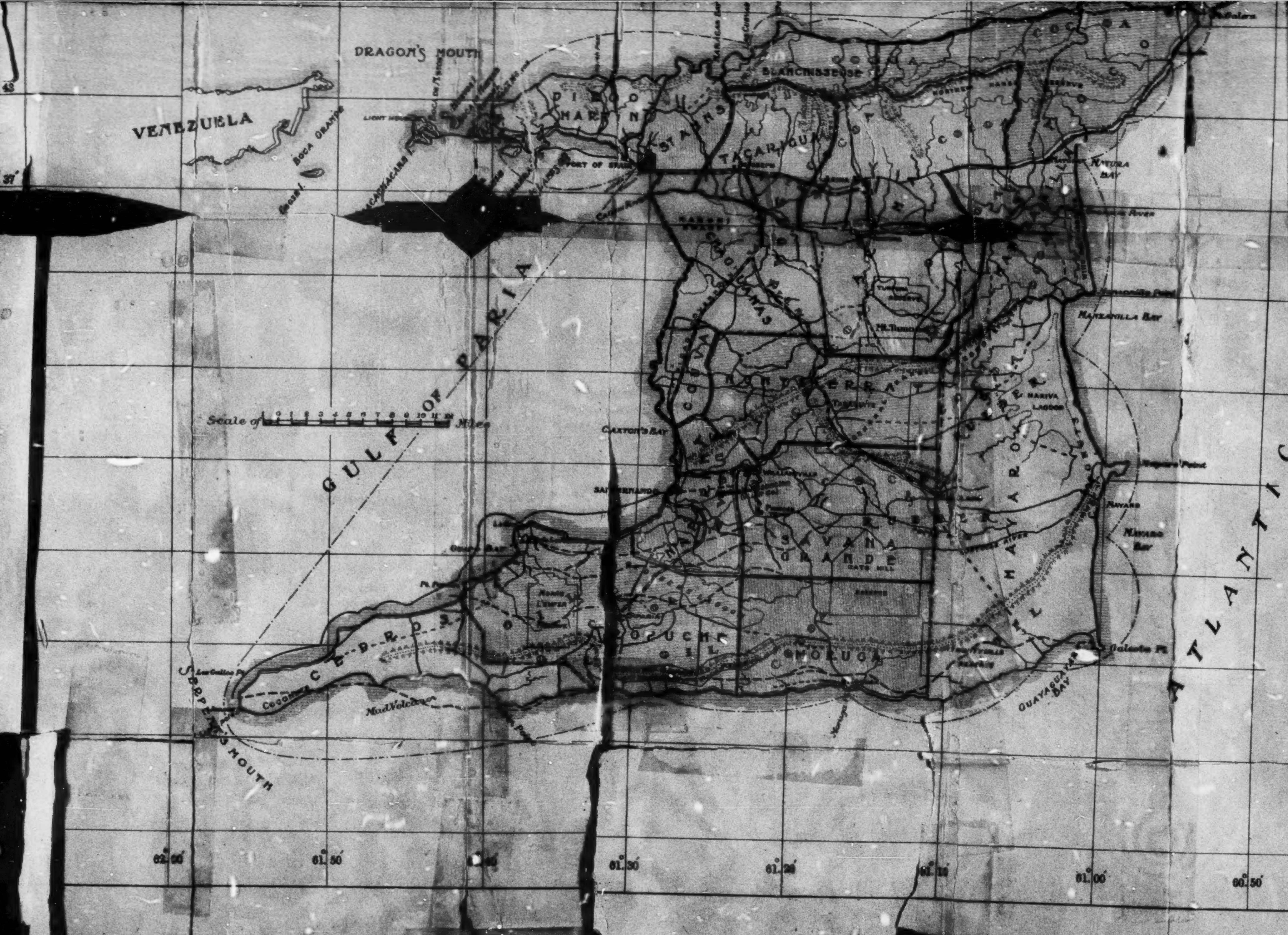
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NARIVA
MAYARO
SAVANA GRANDE
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OROPUCHE
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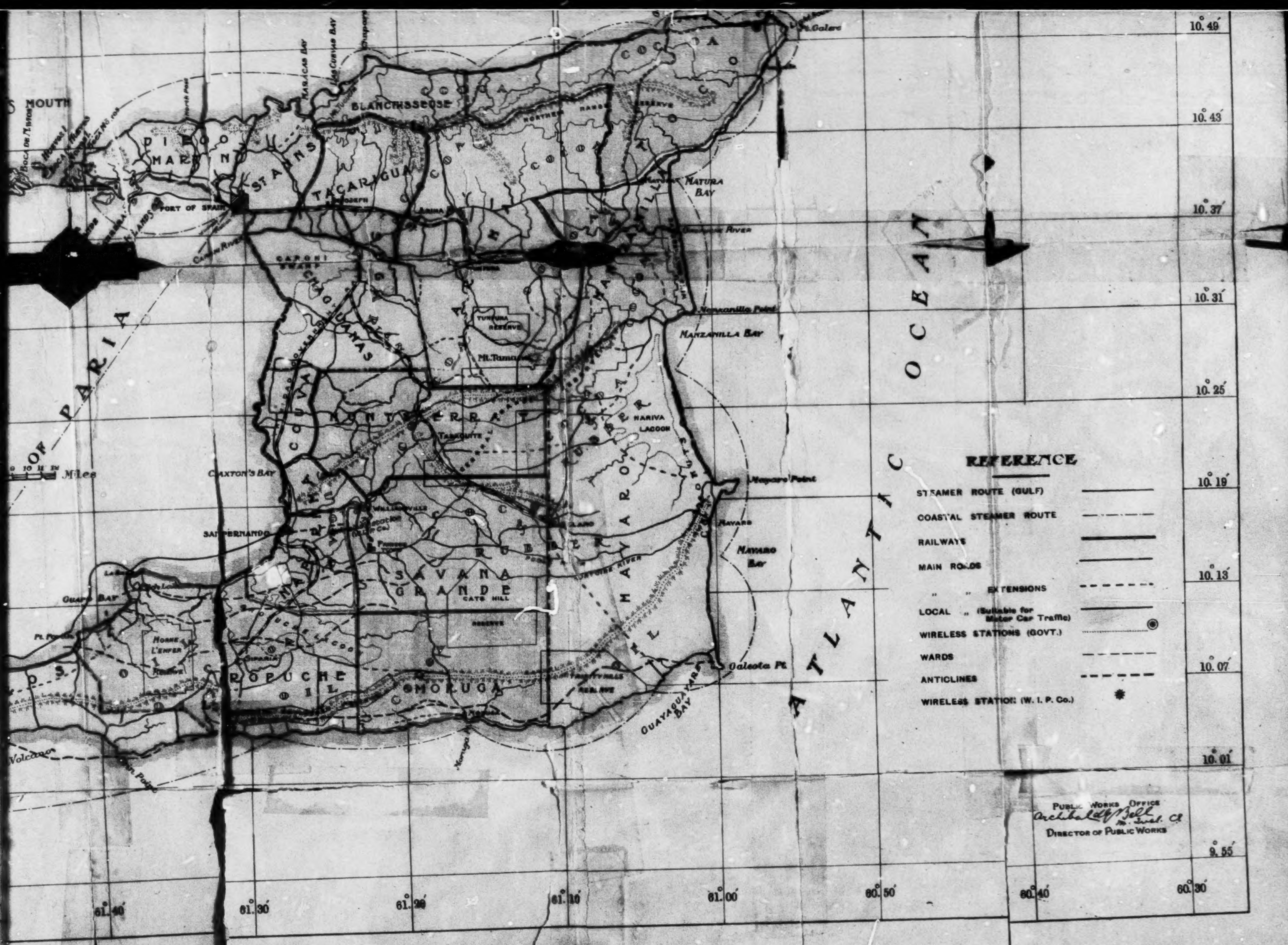
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SAVANA GRANDE
CATS HILL
RESERVE
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WIRELESS STATIONS (GOVT.)
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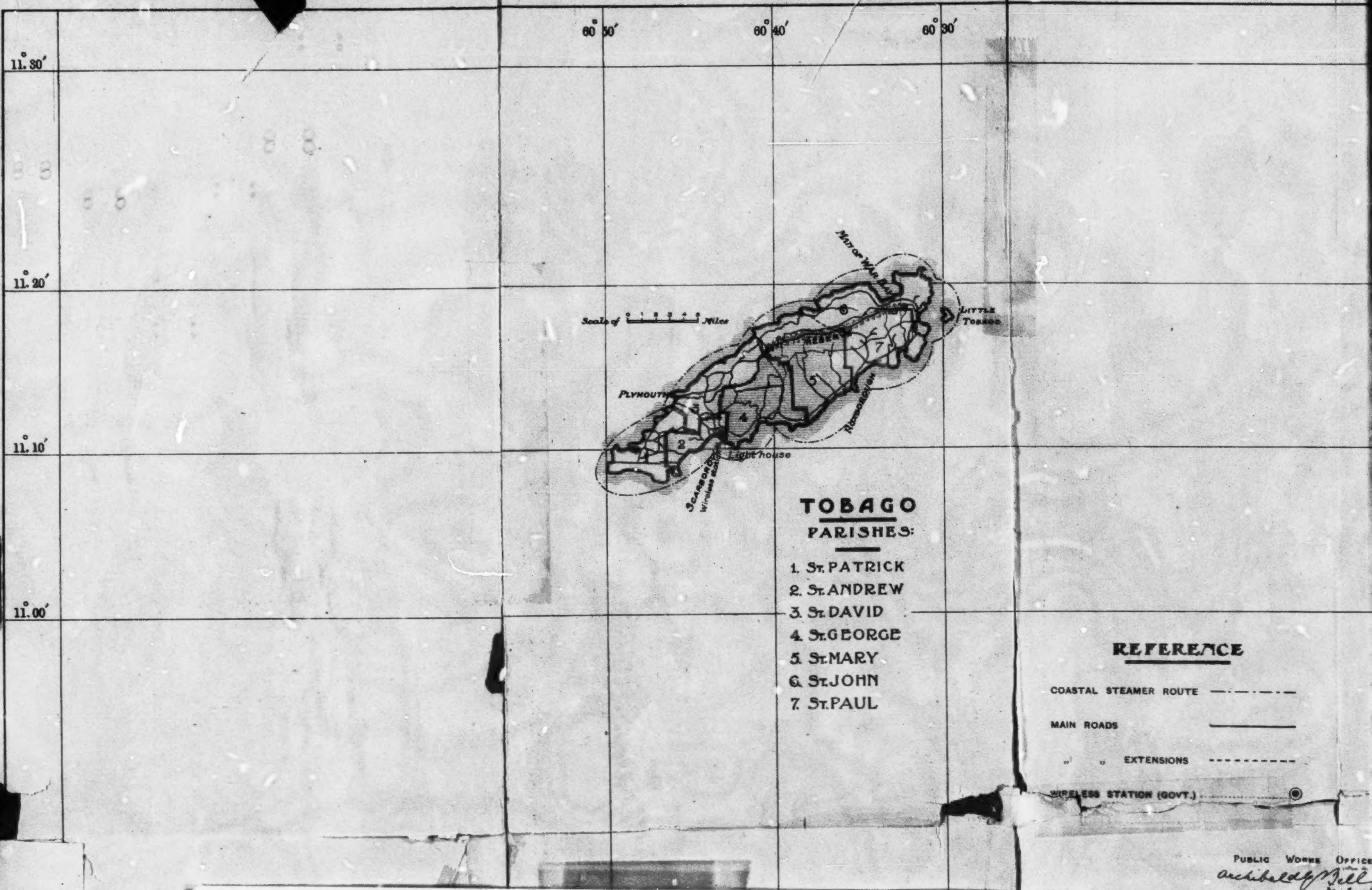
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE
Archibald J. Bell M. Inst. CE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS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SCARBOROUGH
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7

TOBAGO

PARISHES:

1. St. PATRICK
2. St. ANDREW
3. St. DAVID
4. St. GEORGE
5. St. MARY
6. St. JOHN
7. St. PAUL

REFERENCE

COASTAL STEAMER ROUTE	—·—·—·—
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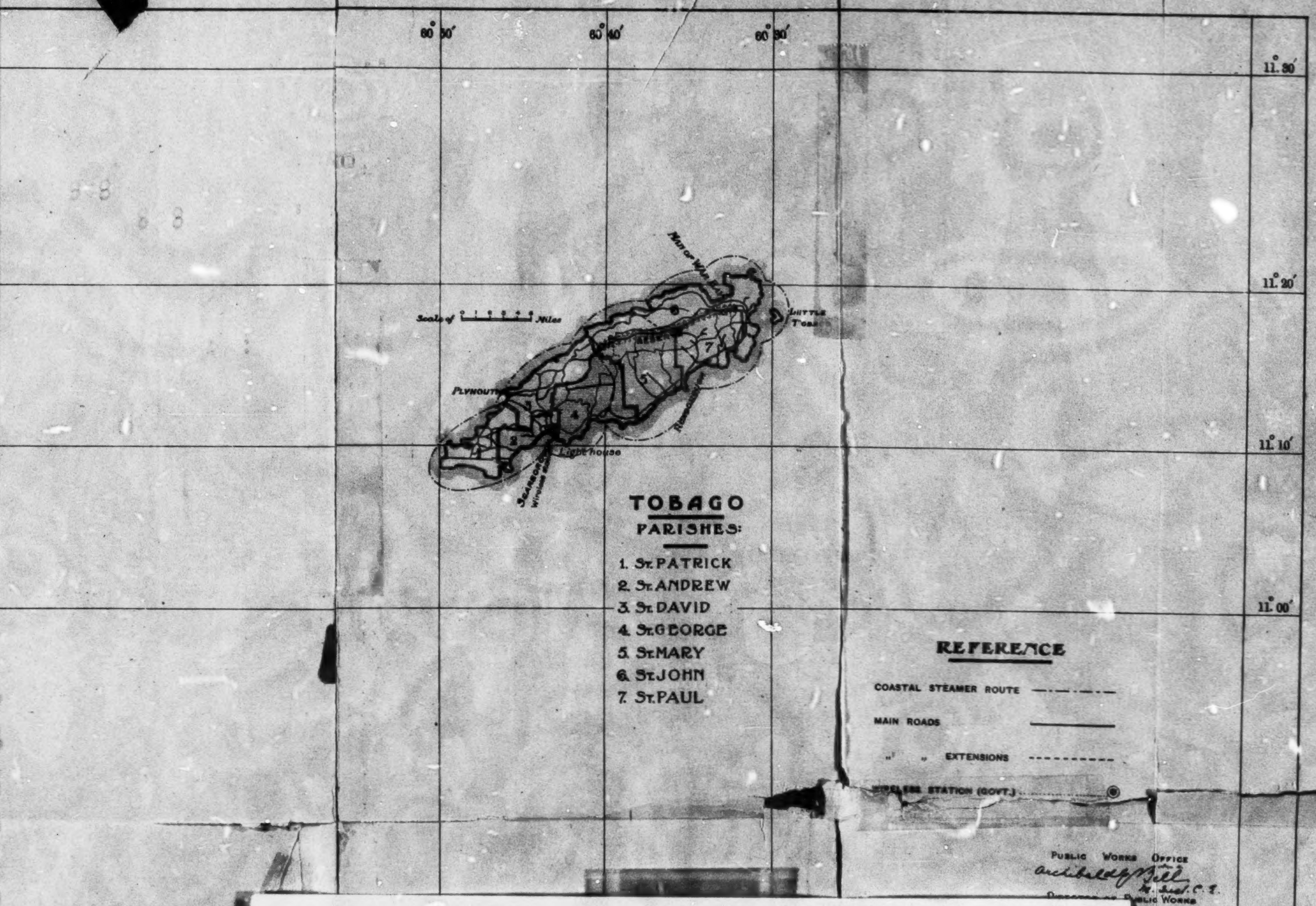
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TOBAGO
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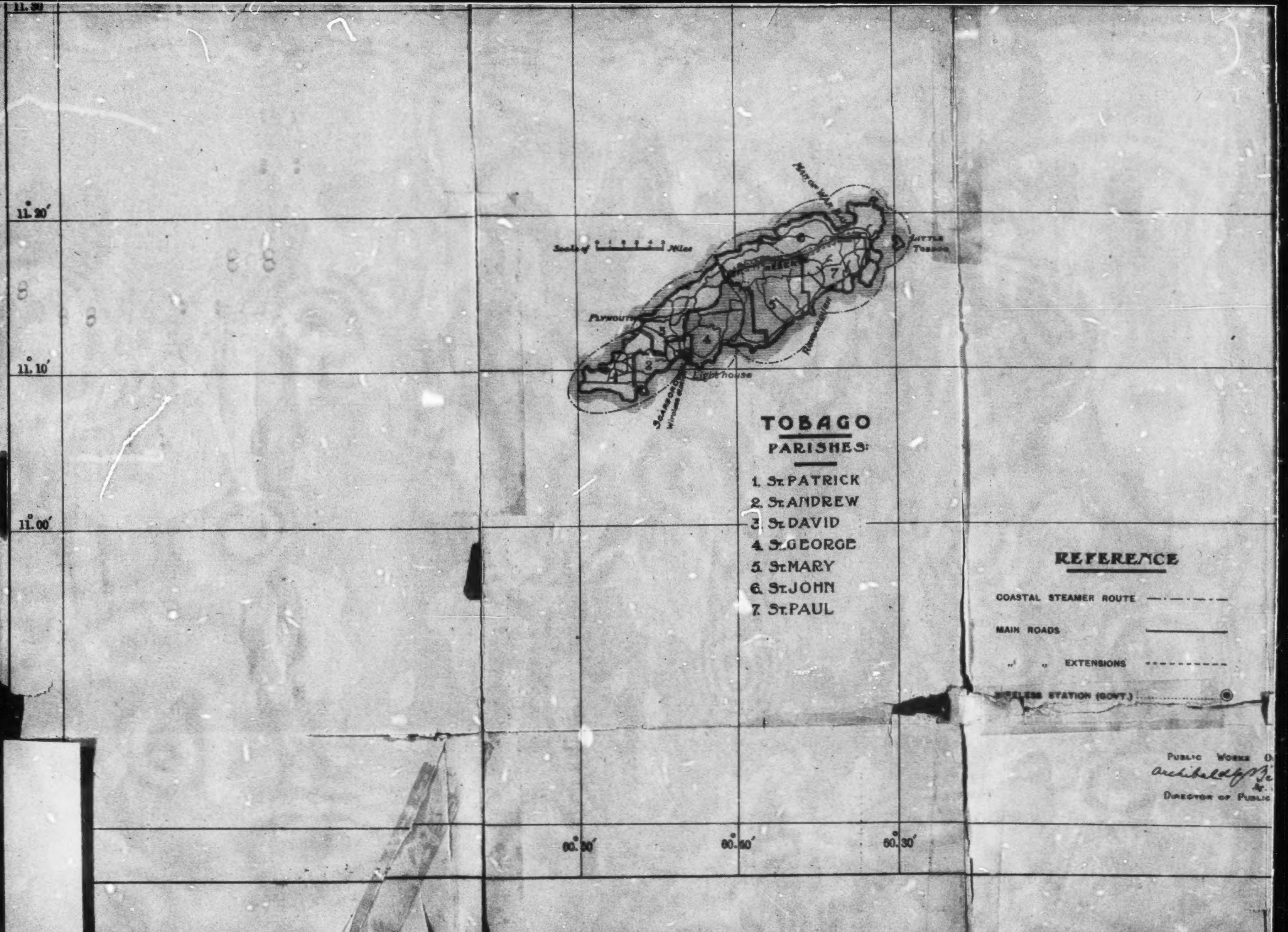
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE
Archibald G. Bell
M. Inst. C. E.
Director of Public Works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SCARBOROUGH
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TOBAGO
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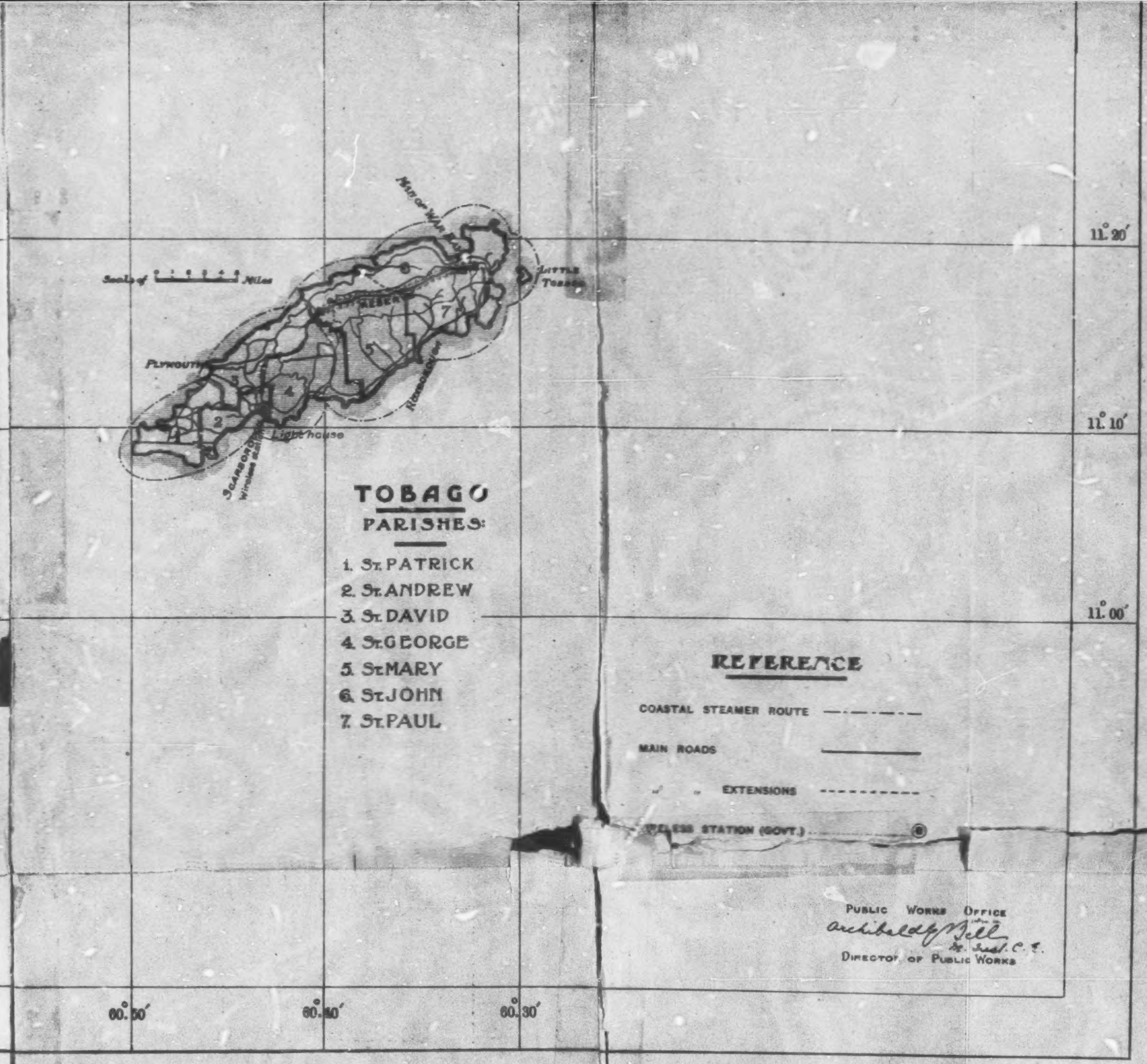
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Scarborough
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TOBAGO

PARISHES:

1. St. PATRICK
2. St. ANDREW
3. St. DAVID
4. St. GEORGE
5. St. MARY
6. St. JOHN
7. St. PAUL

REFERENCE

COASTAL STEAMER ROUTE —·—·—·—

MAIN ROADS ————

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WIRELESS STATION (GOVT.) .... ◉

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M. Inst. C. E.
Director of Public Works

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
843	Zanzibar	1914
844	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
845	Weihaiwei	"
846	Seychelles	"
847	St. Helena	"
848	Fiji	"
849	Bahamas	1914–1915
850	Gibraltar	1914
851	Sierra Leone	"
852	Grenada	1914–1915
853	Bermuda	1914
854	Malta	1914–1915
855	Ceylon	1914
856	Hong Kong	"
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	"
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	"
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
864	Ashanti	"
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland	"
867	Somaliland	"
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
871	Barbados	"
872	Falkland Islands	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	"
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 891.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR APRIL-DECEMBER 1915.

(For Report for 1914-15 see No. 877.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
August, 1916.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR NINE MONTHS APRIL TO DECEMBER 1915.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1916.

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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS 22

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE NINE MONTHS 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

1. It was decided in 1914, with the approval of the Secretary of State, that the fiscal year, instead of running as hitherto from 1st April of one year to 31st March of the next year, should in future correspond with the Calendar year, viz. from 1st January to 31st December. The Estimates were therefore prepared last year for the period of nine months ending on 31st December, 1915 and the Statistics dealt with in this Report (with the exception of those referring to Customs Imports and Exports which have always followed the Calendar year) are for the above period only.

2. The figures in the Blue Book, which cover only nine months, cannot therefore be compared with those of previous years, except in the case of Trade Statistics and this report consequently loses much of its interest.

I. FINANCE.

3. During the period of nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1915, the revenue of the Colony was £782,437 and the expenditure £748,590, thus showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of £33,847. On 31st December, 1915, the surplus balance amounted to £77,873.

REVENUE.

4. The total revenue, which, as stated in the preceding paragraph, amounted to £782,437 for the above period, showed an excess of £14,324 over the estimated receipts, and an increase of £103,279 over the actual receipts for the corresponding period of 1914. The weather was favourable for agriculture, crops were fair, and in the case of sugar good, and prices ruled high on account of the war. In November, 1914, the Legislature had by resolution increased the duty on rum and spirits and on tobacco and had also, in December, 1914, imposed a tax for raising emergency funds to meet increased expenditure due to the war on sugar, cocoa, coconuts and copra.

5. In December, 1915, the Council passed a further resolution increasing the *ad valorem* duty on certain cheap cotton goods, transferring certain classes of machinery from the free list, and

raising and adjusting the rate of duty on various kinds of motor vehicles. A further Ordinance was also passed in December, 1915, providing for emergency taxation, during the year 1916, at the following rates, on the export of the products named, viz.:—

	s.	d.	
On Sugar at the rate of ...	2	6	per 1,000 lbs.
,, Cocoa ,, ...	0	6	,, 100 lbs.
,, Coconuts ,, ...	3	0	,, 1,000 nuts.
,, Copra ,, ...	5	0	,, 1,000 lbs.
,, Rum ,, ...	0	1	,, gallon.

6. The classified revenue of the nine months covered by the Blue Book, as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1914, is as follows:—

Heads of Revenue.	*1st April to 31st Dec., 1914.*		*1st April to 31st Dec., 1915.*
Customs ...	£292,745	...	£303,676
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	9,000	...	7,968
Licenses, Excise, &c.	198,481	...	266,133
Fees of Court and Office ...	44,968	...	49,770
Post Office ...	7,251	...	7,145
Government Railway	96,688	...	98,971
Rent of Government Property ...	1,402	...	1,991
Interest ...	3,229	...	4,187
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,044	...	1,971
Land Sales, Royalties, &c. ...	24,347	...	20,704
Emergency Funds...	...	...	19,918

7. Analysing the figures of receipts it is found that the principal increases occurred under the following heads, viz.: Customs, £10,931, Licenses, Excise, &c., £67,652, Fees of Court, &c., £4,802 and Emergency Funds, £19,919.

8. The principal decreases of revenue occurred under the heads of Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues, £1,032 and Land Sales, Royalties, &c., £3,643. As stated in last year's report, the receipts from sales of Crown lands cannot be expected to increase until the large tracts of land, now held under prospecting licenses and leases by the Oil Companies, have been subjected to thorough geological examination, in order to determine the areas which show sufficient inducements to warrant the heavy expense of drilling for oil. Those lands which do not give evidence of productiveness will then be thrown open for sale from time to time.

EXPENDITURE.

9. The expenditure of the Colony for the period 1st April to 31st December, 1915, was £748,590. The expenditure was £64,674 more than that for the corresponding period of 1914, the increase being mainly due to war conditions.

10. The following are the principal heads under which excesses occurred, viz.: Miscellaneous Services, £19,030, due to the expenditure of £17,000, being the balance of the Colony's gift of £40,000 for cocoa for the Imperial Forces; Railway and Telegraphs, £4,806; and Trinidad Contingent, £7,473. The total actual excess was, however, reduced by savings under other heads to £1,095.

11. An expenditure of £1,465 was incurred for expenses in connection with Ankylostomiasis, but this amount will, under the scheme, be refunded to the Colony by the Rockefeller National Health Commission.

12. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the previous five years, to which have been added, for the purpose of comparison, the figures of revenue and expenditure for the periods 1st April to 31st December, 1914 and 1st April to 31st December, 1915.

		EXPENDITURE.		
Year.	*Revenue.*	*Recurrent.*	*Extraordinary.*	*Total.*
1910–11	£948,383	£843,050	£83,984	£927,034
1911–12	950,744	901,018	58,533	959,551
1912–13	932,513	893,499	53,722	947,221
1913–14	970,789	888,888	63,094	951,982
1914–15	934,524	923,284	67,432	990,716
1st April to 31st December, 1914:	679,158	646,498	37,418	683,916
1st April to 31st December, 1915:	782,437	703,203	45,386	748,590

13. The estimated surplus balance as given in the estimates for the nine months was £26,591, but owing to various causes the actual surplus balance has proved to be £77,873 on 31st December. This result is partly caused by delay in executing orders in England, due to war conditions, owing to which the payment of many indents could not be made within the year, necessitating large re-votes being taken for various services during the current year.

14. On the 31st December, 1915, the assets of the Colony stood at £805,118, while the liabilities amounted to £727,244, thus showing a balance of £77,873 in favour of assets.

15. The amount of the Public Debt, on 31st December last, was £1,658,853, while advances to the extent of £460,000 had been made by the Imperial Government on account of further authorised loans. In addition to this, a balance of £34,400 (since paid off) was on the above date due to the Crown Agents on the Colony's Current Account. It will be seen, therefore, that on 31st December last the total indebtedness of the Colony amounted to £2,153,253, in respect of which the sinking funds of various loans had accumulated balances of £263,837.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

CUSTOMS.

16. The Customs returns, as already pointed out, have for some years been compiled for the calendar year and therefore refer to the whole of the year 1915.

17. The value of the total aggregate trade of the Colony in 1915, including transit goods, was £9,808,386 as against £8,426,750 for 1914, an increase of £1,381,636. The imports, including bullion and specie, totalled £4,429,813 and the exports £5,378,573. The figures for the last five years are as under :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1911	£5,018,848	£4,769,486	£9,788,334
1912	4,696,913	4,472,577	9,169,490
1913	5,019,728	5,205,673	10,225,401
1914	4,225,409	4,201,341	8,426,750
1915	4,429,813	5,378,573	9,808,386

The figures in the above table for previous years have been revised as the values of the imports for Home Consumption were given instead of the values of the total imports.

IMPORTS.

18. The total receipts from import duty amounted for the year to £359,341, as compared with £351,307 in 1914, an increase of £8,034, which is mainly due to an increase in the duties imposed on spirits and tobacco.

19. Of the value of imports, namely, £4,429,813, as shown in the table given in paragraph 17, the goods entered for home consumption amounted to £3,068,697. The value of goods consumed in the Colony for the last five years is shown below :—

1911	£2,755,400
1912	2,594,143
1913	2,828,550
1914	2,888,532
1915	3,068,697

20. The following statement, showing the classified value of the imports of goods on which preferential rates of duty in favour of Canada and the United Kingdom are imposed, is given by the Collector of Customs, showing that out of the total value of such goods, which was £1,108,772, the United Kingdom furnished only £213,357 and Canada £412,681, the balance £482,734 being imported from other countries, chiefly the United States :—

	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Other Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bags, Trunks, &c. ...	751	462	897	2,110
Baskets	661	10	122	793
Biscuits and Bread ...	5,927	534	4,706	11,167
Boots and Shoes ...	13,672	434	34,026	48,132
Brooms and Brushes ...	1,703	1,149	941	3,793
Butter	18,650	577	27,403	46,630
Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha Manufacturers	3,813	104	2,274	6,191
Carriages, Carts & Waggons including Motor Vehicles	5,778	77	17,200	23,055
Cattle Food	388	3,997	26,880	31,265
Cement	3,197	...	17,140	20,337
Cheese	1,209	192	8,284	9,685
Calcium Carbide ...	85	638	299	1,022
Cordage and Twine ...	8,216	1,464	4,193	13,873
Fish, all kinds ..	5,157	78,714	8,048	91,919
Flour :—				
Wheaten	279	237,332	55,815	293,426
Indian Meal ...	12	...	7,527	7,539
Glass and Glassware ...	4,308	193	6,326	10,827
Grain :—				
Oats	..	32,503	4,557	37,060
Beans and Peas ...	1,863	1,374	8,434	11,671
Other Cereal Foods ...	3,353	411	1,223	4,987
Hay	...	411	966	1,377
Jam and Jellies :—				
Canned Fruit ...	2,146	146	1,134	3,426
Lard	115	...	47,442	47,557
Meats, all kinds ...	7,024	1,203	75,401	83,628
Metal Manufacturers :—				
Nails, Spikes, Rivets, &c.	28,439	1,533	26,365	56,337
Milk, Condensed ...	36,408	3,579	5,451	45,438
Musical Instruments :—				
Pianos and Organs ...	556	..	2,078	2,634
Paints, Colours & Varnishes	8,544	2,125	1,934	12,603
Paper and Manufacturers of Paper	11,513	2,001	13,462	26,976
Plate and Plated Ware ..	966	...	889	1,855
Soap	32,121	7,379	2,281	41,781
Starch	824	...	2,086	2,910
Vegetables, all kinds ...	2,316	9,784	22,795	34,895
Wood and Timber :—				
Dressed and Undressed	83	15,999	25,346	41,428
Shingle, Shooks, Staves, &c. ..	...	6,286	11,029	17,315
Wood Manufacturers :—				
Furniture, Doors, Sashes and Blinds ...	3,280	2,070	7,780	13,130
Totals ..	£213,357	£412,681	£482,734	£1,108,772

The preference on the goods above enumerated amounted to £12,653 on Canadian goods and £1,981 on those from the United Kingdom or a total of £14,634 during the year 1915.

21. The following table shews the various countries from which the imports of the Colony have been made for the last five years:—

	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U .Kingdom ...	1,026,070	37·2%	944,502	36·4%	892,593	31·6%	998,837	34·6%	959,051	31·2%
Canada ...	190,287	7·0 ,,	190,769	7·3 ,,	256,435	9·1 ,,	325,374	11·3 ,,	419,014	13·7 ,,
O. B. Possessions	200,278	7·2 ,,	206,055	7·9 ,,	178,921	6·3 ,,	201,171	6·9 ,,	235,221	7·7 ,,
United States ...	806,921	29·3 ,,	819,432	31·6 ,,	813,718	28·8 ,,	852,988	29·5 ,,	906,892	29·5 ,,
Venezuela ..	294,257	10·7 ,,	211,873	8·2 ,,	468,658	16·5 ,,	290,401	10·1 ,,	404,900	13·2 ,,
France ...	66,619	2·4 ,,	67,786	2·6 ,,	61,183	2·2 ,,	60,027	2·1 ,,	46,693	1·5 ,,
Germany ...	48,260	1·8 ,,	32,721	1·3 ,,	40,179	1·4 ,,	35,940	1·2 ,,		
O. Countries ...	122,708	4·4 ,,	121,005	4·7 ,,	116,863	4·1 ,,	123,794	4·3 ,,	96,926	3·2 ,,
	2,755,400		2,594,143		2,828,550		2,888,532		3,068,697	

22. Canadian trade relations with this Colony continue to improve, as the foregoing table shows, the increase in 1915 over the preceding year being £93,640, while the advance during the quinquennial period has been £228,728 (from £190,287 in 1911 to £419,014 in 1915.)

23. Of the various classes of imports, the figures given in the Customs Returns show that under the Head of *Food, Drink and Tobacco* the United Kingdom furnished 17·8 per cent., Canada 25·1 per cent., other British Possessions 11·7, the United States, 18·3, Venezuela 21·2 and other Countries 5·9. Under *Raw Materials* and *Unmanufactured Articles* the United Kingdom sent 14·8 per cent., Canada 7·4, the United States 61·7 and Other Countries 16·1 per cent. Of *Manufactured Articles* 54·9 per cent. came from the United Kingdom, 2·4 from Canada and 34·3 per cent. from the United States. In the case of *Miscellaneous and Unclassified Articles* 39·8 per cent. originated in the United States, 23·4 per cent. in Venezuela, 7·2 from British Possessions and 29·6 per cent. in Other Countries. Of *Bullion and Specie* 16·5 per cent. was imported from the United Kingdom, 34·9 per cent. from the United States, 7·9 from Venezuela and 40·7 from Other Countries.

24. The value of goods transhipped during the year was £53,645 in excess of the figures of last year.

EXPORTS.

25. The total value of Exports from the Colony during the year 1915, inclusive of transit goods, was £5,378,573, as compared with £4,201,341 in 1914, showing an increase of £1,177,232. Of the above figures £3,422,270 represented the value of local produce; £604,869 of re-exported produce; £37,972 of bullion and specie; and £1,313,462 of transit goods.

26. The value of Exports during the last five years is given in the sub-joined table, the value of re-exports and transit goods being shown separately from that of the produce of the Colony :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Local Produce	£2,078,152	£1,964,432	£2,344,366	£2,484,576	£3,422,270
Re-exports ...	413,221	393,648	695,893	396,728	604,869
Bullion & Specie	14,665	26,315	25,604	25,272	37,972
Total ...	£2,506,038	£2,384,395	£3,065,863	£2,906,576	£4,065,111
Transit Goods	2,263,448	2,088,182	2,139,810	1,294,765	1,313,462
Total ..	£4,769,486	£4,472,577	£5,205,673	£4,201,341	£5,378,573

27. The following statement shows the quantities and values of the principal products of the Colony in 1915 :—

Asphalt (Crude, dried and Manjak)	106,142 tons ...	£ 123,923 value.
Asphalt, Epure	7,503 ,, ...	15,048 ,,
Bitters	27,742 galls. ...	27,746 ,,
Cocoa	54,081,452 lbs. ...	1865,266 ,,
Coconuts	14,537,318 nuts ...	60,576 ,,
Copra	3,986,731 lbs. ...	36,235 ,,
Fruit	...	1,794 ,,
Molasses	495,563 galls. ...	8,629 ,,
Rum	915,589 ,, ...	86,114 ,,
Sugar	50,608 tons ...	1,070,423 ,,
Petroleum, Crude .	14,113,855 galls. ..	72,437 ,,
,, Spirit (Gasolene)	172,730 ,, ...	6,626 ,,

28. The Collector of Customs states in his annual report (not yet published) "With the exception of Asphalt which shows "a further decrease of 12,807 tons, almost every item of export "was largely in excess of former years either in quantity or in "value."

29. The direction and volume of the export trade of the Colony for the last five years, are given in the following table :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	511,832 *20·6*%	540,903 *22·6*%	495,101 *16·2*%	572,271 *19·7*%	1,567,936 *38·6*%
Canada ...	206,133 *8·2* ,,	220,088 *9·2* ,,	171,991 *5·7* ,,	346,496 *11·9* ,,	169,298 *4·2* ,,
O. B. Possessions	97,968 *3·9* ,,	40,707 *1·7* ,,	57·715 *1·8* ,,	51,680 *1·8* ,,	55,593 *1·3* ,,
United States ...	1,045,507 *41·8* ,,	940,911 *39·5* ,,	1,392,786 *45·4* ,,	1,104,480 *38·0* ,,	1,690,278 *41·6* ,,
Venezuela ...	76,044 *3·0* ,,	72,846 *3·1* ,,	66,413 *2·2* ,,	39,005 *1·3* ,,	52,546 *1·3* ,,
France ...	277,813 *11·1* ,,	261,552 *11·0* ,,	504,207 *16·5* ,,	461,160 *16·0* ,,	399,644 *9·8* ,,
Germany ...	96,435 *3·8* ,,	96,785 *4·1* ,,	137,417 *4·5* ,,	84,487 *2·9* ,,	...
O. Countries ...	191,306 *7·6* ,,	210,603 *8·8* ,,	237,233 *7·7* ,,	243,997 *8·4* ,,	129,816 *3·2* ,,
Total ...	2,506,038	2,384,395	3,065,863	2,906,576	4,065,111

30. The trade of the Colony with the United Kingdom for the year 1915 shows a total increase of £995,665, or 18·9 per cent., due to the increased quantities of sugar, rum and cocoa shipped during the year. The following figures show the quantity and value of the principal products taken by Great Britain during the year.

				£		
Asphalt	13,003	tons	value	22,882	or	16·5%
Cocoa	12,220,796	lb.	,,	422,465	,,	18·9 ,,
Copra	981,775	,,	,,	9,045	,,	24·7 ,,
Bitters	15,601	gals.	,,	15,601	,,	56·6 ,,
Petroleum	1,637,387	,,	,,	7,058	,,	9·7 ,,
Rum	912,810	,,	,,	85,619	,,	99·4 ,,
Sugar	45,404	tons	,,	961,465	,,	89·9 ,,

SHIPPING.

31. The total number of vessels entered and cleared during 1915, at the various ports of entry of the Colony, was 3,679, with a tonnage of 2,584,130; as compared with 3,882, with a tonnage of 3,778,346, during the previous year; showing a decrease of 203 vessels and a shortage of 1,194,216 tons.

32. The aggregate tonnage entered was 1,287,742, of which British steamships accounted for 962,431 tons, and foreign steamships 280,315; while British sailing vessels amounted to 11,059 tons, and foreign sailing vessels to 33,937.

33. The steam vessels entered and cleared showed a decrease of 279 British, of a tonnage of 770,296, while foreign steam-vessels decreased by 273, with a tonnage of 430,351. This was due to a number of the regular traders being requisitioned for war purposes.

34. In sailing vessels there was a net increase of 349 vessels with a tonnage of 6,431, chiefly in the number of small craft trading with Venezuela and the neighbouring West Indian Colonies.

AGRICULTURE.

35. The rainfall in most of the districts of the Colony was appreciably above that for 1914, and the year on the whole was very favourable to plant growth.

Notwithstanding these favourable conditions the Cacao crop yield was considerably below that of 1914.

36. The exports of cacao for 1915 amounted to 54,081,452 lbs. of the value of £1,865,266 as compared with 63,447,876 lbs. and £1,467,893 for 1914.

37. The direction of trade in cocoa was as follows: —

United States of America ...	33,572,809 lbs.
United Kingdom	11,037,881 ,,
France	8,108,522 ,,
Canada	1,149,270 ,,
Italy	131,756 ,,
British Colonies	39,204 ,,
Spain	22,010 ,,
Argentina	20,000 ,,

38. The exports to France decreased by about 10,000,000 lbs. and those to the United Kingdom increased by nearly 4,000,000 lbs. No shipments were made to Holland, Germany, Austria, Denmark or Belgium. Trade with the United States of America increased by over 2,000,000 lbs., and from this it is clear that the quality of Trinidad Cacao is increasingly appreciated in this our principal market.

39. Owing mainly to higher prices, and partly to a better crop, Sugar had a most prosperous year. The exports are as follows :—

	Quantity.	Value.
Sugar ...	50,607 tons. ...	£1,070,423
Rum ...	915,589 galls. ...	86,114
Molasses ...	495,563 ,, ...	8,629
Bitters ...	27,742 ,, ...	27,746

Vacuum pan sugar forms the bulk of the crop, and a proportion of this goes into direct consumption as Yellow Crystals. Grey Crystals are sold to the refineries. Only 597 tons of Muscovado sugar was exported.

40. The direction of trade in Vacuum pan sugar and molasses was as follows :—

VACUUM PAN SUGAR.

United Kingdom	44,872 tons
Canada	5,042 ,,
British West Indies	81 ,,
Venezuela	10 ,,

MOLASSES.

Canada	171,445 galls.
United Kingdom	101,716 ,,
Other Colonies	161,745 ,,
British West Indies	30,002 ,,
Holland	23,362 ,,
United States of America	7,293 ,,

41. The coconut industry has not yet quite recovered from the drought of previous years. The export of nuts was about 1,000,000 below that of 1914, but this was more than compensated for by an increase in the exports of Copra of over 1,500,000 lb.

42. The direction of trade was as follows:—

	Nuts.	*Copra.*	*Oil.*
United States of America ...	No. 12,488,724	2,735,206 lbs.	3,300 gals.
United Kingdom ...	1,463,169	981,775	136
Canada ...	584,425	800	
British West Indies ..	1,000	..	811
France ...	...	268,950	
Other Colonies ...	...	...	16
Totals ...	No. 14,537,318	3,986,731 lbs.	4,263 gals.
Values ...	£ 60,576	£ 36,235	£ 658

43. The agricultural development of Tobago is steadily progressing. The total exports for the year were valued at £80,453, as compared with £60,482 for 1914. The principal increases are in cacao, which has risen from £30,844 in 1914 to £42,755 in 1915: coconut products from £10,659 in 1914 to £13,150 in 1915: and vegetables from £3,271 in 1914 to £8,379 in 1915.

44. Crops were remarkably free from serious pests or diseases. The froghopper caused some damage to sugar cane, but investigations into remedial measures against this pest are being continued at the joint expense of the Government and the Estate proprietors.

45. Under the Plant Protection Ordinance the following diseases and pests have been proclaimed:—

Bird Vine.
Bud Rot of Coconuts.
Bleeding stem of Coconuts.
Parasol Ants.
Cacao beetle.
Rhinoceros beetle.
Gru-gru beetle.
Locusts.
Love Vine.

and action has been taken under the Ordinance to deal with these diseases and pests.

46. The Department of Agriculture continues courses of practical instruction at River Estate (Cacao), Government Farm (Stock), St. Augustine (Experimental Crops), a Home Reading Course, and instruction in Rubber tapping and curing.

47. Manurial experiments are being continued on Cacao, Sugar and Coconuts in different parts of the Colony.

Remarkable variations in the yield of individual cacao trees have been brought out during the course of these experiments, and steps are being taken to propagate from seeds, buds and grafts, obtained from heavy bearing trees, *i.e.* trees which give approximately 20 lbs. of *cured* cacao every year.

48. The Board of Agriculture continues to encourage the smaller cultivators of Cacao and Vegetables to avail themselves of the tuition of the Board's Instructors by offering medals and money prizes for improved methods of cultivation. These prizes are eagerly competed for, and the instruction given on the cultivators' lands highly appreciated.

49. In the department of Forestry it may be mentioned that the East Indian Teak wood, which was introduced from Burma in 1913, appears to thrive well in Trinidad and there are now over 10,000 trees established in the Forest Reserves. In three years many of the plants have attained a height of 25 to 30 feet.

MINES.

50. On the 31st of December last there were ten companies engaged in winning oil in the Colony. The amount of drilling done during the nine months ended 31st December, 1915, amounted to 40,053 feet, of which 21,324 feet were drilled in private lands and 18,729 feet in Crown Lands. The number of wells drilled during the nine months was 38, and oil was struck in 23 of them. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to the 31st December, 1915, is 277, of which 133 are in Crown Lands.

51. The quantity of oil produced during the nine months amounted to 23,489,362 Imperial gallons, as against 36,753,931 for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1915, and 22,523,060 for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1914.

52. The Royalty earned on the oil won from Crown Lands amounted to £4,430 7 5.

53. A fairly large quantity of petrol, as well as some kerosene, has been produced at two of the oilfield refineries, and the greater portion of this production has been sold and consumed locally. One of the largest companies operating in the Colony has erected a large refinery for the production of oil fuel according to Admiralty specification, as well as oil fuel for bunkering purposes and for the use of Sugar Factories. Another important company has now on order a large refinery for the production of oil fuel, etc.

54. One of the companies engaged in mining for Manjak continued operations during the early part of the nine months under review, and then temporarily closed down. The other Company continued operations during the whole of the nine months.

55. The number of persons employed throughout the nine months in the Oil Mining and Quarrying Industries averaged 2,033.

CROWN LANDS.

56. The number of grants of Crown land issued during the nine months was 281, comprising 867 acres, besides 3 town lots and 136½ village lots.

57. Out of the above Crown grants, 65 were issued to East Indian Immigrants, who also purchased 48½ village lots.

III.—LEGISLATION.

58. Thirty-six Ordinances were passed by the Legislature during the nine months from 1st April to 31st December, the most important being the Public Health Ordinance No. 15 of 1915 providing for the creation of a Central Board of Health, with supervision of all local sanitary authorities, a comprehensive measure which had been under consideration for several years; the Municipal Corporations (Elections) Ordinance (No. 16) substituting voting by ballot for open voting: An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the law relating to the carriage, storage and use of Petroleum (No. 20) which included several changes rendered necessary by the development of the Oil Industry. A further important enactment was the Ordinance making provision for the creation of Agricultural Credit Societies in the Colony (No. 30) on the main principles of the Raffeisen system, in order to encourage thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists. An Ordinance was also passed to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Forests and Forest Produce (No. 42), giving fuller powers to the Forest Officer for the protection of the forests and forest produce of the Colony and for dealing with forest offences.

59. Several enactments were also passed dealing with matters in connection with the war, such as the Customs (War Powers) Ordinance No. 17 of 1915, giving additional powers to the Collector of Customs with regard to the prohibition of the

export of goods, the Local Forces (Foreign Service) Ordinance, (No. 21) applying the provisions of the Imperial Army Act to members of the Local Forces serving with His Majesty's Regular Forces outside the Colony; an Ordinance amending the War Censorship Ordinance, 1914, (No. 25), and an Ordinance amending the Alien Enemies (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 26).

60. Finally, as already mentioned in paragraph 5 of this report, an Ordinance to provide for raising Emergency Funds to meet the additional expenditure entailed by the War during the year 1916 (No. 20) was passed on the 20th December, 1915, imposing taxes on produce exported.

IV.—EDUCATION.

61. The total number of elementary schools in the colony on the 31st December, 1915, was 281, as compared with 277 on the 31st March, 1915. Of these 245 were in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. The number of Government schools was 54 and there were 227 denominational assisted schools.

62. The number of scholars on the rolls was 48,669, of whom 27,183 were boys and 21,486 girls, while the average daily attendance was 28,919.

63. The Commission appointed three years ago to enquire and report on the system of Education in the colony has not yet completed its report.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

64. Higher education in the Colony is provided for, in the case of boys, by the Queen's Royal College, which is wholly maintained by the Government: by the affiliated Colleges of St. Mary's in Port-of-Spain and Naparima College in San Fernando; and by the St. Joseph Convent, which is also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, in the case of girls. These latter institutions are assisted by capitation grants in aid from public funds.

65. The number of pupils on the rolls of these institutions was on 31st December as follows:—

Queen's Royal College	154
St. Mary's College	253
Naparima College	63
St. Joseph Convent School	136

Among the Seniors, First Class Honours were obtained by eleven boys, four being from the Royal College and seven from St. Mary's College, while of the Juniors, eight obtained similar honours, five from the Royal College and two from St. Mary's. First Class Honours were also gained by a girl from St. Joseph Convent.

66. The higher education of girls is also provided for by what is known as the Higher Class, Tranquillity Girls School, established in 1911, in which there were, in 1915, 55 girls of whom 23 were entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Of these 4 passed the Preliminary, 7 the Junior and 3 the Senior examinations.

67. The total expenditure on education for the nine months period under review was £52,121, as compared with £68,346 for the previous twelve months, showing a proportionate increase of £861 10.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

68. The Board of Industrial Training, appointed under Ordinance 14 of 1906, continues to do good work. On the 31st December, 1915, there were 2,554 registered artisans, 150 registered masters and 139 registered apprentices.

69. There are no technical schools in the Colony, but the Technical Committee of the Board endeavours to supply this want as far as possible. During the period under review, courses of instruction were given in Practical Workshop Drawing, Engineering Workshop Practice, Typography, Building Construction, Applied Mechanics, Bookbinding and Practical Workshop Arithmetic. These courses have been especially valuable in supplementing the practical instruction given in the workshops to which the various apprentices and artisans are attached.

70. The annual grant to the Board from the Government is £650, and it has also charge of an Institution for the instruction of the Blind, for which a grant of £75 for the current nine months has been voted by the Legislature; in addition to which the sum of £162 4 3 was received from public subscriptions during this period. Here instruction is given in Braille reading, writing and arithmetic, while knitting and sewing are also taught to the female students and basket making to the male. Beginning with 4 students, the institute now has 40 and has also been last year the recipient of a bequest of £500, in trust, from the late Mr. B. H. Stephens, a prominent Port-of-Spain merchant, which will be applied towards the purchase of premises for carrying on the work.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

71. The principal hospital of the Colony, with 320 beds, is situate in Port-of-Spain. The number of admissions to this institution during the nine months was 3,716. The number of patients discharged was 3,293 and the daily average in hospital 271. There were 450 deaths during the period. Of those discharged, 1,130 were cured, and 1,867 relieved, while 296 were not improved.

72. The San Fernando Hospital, with 120 beds, had 2,231 admissions, of which 1,970 were discharged. The daily average was 110.

73. There are also District Hospitals, maintained by the Government, at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, with a total number of 246 beds: besides small temporary hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

74. Two hospitals, one in Tobago, and one in Trinidad, are also maintained for the treatment of persons suffering from yaws.

ASYLUMS.

75. The Lunatic Asylum at St. Ann's, Port-of-Spain, contained 684 inmates on the 31st December, 1915, of whom 441 were males and 243 females. The number of patients admitted during the period was 115, the number discharged 55 and there were 56 deaths. Of those discharged 33 were cured, 17 relieved and 5 not improved.

76. In the Leper Asylum situated at Cocorite, about two miles west of Port-of-Spain, there were, on 31st December, 1915, 347 inmates. 245 being males and 102 females. Additional accommodation, which is already provided for, is required in this institution.

SAVINGS BANKS.

77. There are, besides the Headquarters Bank in Port-of-Spain, 15 other branch Savings Banks in various districts of the Colony. In connection with these branches there are fifteen Money Order Offices besides the Head Office.

78. On the 31st December, 1915, there were 26,527 depositors in the various Savings Banks, with an aggregate of £379,596 to their credit, giving an average of £14 11 8 per head.

The number of depositors was less by 776 and the amount deposited less by £40,170 than for the previous year, but this is accounted for by the fact, as mentioned in last year's report that Savings Bank branches have been opened both by the Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada, which pay the same rate of interest (3 per cent.) as is paid by the Government. Probably, also, the increased cost of living, since the outbreak of the war, has tended to keep down deposits.

79. The total amount of deposits during the year 1915 was £177,929, as against £270,719 for the previous year, showing a nett decrease of £92,791, while the withdrawals were £240,177 as against £288,683 for the previous year, or £48,506 less.

80. The total number of East Indian depositors was 11,602, to whose credit stood the sum of £111,881, an average of £9 12 10 per head. The actual number of East Indian depositors was 819 less than in 1914, while the amount of their deposits decreased by £25,888.

81. The working expenses of the banks amounted to £2,212 for the nine months, and the interest payable to depositors was £10,393. The capital of the bank amounts to £431,599, but it is at present impossible to state the approximate value of the securities, which has been greatly reduced owing to the war.

82. The following statement, showing the classes of the community which make use of the Savings Bank, is furnished in the annual report of the Chief Manager:—

Labourers	11,920
Artisans	1,616
Planters	1,489
Domestic Servants	1,165
Seamstresses	987
Mercantile Clerks	790
Public Officers	566

It may be added that the funds of 261 Friendly Societies are kept in the Government Savings Bank.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

83. During the nine months reported on, the total number of offences reported to the Police was 17,645, while the number of persons actually brought before the Magistrates' Courts in respect of these offences was 21,784.

84. In the lower Courts the cases above referred to were dealt with as follows :—

Discharged for want of prosecution... ...	5,216
Discharged on the merits	3,048
Summarily convicted	13,266
Committed for trial in the Supreme Court ...	254

85 The offences dealt with in the Magistrates Courts in which summary convictions were obtained during the period 1st April to 31st December are classified as follows :—

Offences against the person	2,005
Malicious injuries to property	67
Prædial Larceny	151
Offences against property (other than the two preceding classes)	1,130
Offences against Revenue, Municipal, &c., Laws	3,055
Offences against Masters and Servants Acts ...	1,523
Other Offences	5,335

86. In the Supreme Court 250 persons were indicted during the nine months, the number being the same as during the whole of the previous year, and the cases were dealt with as follows :—

Judgment for the Crown	151
Judgment for the prisoner	57
Cases discharged on *nolle prosequi*... ...	42

87. Convictions were obtained in the following cases :—

Murder	7
Attempted murder	18
Manslaughter	2
Unlawful Crime	1
Theft with violence	3
Offences against the person	54
Offences against property	42
Other Offences	24

PRISONS.

88. The total number of persons committed to gaol during the nine months was 3,574, of whom 3,108 were males and 466 females. These figures include 11 male and 2 female juveniles.

89. The daily average number of prisoners was 702, of whom 645 were men and 56 women.

90. During the period dealt with by the Blue Book the total expenditure in respect of Prisons was £11,548. The sum of £303 was paid into the Treasury in cash, as direct receipts from prison labour, while the estimated value of the labour of prisoners in other directions was £7,924.

91. First offenders are dealt with under Ordinance 29 of 1911 (The Probation of Offenders Ordinance) and are looked after by four officers of the Salvation Army, while an additional probation officer has been appointed to supervise probationers who are Roman Catholics. The total cost to the Colony of the supervision of first offenders is £177 10 in respect of the services of these five officers and the result has proved successful.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

92. The number of inmates at the Boys' Reformatory, Diego Martin, on the 31st December last, was 153. Thirty-five boys were admitted during the nine months, thirty-seven were discharged, four were licensed out and one died. In addition to the capitation grant of £1,703, paid by the Government the Boys' Reformatory earned £377. The total expenditure was £1,977.

93. At the Girls' Reformatory, Belmont, there were 29 inmates at the close of 1915. Twelve were admitted during the period 1st April to 31st December and nine were discharged. The revenue of the Institution amounted to £413, of which £203 was earned by the inmates.

94. The Tacarigua Industrial School, (Anglican) contained 170 inmates on 31st December. Of these 26 had been admitted during the nine months, while 15 had been discharged, 2 were licensed out and 2 died. The Government capitation grant to the Institution amounted to £1,239.

95. The Belmont Industrial School (Roman Catholic) contained 170 inmates at the end of the year. Twenty-one had been admitted during the year, 22 discharged, 1 sent to the Boys' Reformatory, 3 licensed out, 1 absconded, 1 was sent to the House of Refuge and 2 died.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

96. The total estimated population was 364,535 on the 31st December, 1915. There were, during the nine months from 1st April to 31st December, 1915, 8,591 births and 5,795 deaths. From these figures it will be seen that the birth-rate for the period under review was 31·52 per thousand and the death-rate 21·26 per thousand.

97. Only 624 East Indian Immigrants were introduced during the period, owing to the dislocation of transport due to the war.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

98. The following return shows the payments made to the various church bodies in respect of what is known as the ecclesiastical grant, which is apportioned according to the number of adherents of each denomination:—

Roman Catholic	£3,672
Church of England	3,116
Wesleyan	428
Presbyterian	296
Moravian	244
Baptist	193

99. There are in Trinidad 81 Roman Catholic Churches, 59 Anglican, 16 Wesleyan, 71 Presbyterian, 5 Moravian and 16 Baptist, while in Tobago the number of church buildings is as follows:—5 Roman Catholic, 13 Anglican, 7 Moravian and 1 Baptist.

100. The number of East Indian Immigrants repatriated in 1915 was 580. The remittances made by East Indians through the Post Office to their relatives in India during the last ten years are shown below:—

1906	£2,873
1907	3,227
1908	3,492
1909	3,800
1910	3,990
1911	3,625
1912	3,732
1913	4,535
1914	4,521
1915 (nine months only)... ...	2,936

POSTAL.

101. The total expenditure on postal administration, during the nine months, amounted to £31,912, but this sum includes £12,685 subsidy to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for Ocean Mails; £5,221 for Coastal Service subsidy, and £2,156 to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company for telegraph subsidy.

102. The amount of the Foreign Money Orders issued during the period was £30,028, while the value of Foreign Money Orders cashed in Trinidad was £9,748.

103. The number of Inland Money Orders issued was 12,597, representing a value of £25,113.

104. Of British Postal Orders sold in the Colony during the nine months, there were 18,722, representing an amount of £9,491. There were 7,674 British Postal Orders cashed locally, amounting to £3,345.

105. The sale of Inland Postal Orders fell off considerably during the nine months, only 1,041, to the value of £174, having been issued. During the current year, however, the rate of Commission on these Orders has been considerably reduced and the sale is now again increasing.

106. Postage Stamps to the value of £8,534 were sold during the period, and the Postmaster-General remarks as follows :—

"At the request of the local branch of the Red Cross Society, "the Governor authorised the issue of 100,000 over-printed "penny stamps, as a special Red Cross Stamp, on the "21st October, 1915, which was Flag Day. These stamps were "overprinted with a Geneva Cross in red and the date 21. 10. 15. "in black, and the whole issue was sold out at face value (1d.) in "two or three hours, and the Red Cross Society benefitted by one-"half of the proceeds of the sale, the balance going to general "revenue."

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

107. Owing to shortage of tonnage caused by the war, the Royal Mail Ocean Steam Service was suspended towards the close of the year. First one, and then the second, of the Intercolonial steamers were also withdrawn for imperial requirements, and, later on, one of the two coastal steamers which had been specially built by the Royal Mail Company for the Coastal Service Contract with this Colony, was also sent to England. The loss of the latter steamer caused considerable inconvenience, but the Colony cheerfully acquiesced as soon as it was known that the Empire needed the service of every available bottom.

108. On the 18th October, 1915, the first West Indian Contingent of 450 men from Trinidad, as well as several hundreds from other Islands, embarked on board the troopship "Verdala" for service with the Imperial Forces, while on the 17th November a further draft of 101 men left by the "Magdalena." Fresh drafts are now in training.

109. Besides the above a number of prominent merchants of Trinidad subscribed a sum sufficient to provide for the transport and expenses of a large number of young men who were anxious to enlist in His Majesty's Army. Many of these latter have since received commissions. The first "Merchants' Contingent," as it was styled locally, consisting of 123 men, left by R.M.S. "Danube" on the 18th November and the second of 68 men by R.M.S. "Balantia" on 29th December last.

110. Sir G. R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G. who had been Governor of Trinidad since 1909, left the Colony on retirement from the Colonial Service on the 18th October and it was announced in November that Major Sir J. R. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Mauritius, had been selected to succeed him. The Honourable S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, administered the Government pending the arrival of the new Governor.

111. The Food Committee, appointed early after the outbreak of war, continued to regulate the prices of various articles of foodstuffs, and there were few prosecutions for contraventions of the scale fixed, which was advertised by posters throughout the country districts. The Committee also regulated the export of Sugar, with a view to the retention in the colony of a sufficient supply for local requirements.

112. The liquidation of enemy businesses was continued, during the period, by the Committee appointed for that purpose and £26,000 of the surplus assets was invested in the Imperial War Loan.

113. There are 108 prisoners of war interned at St. James, persons of the seaman class being housed in the Female Prison, which was cleared for the purpose, while enemy subjects of the better class are kept at the Isolation Hospital. Recreation, in the form of football and tennis, is provided for the prisoners.

114. The following remarks taken from the report of the Collector of Customs, sum up the effect of the war on the staple products of the Colony: -

" The effect of the war on the general trade and prosperity of
" the Colony has, if anything, been beneficial. The enhanced
" prices ruling throughout the year for almost every item of the
" Colony's products resulted in a balance of trade in favour of
" the Colony of £948,760, the value of the exports (£4,065,111)
" being in excess of imports (£3,116,351) in that sum."

"The cocoa crop, though short of the crop of 1914, was "above the average and the value declared the highest on record. "Sugar and its by-products were also in excess of previous years, "both in quantity and value, returning handsome profits to the "Factory owners and benefitting the cane farmers."

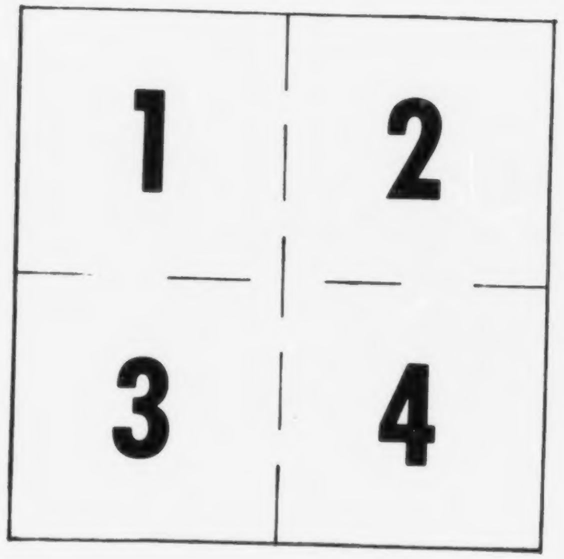
115. Up to the present date the sum of £11,403 has been raised by private subscription in the Colony and remitted to England, through the Crown Agents, towards the funds of the Red Cross Society, while the following sums have also been collected by private effort and remitted for the various funds named viz: Patriotic Fund £10,000, "Port-of-Spain Gazette" Widows and Orphans Fund £2,000, Trinidad Contingent Ambulance Fund £379, and Queen Alexandra Field Force Fund £50. Besides these numerous other war funds have been raised and remitted otherwise than through the Government.

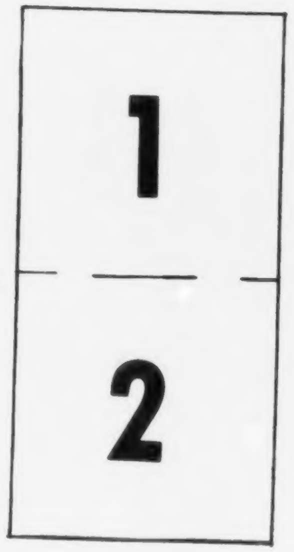
116. The usual Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

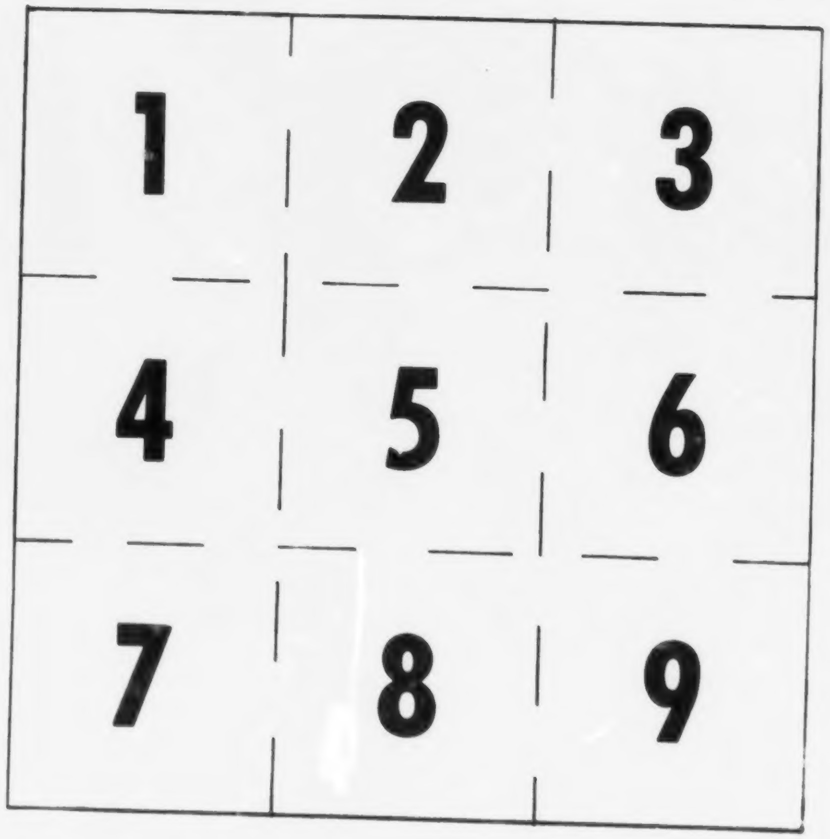
W. M. GORDON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

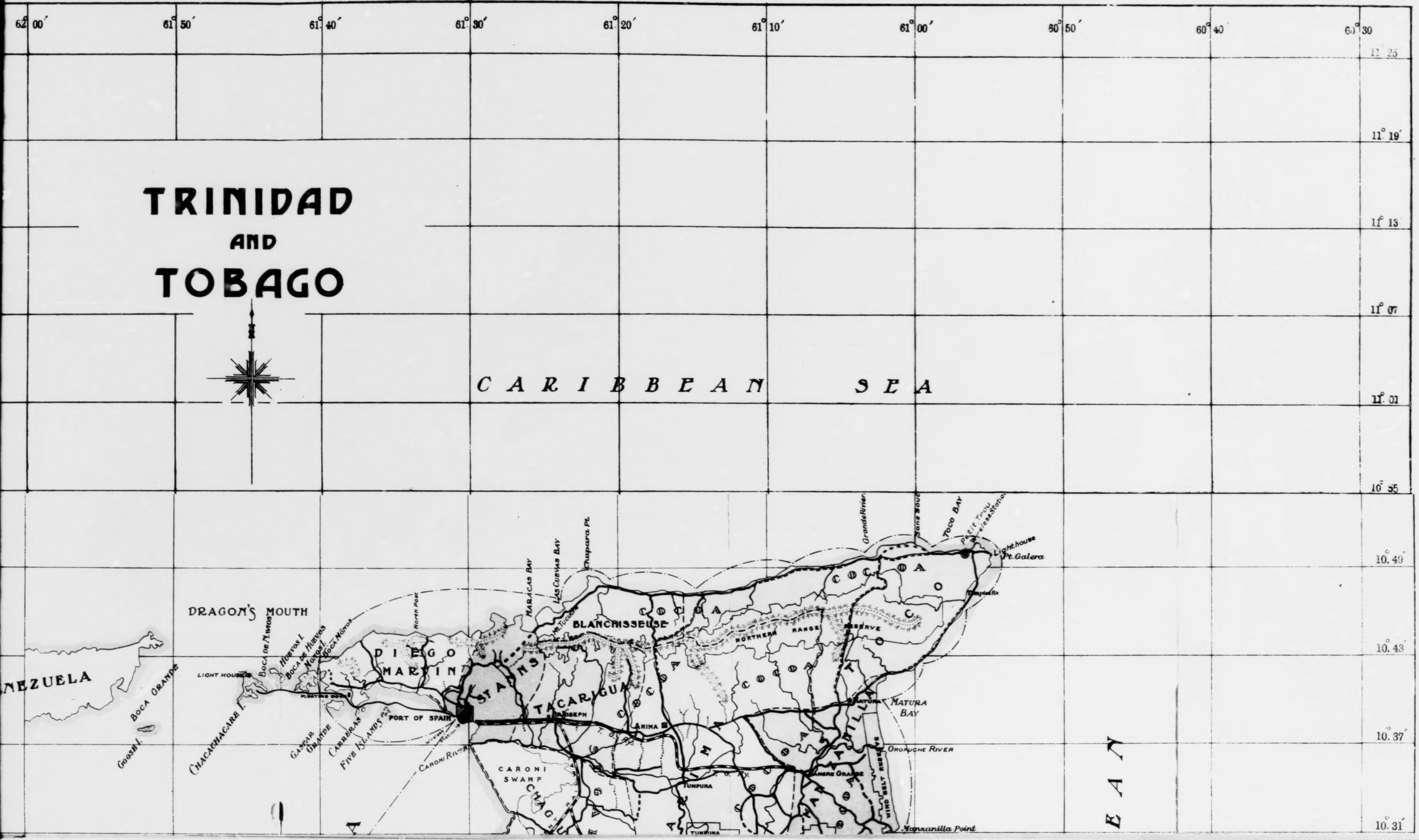
31st May, 1916.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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BOCA DE NAVIOS
HUEVOS I.
BOCA DE HUEVOS
MONOS I.
BOCA MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERAS
FIVE ISLANDS
FLOATING DOCK
PORT OF SPAIN
Wireless Station
CARONI RIVER
CARONI SWAMP
DIEGO MARTIN
ST ANNS
North Post
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
CHUPARA PT.
BLANCHISSEUSE
TACARIGUA
ST JOSEPH
ARIMA
TUNPUNA
TUMPUNA
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
COCOA
COCOA
GRANDE RIVIER
SANS SOUCI
TOCO BAY
Petit Trou
Wireless Station
Lighthouse
Pt. Galera
MATURA
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OROPUCHE RIVER
SANGRE GRANDE
WIND BELT RESERVE
Manzanilla Point
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CHAGUANAS
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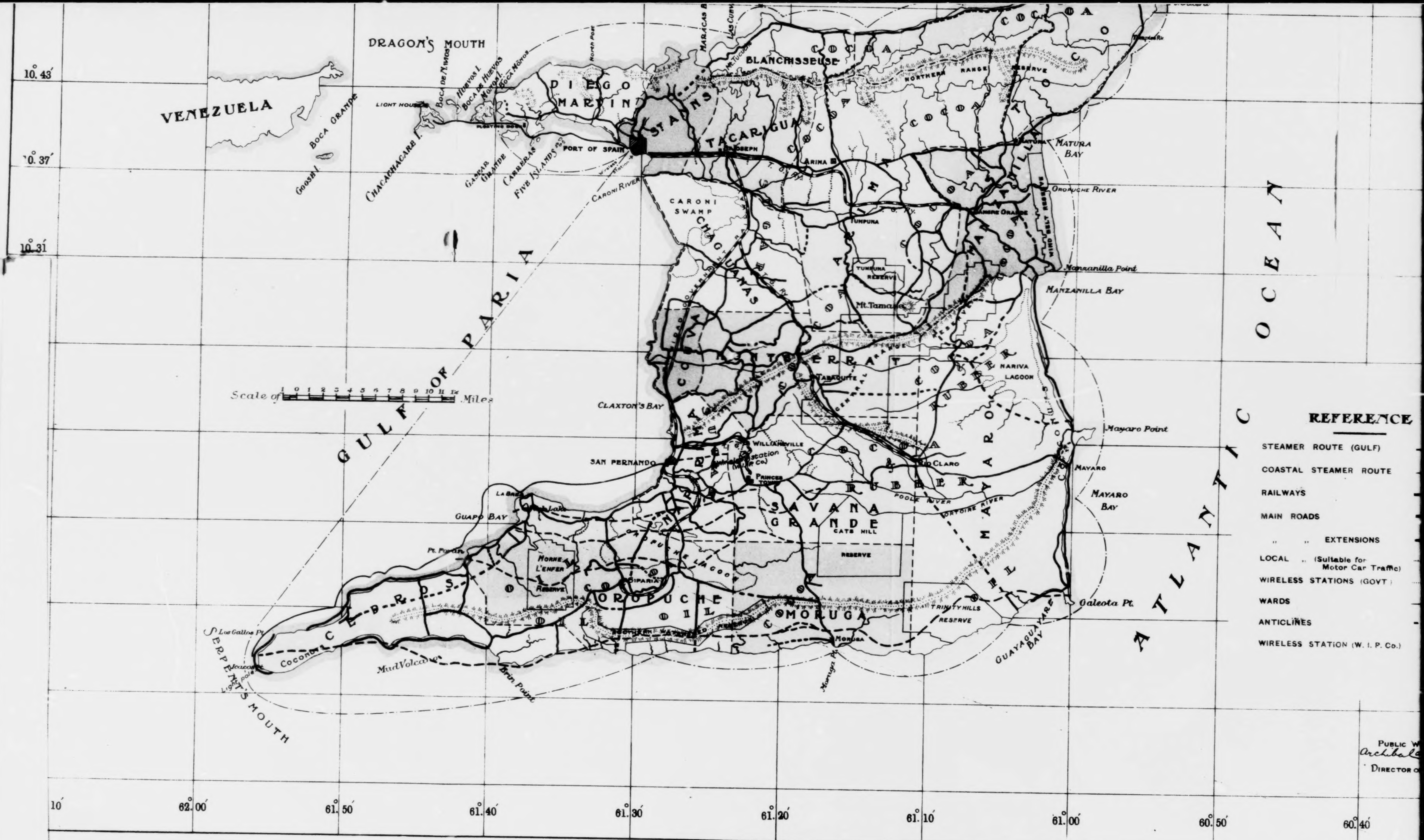
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BOCA DE NAVIOS
HUEVOS I.
BOCA DE HUEVOS
MONOS I.
BOCA MONOS
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MANZANILLA
WIND BELT RESERVE
Manzanilla Point
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TUMPUNA
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Mt. Tamana
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COUVA
MONTSERRAT
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
NARIVA LAGOON
RUBBER
CLAXTON'S BAY
WILLIAMSVILLE
PRINCES TOWN
SAN FERNANDO
NAPARIMA
TIO CLARO
MAYARO
Mayaro Point
MAYARO BAY
POOLE RIVER
ORTOIRE RIVER
LA BREA
Pitch Lake
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
SAVANA GRANDE
CATS HILL RESERVE
OROPUCHE LAGOON
SIPARIA
OROPUCHE
OIL
CEDROS
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Moruga Pt.
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
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Los Gallos Pt.
Icacos
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Coconuts
Mud Volcano
Erin Point
GULF OF PARIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
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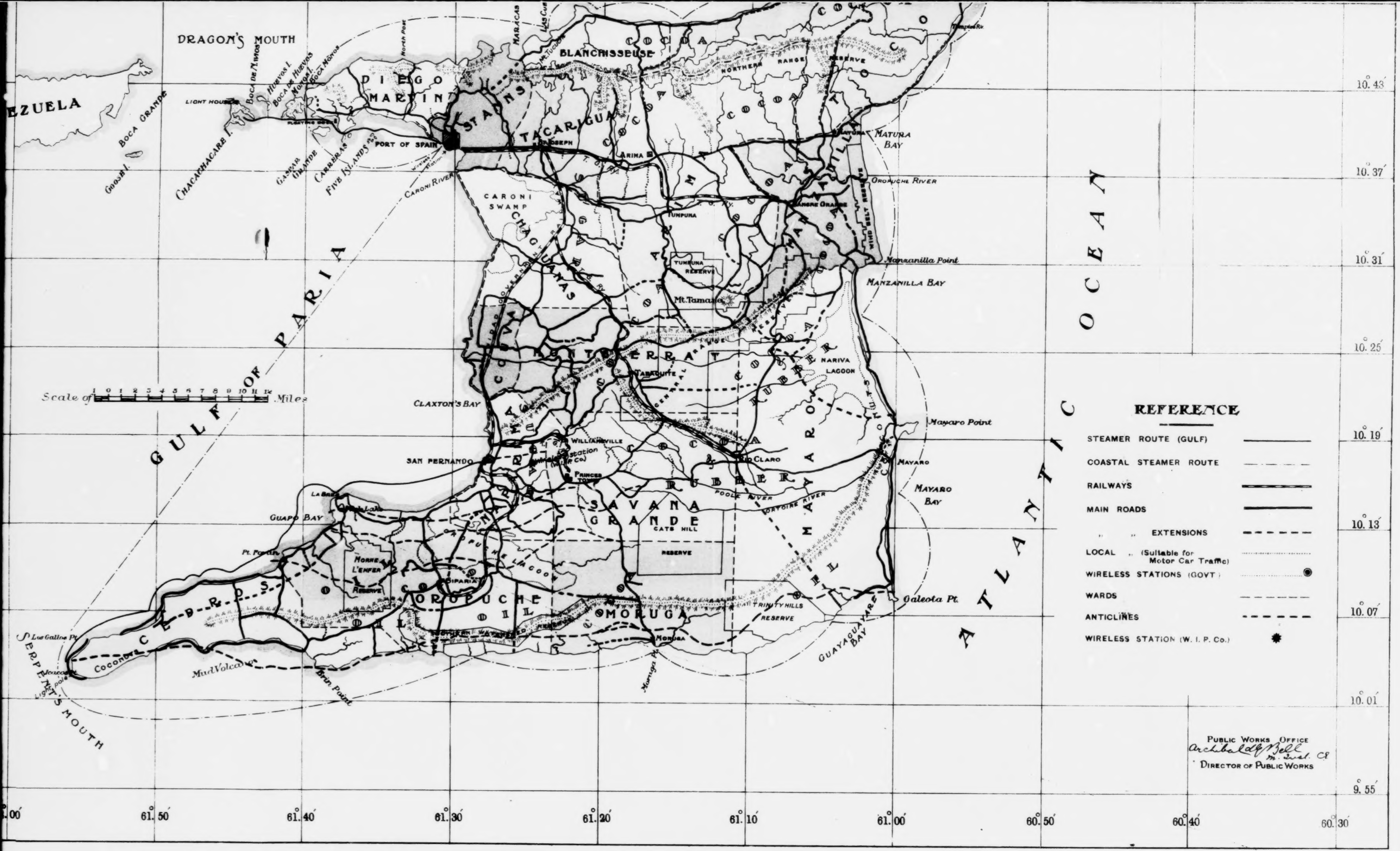
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TUMPUNA RESERVE
Mt. Tamana
GULF OF PARIA
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OROPUCHE LAGOON
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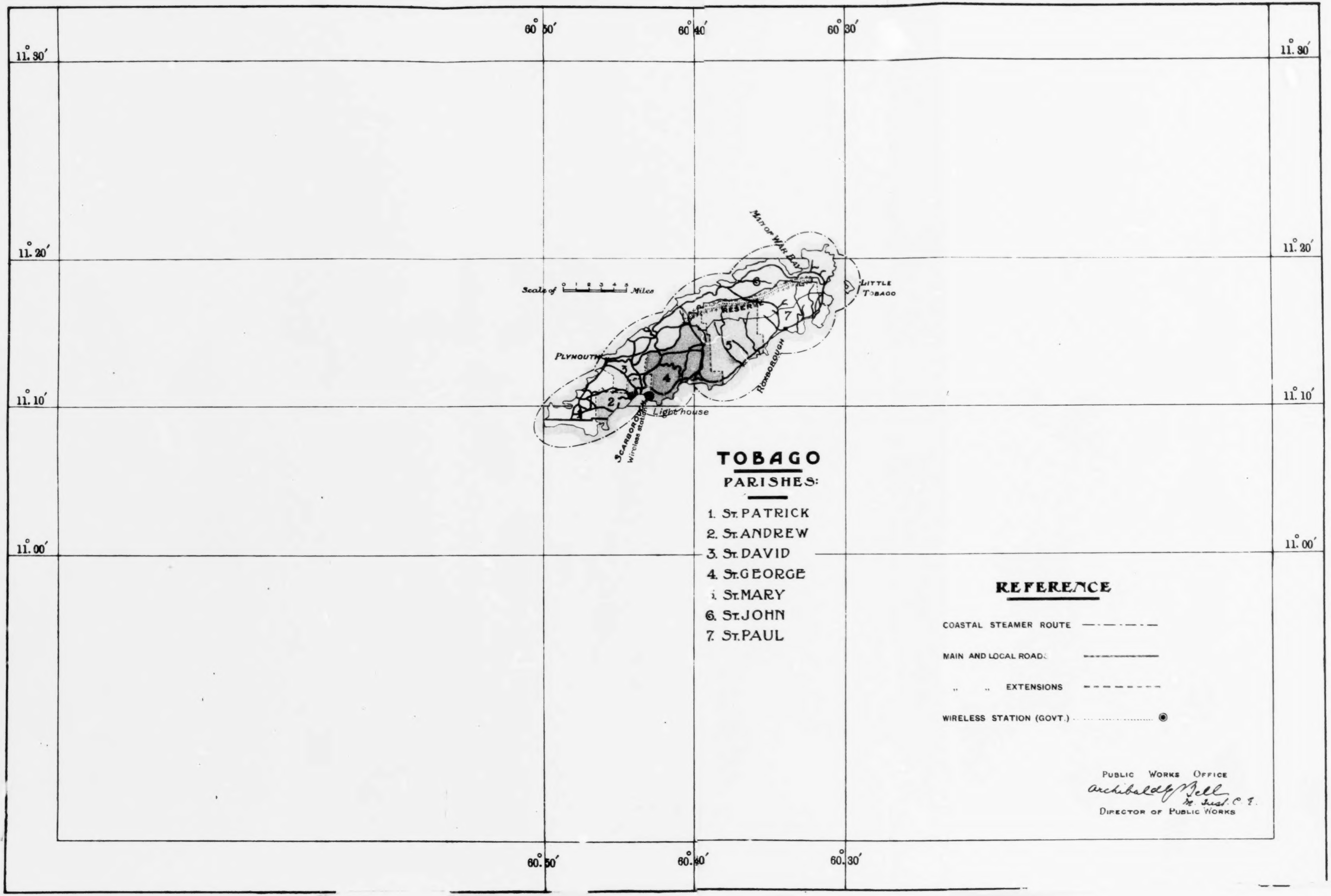
Public Works Office
Archibald G. Bell
M. Inst. C.E.
Director of Public Works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LITTLE TOBAGO
RESERVE
PLYMOUTH
ROXBOROUGH
SCARBOROUGH
Wireless station
Light house
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2
3
4
5
6
7
TOBAGO
PARISHES:
1. St. PATRICK
2. St. ANDREW
3. St. DAVID
4. St. GEORGE
5. St. MARY
6. St. JOHN
7. St. PAUL
REFERENCE
COASTAL STEAMER ROUTE
MAIN AND LOCAL ROADS
" " EXTENSIONS
WIRELESS STATION (GOVT.)
Public Works Office
Archibald G. Bell M. Inst. C. E.
Director of Public Works

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	"
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	"
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
864	Ashanti	"
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland	"
867	Somaliland	"
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
871	Barbados	"
872	Falkland Islands..	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	"
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915
877	Trinidad and Tobago	"
878	Nigeria	1914
879	Cayman Islands	1914–1915
880	St. Lucia	"
881	East Africa Protectorate	"
882	Imperial Institute	1914
883	Nyasaland	1914–1915
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
885	Weihaiwei..	1915
886	Zanzibar	"
887	Fiji	"
888	Sierra Leone	"
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
890	Gambia	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 930.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1916.

(For previous Report see No. 891.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
September, 1917.

LONDON:
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1916.

TRINIDAD:
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1917

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1916.

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1. Both the revenue and expenditure of the Colony exceeded a million sterling. Owing to the change in the fiscal year, which took place in 1915, the figures for that year covered a period of nine months only (viz.: 1st April to 31st December) so that the statistics of receipts and expenditure for the complete year 1916 cannot be readily compared with those of the shorter period dealt with in the previous year. For the purpose of comparison, however, the figures for the year 1915 have been prepared and inserted in the various tables.

I. FINANCE.

2. The total revenue during the year 1916 was £1,064,596, while the expenditure amounted to £1,018,136, thus showing an excess of revenue over expenditure of £46,460. On the 31st December, 1916, a surplus of £124,333 was shown in the balance sheet of the Colony.

REVENUE.

3. The estimated receipts of the Colony for 1916 amounted to £1,011,291 while the actual receipts proved to be £1,064,596, as stated in the preceding paragraph, showing an excess of actual revenue over the estimated receipts of £53,305. Crops were good and prices satisfactory and these conditions were reflected in increased returns of revenue.

4 The Emergency Tax, imposed for the year 1915, was continued, with a re-adjustment of the rates of duty on the various products, for the year 1916, and produced £38,428. Export duties on hides and Cedar were included, as well as an excise duty of 2/- per 1,000 lbs. on sugar consumed locally.

The rates were as follows :—

	s.	d.	
On Sugar (Export) at the rate of ...	2	0	per 1,000 lbs.
,, ,, (Local) ,, ...	2	0	,, 1,000 lbs.
,, Cocoa (Local) ,, ...	0	7	,, 100 lbs.
,, ,, (Venezuelan) ,, ...	0	7	,, 100 lbs.
,, Coconuts (Local) ,, ...	3	0	,, 1,000 nuts.
,, ,, (Venezuelan) ,, ...	3	0	,, 1,000 ,,
,, Copra ,, ,, ...	7	6	,, 1,000 lbs.
,, Rum ,, ,, ...	0	1	,, gallon.
,, Cedar ,, ,, ...	10	0	,, ton.
,, Hides ,, ,, ...	2	1	,, hide.

5. A comparison of the revenue under each head during 1916 with the receipts of 1915 is shown by the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	*1915.*		*1916.*
Customs ...	£393,756	...	£418,735
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	11,786	...	11,523
Licenses Excise, &c	321,278	...	310,330
Fees of Court and Office ...	90,948	...	86,143
Post Office ...	9,817	...	9,182
Government Railway	134,951	...	147,007
Rent of Government Property ...	2,798	...	2,668
Interest ..	5,245	...	4,790
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,050	...	4,269
Land Sales, Royalties, &c. ...	29,569	...	31,519
Emergency Funds ...	24,605	...	38,428

6. The chief increases in revenue appear under the following heads, viz.: Customs **£24,979**, Railways **£12,056** and Emergency Taxation **£13,823**.

7. The principal decreases were under "Licenses, Excise, &c." **£10,948** and "Fees of Court and Office" **£4,805**.

EXPENDITURE.

8. The total expenditure of the Colony during the year 1916 was **£1,018,136** as compared with an estimated expenditure of **£1,021,980**, the actual expenditure being thus **£3,844** less than the estimate.

9. The principal increases of expenditure over the figures of the previous year occurred under the following heads, viz:—Charges on account of Public Debt **£5,892**, Roads and Bridges recurrent, **£8,628**, and Charges on account of the Trinidad Contingent, **£19,303**, while a decrease of **£19,000** appears under Post Office subsidies, due to the discontinuation of the Royal Mail Company's Ocean service and the withdrawal of one of the two Contract Coastal steamers.

10. Under the arrangement with the Rockefeller National Health Commission, the sum of **£1,505** was expended in the prosecution of measures for the reduction of the disease of Ankylostomiasis. This expenditure will, however, be refunded to the Colony.

11. The revenue and expenditure of the Colony for the past five years are tabulated in the following statement:—

		EXPENDITURE.		
Year.	*Revenue.*	*Recurrent.*	*Extraordinary.*	*Total.*
1912-13	£ 932,513	£ 893,499	£ 53,722	£ 947,221
1913-14	970,789	888,888	63,094	951,982
1914-15	934,524	923,284	67,432	990,716
1915	1,037,803	979,989	75,412	1,055,389
1916	1,064,596	937,919	80,217	1,018,136

12. The estimated surplus, when the budget was framed, was £22,318, while the actual surplus on 31st December, 1916, shown by the balance sheet of the Colony, was £124,334. This is due to the fact that the actual surplus shown by the accounts of the previous year proved to be £44,837 more than was anticipated, while the revenue of 1916 exceeded the estimate by £53,305, as already stated in paragraph 3.

13. The assets of the Colony on 31st December, 1916, amounted to £880,422, while the liabilities were £756,088, showing a balance of £124,334 on the side of assets.

14. The Public Debt of the Colony stood at £1,654,853 on the 31st December last, while advances made by the Imperial Treasury on account of further loans authorised by law amounted to £460,000. The total indebtedness of the Colony on the above date was therefore £2,114,853. Against this liability the aggregate sinking funds already accumulated under various loans amounted to £289,535.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

CUSTOMS.

15. The following table gives the total aggregate trade of the Colony, including transit goods, for the last five years. It will be seen that the value of the Imports and Exports amounted in 1916 to £9,527,902, as compared with £9,808,386 in 1915, showing a total decrease of £280,484. The imports, including bullion and specie, were of the value of £4,470,728, while the exports were valued at £5,057,174:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1912	£4,696,913	£4,472,577	£ 9,169,490
1913	5,019,728	5,205,673	10,225,401
1914	4,225,409	4,201,341	8,426,750
1915	4,429,813	5,378,573	9,808,386
1916	4,470,728	5,057,174	9,527,902

The figures in the above table for the years previous to 1915 have been revised as the values of the imports for Home Consumption were given instead of the values of the total imports.

IMPORTS.

16. The receipts of the Colony from import duty amounted during the year 1916 to £386,593, as against £359,341 for the previous year, thus showing an increase of £27,252. This may be accounted for partly by increased trade and to some extent by the increase of the duty on cheap cotton goods from five to ten per cent.

17. Out of the total value of imports, which was £4,470,728, the value of goods entered for home consumption amounted to £3,656,959. The following table shows, for the last five years, the value of goods consumed in the Colony:—

1912	£ 2,594,143
1913	2,828,550
1914	2,888,532
1915	3,068,697
1916	3,656,959

18. The value of imports of those goods, in respect of which there are preferential rates of duty in favour of Canada and the United Kingdom, is shown in the following statement which has been furnished by the Collector of Customs:—

1916.

	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Other Countries.	Total.
Bags, Trunks, &c. ..	£ 1,318	£ 460	£ 785	£ 2,563
Baskets ...	281	...	36	317
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes	6,127	304	6,274	12,705
Boots and Shoes ..	12,734	511	53,073	66,318
Brooms and Brushes ..	2,412	1,136	719	4,267
Butter	7,692	1,360	42,657	51,709
Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha Manufactures	3,422	1,155	3,126	7,703
Carriages, Carts & Waggons including Motor Vehicles	4,571	806	35,636	41,013
Cattle Food ...	...	11,124	25,137	36,261
Cement ...	8,543	...	20,680	29,223
Cheese ..	498	159	9,284	9,941
Calcium Carbide ...	12	623	450	1,085
Cordage and Twine ...	9,493	2,323	8,840	20,656
Fish, all kinds ...	2,750	105,608	10,484	118,842
Flour:—				
Wheaten ...	3	273,794	83,811	357,608
Indian Meal ...	18	..	9,044	9,062
Glass and Glassware	3,766	2,806	10,559	17,131
Grain: —				
Oats... ...	...	38,220	1,934	40,154
Beans and Peas	424	100	7,924	8,448
Other Cereal Foods	3,101	890	2,032	6,023
Hay	...	510	1,004	1,514
Jams and Jellies:—				
Canned fruit ...	2,676	123	1,786	4,585
Lard	83	4	59,836	59,923
Meats all kinds ...	7,007	703	83,711	91,421
Metal Manufactures:—				
Nails, Spikes, Rivets, &c.	28,351	5,776	41,109	75,236
Milk, Condensed ...	10,274	12,231	29,106	51,611
Musical Instruments:—				
Pianos and Organs	911	62	2,533	3,506
Paints, Colours & Varnishes	10,333	2,307	6,478	19,118
Paper and Manufactures of Paper ..	17,586	5,826	27,257	50,669
Playing Cards ...	152	...	84	236
Plate and Plated Ware	1,295	48	653	1,996
Soap	39,209	3,042	6,865	49,116
Starch	471	..	2,234	2,705
Vegetables, all kinds	1,934	9,753	23,500	35,187
Wood and Timber:—				
Dressed and Undressed	10	18,789	63,035	81,834
Shingles, Shooks, Staves, &c. ...	...	1,533	9,820	11,353
Wood Manufactures:—				
Furniture, Doors, Sashes and Blinds ...	2,970	2,577	7,638	13,185
Totals ..	£ 190,427	£504,663	£699,134	£1,394,224

19. The direction of the import trade of the Colony is shown by the following statement showing the value of goods received from various Countries during the past five years as well as the percentage in each case :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	944,502 *36·4%*	892,593 *31·6%*	998,837 *34·6%*	959,051 *31·2%*	984,089 *26·9%*
Canada ...	190,769 *7·3* ,,	256,435 *9·1* ,,	325,374 *11·3* ,,	419,014 *13·7* ,,	513,313 *14·0* ,,
O. B. Possessions	206,055 *7·9* ,,	178,921 *6·3* ,,	201,171 *6·9* ,,	235,221 *7·7* ,,	287,106 *7·9* ,,
United States ...	819,432 *31·6* ,,	813,718 *28·8* ,,	852,988 *29·5* ,,	906,892 *29·5* ,,	1,272,002 *34·8* ,,
Venezuela ...	211,873 *8·2* ,,	468,658 *16·5* ,,	290,401 *10·1* ,,	404,900 *13·2* ,,	457,052 *12·5* ,,
France ...	67,786 *2·6* ,,	61,183 *2·2* ,,	60,027 *2·1* ,,	46,693 *1·5* ,,	59,034 *1·6* ,,
Germany ...	32,721 *1·3* ,,	40,179 *1·4* ,,	35,940 *1·2* ,,	...	...
O. Countries ...	121,005 *4·7* ,,	116,863 *4·1* ,,	123,794 *4·3* ,,	96,926 *3·2* ,,	84,363 *2·3* ,,
	2,594,143	2,828,550	2,888,532	3,068,607	3,656,959

20. The last table exhibits a steady growth in the trade of the Colony with the Dominion of Canada, but it is unsafe to generalize on statistics based partly on trade during the present abnormal war conditions.

EXPORTS.

21. The value of goods exported from the Colony in 1916 was £5,057,174, including goods in transit, as compared with £5,378,573 during the previous year. There was thus a decrease of £321,399. Of the total value of exports, £3,636,580 represented the value of shipments of local products. Other produce brought into the Colony and shipped thence amounted to £550,924; bullion and specie to the value of £107,251, and transit goods amounting to £762,419 were also shipped.

22. The total value of exports for the last five years, classified into local produce, re-exports of Bullion and Specie and transit goods are shown as under :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Local Produce ...	£1,964,432	£2,344,366	£2,484,576	£3,422,270	£3,636,580
Re-exports ...	393,648	695,893	396,728	604,869	550,924
Bullion & Specie	26,315	25,604	25,272	37,972	107,251
Total ...	£2,384,395	£3,065,863	£2,906,576	£4,065,111	£4,294,755
Transit goods ...	2,088,182	2,139,810	1,294,765	1,313,462	762,419
Total ...	£4,472,577	£5,205,673	£4,201,341	£5,378,573	£5,057,174

23. The quantities and values of the principal products exported from the Colony during the year 1916, are shown in the following table :—

Asphalt (Crude, dried and Manjak)	100,273	tons	£ 112,875	value.
Asphalt, Epuré	6,471	,,	13,317	,,
Bitters	53,712	galls.	53,712	,,
Cocoa	53,692,052	lbs.	1,637,268	,,
Coconuts	17,849,207	nuts	96,854	,,
Copra	3,339,848	lbs.	45,723	,,
Fruit	...		1,380	,,
Molasses	528,810	galls.	17,180	,,
Rum	554.182	,,	90,541	,,
Sugar	57,755	tons	1,297,369	,,
Petroleum, Crude	33,654,901	galls.	182,164	,,
,, Spirit (Gasolene)	440,318	,,	20,461	,,

24. The amount of the export trade of the Colony with the United Kingdom, Canada, other British Possessions and Foreign Countries, during the last five years, with percentages appended, is shown as follows :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom	540,903 *22·6%*	498,101 *16·2%*	572,271 *19·7%*	1,567,936 *38·6%*	1,426,251 *33·2%*
Canada	220,088 *9·2* ,,	171,991 *5·7* ,,	346,496 *11·9* ,,	169,298 *4·2* ,,	514,020 *12·0* ,,
O. B. Possessions	40,707 *1·7* ,,	57·715 *1·8* ,,	51,680 *1·8* ,,	55,593 *1·3* ,,	100,421 *2·3* ,,
United States	940,911 *39·5* ,,	1,392,786 *45·4* ,,	1,104,480 *38·0* ,,	1,690,278 *41·6* ,,	1,484,464 *34·6* ,,
Venezuela	72,846 *3·1* ,,	66,413 *2·2* ,,	39,005 *1·3* ,,	52,546 *1·3* ,,	40,614 *·9* ,,
France	261,552 *11·0* ,,	504,207 *16·5* ,,	464,160 *16·0* ,,	399,644 *9·8* ,,	476,072 *11·1* ,,
Germany	96,785 *4·1* ,,	137,417 *4·5* ,,	84,487 *2·9* ,,	...	...
O. Countries	210,603 *8·8* ,,	237,233 *7·7* ,,	243,997 *8·4* ,,	129,816 *3·2* ,,	252,912 *5·9* ,,
Total	2,384,395	3,065,863	2 906,576	4,065,111	4,294,755

25. A comparison of the figures in the last table shows a decrease of £141,685 in the trade with the United Kingdom for 1916, as compared with the previous year, but the total value of the trade with the Mother Country during both years is greatly in excess of that which is shown by the exports before the war, owing to largely increased shipments of sugar, rum and cocoa. The value of crude petroleum and its products exported during 1916 also shows a large increase.

26. The following table is of interest as showing the quantity and value of the principal products of the Colony exported to Great Britain during the year 1916, and a column is also given showing the percentage of each product taken by the United Kingdom. :—

				£		
Asphalt	7,923	tons	value	14,311	or	11·3 %
Cocoa	10,122,898	lbs.	,,	317,025	,,	19·4 ,,
Copra	410,904	,,	,,	4,984	,,	10·9 ,,
Bitters	36,341	galls.	,,	36,341	,,	67·6 ,,
Crude, petroleum and fuel oil	3,100,047	,,	,,	16,655	,,	8·9 ,,
Rum	554,182	,,	,,	90,541	,,	100·0 ,,
Sugar	36,962	,,	,,	838,351	,,	64·6 ,,

SHIPPING.

27. The total number of vessels entered and cleared during 1916, at the various ports of entry of the Colony, was 3,157, with a tonnage of 2,127,225; as compared with 3,679, with a tonnage of 2,584,130, during the previous year; showing a decrease of 522 vessels and a shortage of 456,905 tons.

28. The aggregate tonnage entered was 1,063,546, of which British steamships accounted for 725,734 tons, and Foreign steamships 296,426, while British sailing vessels amounted to 14,113 tons, and foreign sailing vessels to 27,273.

29. The number of British steam vessels entered and cleared during the year showed a decrease of 204 with a total decrease in tonnage of 360,720. Foreign steam vessels were fewer in number by 32.

30. Of sailing vessels the figures show a decrease of 272 in number with a tonnage of 11,385.

AGRICULTURE.

31. The average rainfall in 1915, from records taken at 109 stations, was 70·87 inches, compared with 68·54 inches in 1915 and 55·82 inches in 1914. The cacao crop was slightly greater than in 1915, but considerably less than that of 1914.

32. The amount of cacao, the produce of the Colony, exported in 1916 was 53,692,052 lbs. valued at £1,637,268, as compared with 54,081,452lbs. exported in 1915, valued at £1,865,216 and 63,447,876 lbs. of the value of £1,167,893 in 1914.

33. The countries to which cocoa was exported and the amounts taken by each during 1916 were as follows:—

United States of America ...	28,663,920 lbs.
United Kingdom	10,122,898 ,,
France	12,877,883 ,,
Canada	1,119,844 ,,
Italy	602,800 ,,
British Colonies	59,147 ,,
Spain	5,000 ,,
Argentina	193,200 ,,

34. Sugar again experienced a year of good prices and good crops. The figures of quantity and value for the last two years are as follows:—

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Sugar ...	50,607 tons.	57,755 tons.	£1,070,423	£1,297,369
Rum ...	915,580 galls.	554,182 galls.	86,114	90,541
Molasses ...	495,563 ,,	528,810 ,,	8,629	17,180

35. The coconut industry, which had been suffering from prolonged droughts in previous years, has now recovered; the figures of export showing an increase of 3,000,000 nuts above the number shipped in 1915. The export of copra, however, show a decrease of about 1,000,000 lbs., equivalent to about 2,500,000 nuts. The actual increase in the number of nuts exported is therefore only about 500,000.

The cultivation of this product is being rapidly extended.

36. The direction of trade in coconuts was as follows:—

	Nuts.	*Copra.*	*Oil.*
United States of America ...	15,576,595	2,928,944 lbs.	...
United Kingdom ...	1,783,364	410,904 ,,	...
Canada	484,800	...	..
British West Indies ..	1,604	...	918 gals.
Other Colonies... ..	2,844	...	50 ,,
Totals	No. 17,849,207	3,339,848 lbs.	968 gals.
Values	£ 96,854	£ 45,723	£211

37. The froghopper caused a certain amount of damage to sugar cane. The investigation of methods of keeping this pest under control, commenced several years ago at the joint expense of the Government and the sugar estate owners, was continued throughout the year, but was directed solely to the search for a non-indigenous parasite. The green muscardine, a fungus parasite of the froghopper, was used largely on several estates.

38. The cacao crop was also appreciably reduced by the attack of thrips, a small leaf-sucking insect and by black rot of the pods. Spraying demonstrations have, however, shown that both can be effectively controlled.

39. The following diseases and pests have been proclaimed under the Plant Protection Ordinance and action taken to deal with them viz.: Bird Vine, Bud rot of Coconuts, Bleeding stem of Coconuts, Parasol ants, Cacao beetle, Rhinoceros beetle, Gru-gru beetle, Locusts and Love Vine.

40. The Agricultural Credit Societies Ordinance was brought into operation during the year and a promising start has been made by one society.

41. The agricultural development of Tobago continues to progress steadily, the total exports for the year being valued at £90,718, as against £80,453 in 1915 and £60,482 in 1914.

42. The Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture continue to instruct the small cultivator on his own land and encouragement is also given by offering medals and money prizes for improved methods of cultivation of cacao, vegetables, rice and tobacco.

43. The cultivation of limes and of *Robusta* coffee is being undertaken on a considerable scale with encouraging results.

44. The department of Forestry now has under its control 270 square miles of demarcated forest reserves, situated for the

most part on important watersheds. There are over 400 acres of plantations in the reserves, planted with 100,000 timber trees including 20,000 West Indian Cedar and 12,000 East Indian Teak, introduced from Burma. The teak has made very satisfactory growth. Trees 4 years old have reached from 20 to 40 feet in height with a girth of 24 inches at 5 feet from the ground. There was a surplus revenue from the Forest Department of £3,275 in 1916 after payment of all expenses of establishment.

MINES.

45. At the close of the year 1916 there were ten Companies engaged in the production of oil in Trinidad. Drilling to the extent of 58,390 feet was carried out during the year, of which 27,555 feet were in private lands and 30,835 feet in Crown lands. Out of 47 wells drilled in 1916 oil was struck in 34. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony up to 31st December last was 325, of which 161 have been sunk in Crown lands.

46. The total output of oil during 1916 was 32,475,695 Imperial gallons as compared with 31,666,396 Imperial gallons in 1915.

47. The amount of Royalty paid by operating companies on oil won from Crown lands during the year was £7,865.

48. Several refineries have been engaged in the manufacture of petrol, for which there is a large demand locally, as well as in some of the neighbouring Islands. Kerosene has also been manufactured for local consumption.

The large refinery mentioned in last year's report has continued the production of oil fuel and another important company is now completing a refinery which will be capable of producing oil fuel to Admiralty specification, in addition to other bye-products.

49. The two companies engaged in mining for Manjak suspended operations during 1916.

50. The number of persons employed throughout the year in the oil mining and quarrying industries averaged 2,853.

51. The amount of oil shipped for the use of the Admiralty during 1916 was 47,114 tons, of which 33,417 tons was fuel oil and 13,697 tons was crude oil. The crude oil only was shipped to the United Kingdom.

CROWN LANDS.

52. The number of grants of Crown land made during the year was 379 which comprised 1,625 acres, in addition to 123 village lots.

53. Of the above total 65 grants were issued to East Indians while 43 village lots were taken up by persons of that nationality

III.—LEGISLATION.

54. Forty-seven Ordinances were introduced and passed during the year 1916. Of these the most important were "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Merchant Shipping" (No. 7): "An Ordinance to amend the Municipal Corporations (Elections) Ordinance" (No. 20) providing for voting by ballot in municipal elections; "An Ordinance relating to Immigration" (No. 26) consolidating and amending the previous legislation on the subject and providing for the abolition of imprisonment for labour offences. An Ordinance was also passed consolidating the law relating to Bankruptcy (No. 38), as well as Ordinances amending the Summary Convictions (Offences) Ordinance (No. 43), and the Food and Drugs Ordinance (No. 44).

In addition to these, War enactments were passed on the subject of Trading with the Enemy (two) and Customs (War powers) (two).

IV.—EDUCATION.

55. There were, at the close of the year 1916, 288 elementary schools in the Colony, as compared with 281 on the 31st December, 1915. Of this number 252 are in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. There are 54 Government schools and 234 assisted denominational schools.

56. The number of scholars on the rolls was 49,470 of whom 27,590 were boys and 21,880 girls. The daily average attendance was 30,126. As compared with the previous year there was an increase on the rolls of 801, while the average attendance was 1,202 in excess of the figures in 1915.

57. The Commission appointed over three years ago to enquire and report on the system of Education in the Colony presented its report. The main features of the recommendations of the Commission are (*a*) that the existing system of denominational education be preserved (*b*) that secondary as well as primary schools be placed under the single control of an officer to be styled Director of Education and (*c*) that agricultural instruction be embraced in the curriculum both in primary and secondary schools.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

58. Facilities for the higher education of boys are provided for at the Queen's Royal College, a Government institution and by the affiliated schools of St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain and Naparima College in San Fernando. In the case of girls, secondary education is provided for by the St. Joseph's Convent. The St. Mary's and Naparima Colleges and the St. Joseph's Convent Girls' School are assisted by capitation grants from public funds.

59. The number of pupils on the rolls of these institutions on 31st December was as follows:—

Queen's Royal College	133
St. Mary's College	267
Naparima College	87
St. Joseph's Convent School	270

60. The sixth forms of the Queen's Royal College and of the affiliated schools for boys are entered for the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, held annually in July, the upper divisions being entered for the higher certificate examination, the lower divisions for that of the School certificate. The fifth forms of the College and affiliated schools are entered for the Cambridge Local Examination, also held annually in July. The lower forms of all the Colleges are examined each year by examiners appointed by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. In consequence, however, of a change recently made in the duration of the school year, no examinations were held in 1916.

61. The higher education of girls is also provided for by what is known as the Higher Class, Tranquillity Girls' School, established in 1911, in which there were, in 1916, 55 girls. These girls are entered annually for the Cambridge Local Examinations, either as preliminary, junior or senior candidates.

62. The total expenditure on education for 1916 was £67,892.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

63. The work of the Board of Industrial Training, established under Ordinance 14 of 1906, was carried on during the year, at the close of which there were on the books 2,558 registered artisans, 152 registered masters and 177 registered apprentices, showing an increase, in each class, over the previous year.

64. In the absence of any schools for technical education in the Colony the work of the Board may be considered as of considerable value, instruction being given, with practical demonstrations in the workshops, in various subjects such as Practical Workshop Drawing, Engineering Workshop Practice, Typography, Building Construction, Applied Mechanics, Bookbinding and Practical Workshop Arithmetic. An annual grant of £650 is voted by the Legislature.

65. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the instruction of the Blind, towards the expenses of which £100 is voted by the Government, and for which voluntary public subscriptions amounting to £154 were collected during the year. Premises have been purchased towards which a bequest of £500 left by the late Mr. B. H. Stephens has been applied. Instruction is given in Braile reading, writing and arithmetic, while males are taught basket-making and chair caning, and females knitting and sewing. There are now 40 at the institution.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

HOSPITALS.

66. The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, with 320 beds, is the chief institution for the care of the sick and diseased in the Colony. 4,566 persons were admitted during the year 1916 while 3,867 were discharged. There were 637 deaths.

67. At the San Fernando Hospital, which has 120 beds, 3,032 patients were admitted and 2,660 discharged.

68. There are also 7 Government District Hospitals at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, with a total of 246 beds: while there are also small temporary hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

69. Two hospitals, one in Tobago and one in Trinidad, are also kept up for the treatment of sufferers from the disease of yaws.

ASYLUMS.

70. There were 710 inmates in the St. Ann's Lunatic Asylum, Port-of-Spain, at the close of the year 1916, 451 males and 259 females. The number of admissions during the year was 181, the number discharged 67, and there were 88 deaths. Of those discharged, 47 were cured, 13 relieved and 7 not improved.

71. In the Leper Asylum, situated at the village of Cocorite about two miles westward of the limits of the Town of Port-of-Spain, there were on 31st December, 1916, 427 inmates of whom 294 were males and 133 females. The number of patients admitted during the year was 226. There were 32 deaths and 114 persons were discharged as relieved. 120 patients employ themselves in gardening, within the grounds of the institution, while 16 work at their trades.

SAVINGS BANKS.

72. In addition to the Headquarters Bank in Port-of-Spain there are 15 branch Government Savings Banks in other districts, with an equal number of Money Order Offices.

73. The total number of depositors in the various Government Savings Banks was 26,419 on the 31st December last. These persons had deposits to their credit in the banks amounting to £382,509, showing an average of £14 9 7 per head. The number of depositors was 108 fewer than in 1915. Both the Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada have opened Savings bank branches at their head offices paying the same rate of interest (3 per cent.) as is paid by the government.

74. The total of deposits during 1916 was £191,717, as compared with £177,929 for 1915, or an increase of £13,788. During the same period the withdrawals amounted to £188,804 as compared with £240,177, showing a decrease of £51,373.

75. The Government Savings Bank is largely made use of by East Indians, as is shown by the fact that, at the end of 1916, there were 11,692 East Indian depositors, with a total of £114,174 to their credit, giving an average of £9 15 3½.

76. The working expenses of the Bank amounted to £2,732 in 1916 and the interest payable to depositors was £10,804. The capital of the Bank amounts to £396,028, but owing to war conditions the approximate value of the securities in which it is invested, is greatly reduced at present.

77. The depositors in the Government Savings Bank are classified as follows :—

Labourers	12,032
Artisans	1,658
Planters	1,588
Domestic Servants	1,162
Seamstresses	979
Mercantile Clerks	826
Public Officers	563

The funds of 263 Friendly Societies are also kept in the Bank.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

78. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year 1916 was 24,409, while the number of individuals actually brought before the Magistrates' Courts in respect of such offences was 31,141. These were dealt with as follows :—

Discharged for want of prosecution	7,602
Discharged on the merits	3,719
Summarily convicted	19,532
Committed for trial in Supreme Court	288

79. Summary convictions were obtained in the Magistrates' Courts in respect of the following cases :—

Offences against the person	3,132
Malicious injuries to property	83
Prædial Larceny	223
Offences against property (other than the two preceding classes)	1,468
Offences against Revenue, Municipal, &c., Laws	5,390
Offences against Masters and Servants Laws	833
Other Offences	8,405

80. The number of persons indicted in the Supreme Court was 250 during 1916, the cases being disposed of as under:—

Judgment for the Crown	196
Judgment for the prisoner	67
Cases discharged on *nolle proseque*	16
Prisoner found insane	1

81. The convictions in the Supreme Court during the year are classified as follows:—

Murder	8
Attempted murder	3
Unlawful Crime	5
Theft with violence	3
Offences against the person	56
Offences against property	90
Other Offences	31

PRISONS.

82. The total number of persons imprisoned during 1916 was 3,807, of whom 3,321 were males and 486 females. Included in these figures are 41 male and 8 female juvenile prisoners.

83. The daily average number of prisoners was 669 of whom 624 were men and 45 women.

84. The total expenditure during 1916 in respect of Prisons was £14,535. A total of £522 in cash was paid into the Treasury as direct receipts from prison labour, while the estimated value of prison labour employed in other works was £10,239.

85. First offenders are dealt with under Ordinance No. 29 of 1911 (the Probation of Offenders Ordinance) and are supervised by four officers of the Salvation Army, while another probation officer has been appointed to look after Roman Catholic first offenders.

The total annual cost to the Colony in connection with the probation of first offenders is £177 10.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

86. The Boys Reformatory at Diego Martin, about five miles from Port-of-Spain, contained 171 inmates on 31st December, 1916. Seventy-three boys were admitted during the year, while fifty-two were discharged and two were licensed out for employment. The capitation grant paid to the institution was £2,471, while the amount earned by the boys was £638. The expenditure under all heads was £2,978.

87. At the end of the year there were 32 inmates in the Girls' Reformatory at Belmont. Thirteen were admitted during 1916, nine were discharged and one absconded.

The total revenue was £625 of which over one-half (£314) was earned by the girls.

88. The Tacarigua (Anglican) Industrial School, had 160 inmates at the end of the year. Thirty were admitted, ten discharged, eight were licensed out and three absconded during the year. The capitation grant received by the Institution amounted to £1,589.

89. There were at the Belmont (Roman Catholic) Industrial School 187 inmates on 31st December last, of whom thirty-two had been admitted during the year, ten discharged, three transferred to the Boys' Reformatory and one died. The Government capitation grant paid to the Institution was £1,791.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

90. The estimated population on the 31st December last was 371,876. During the year there were 11,917 births and 7,526 deaths. The birth-rate of the Colony was therefore 32·36 per thousand and the death-rate 20·44 per thousand for the year 1915.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

91. A payment, known as the Ecclesiastical grant, is made by the Colonial Government to the authorities of the various recognized churches, on the basis of the number of adherents of each body. The apportionment in 1916 was as follows :—

Roman Catholic	£4,896
Church of England	4,155
Wesleyan	571
Presbyterian	95
Moravian	326
Baptist	257

The number of churches in the Colony are as follows :—In Trinidad 81 Roman Catholic, 59 Anglican, 16 Wesleyan, 84 Presbyterian, 5 Moravian and 18 Baptist and in Tobago 4 Roman Catholic, 13 Anglican, 7 Moravian and 1 Baptist.

92. Statistics under the head of Immigration show that during 1916, East Indians to the number of 1,286 were introduced into the Colony while 744 were repatriated. The amount taken back to India by returning East Indians in 1916 was £15,907 10 remitted through the Colonial Treasury, to be paid to the returned immigrants on arrival in India, besides £121 in gold coins sent in charge of the Surgeon Superintendent of the return ship. The material prosperity of these people is also

evidenced by the following return, showing the amount of the remittances made to their friends in India by means of Post Office orders during the last ten years.

1907	£3,227
1908	3,492
1909	3,800
1910	3,990
1911	3,625
1912	3,732
1913	4,535
1914	4,521
1915 (nine months only)	2,936
1916	4,138

93. The amount to the credit of the Public Officers Guarantee Fund on 31st December was £4,222 to which must be added the excess of receipts over payments for the year amounting to £108.

POSTAL.

94. The cost of the postal administration of the Colony for 1916 was £24,476, which includes £4,375 paid during the year in respect of the contract for the Coastal Service and £3,000 subsidy paid to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

95. The value of Foreign Money Orders issued in Trinidad in 1916 was £33,631 while those cashed amounted to £13,399. During the same period Inland Money Orders to the number of 31,119, representing £60,464, were dealt with within the Colony.

96. The number of British Postal Orders issued in the Colony was 16,557, of the value of £8,748, while those cashed here numbered 8,196, of the value of £3,793.

97. The number of Inland Postal Orders sold showed a considerable increase over last year due to a reduction in the rate of commission payable on these orders.

98. The value of postage stamps sold during 1916 was £11,733. A special Red Cross issue of 250,000 one penny stamps surcharged with a red cross and the date in black was made on the 19th October in aid of war funds. Of the proceeds £500 was given to the Red Cross Society and £250 to the Belgian Relief Fund.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

99. There is little of outstanding interest to record during the year 1916. Owing to shortage of vessels and enormously increased rates of freight the prices of all imported commodities rose steadily and this re-acted on the prices of home-grown products and foodstuffs which also increased proportionately. But

in spite of the great increase in the cost of living, it cannot be said that the Colony suffered any actual privation in the case of any of the staple articles of food. A sufficient stock of sugar for home needs was retained in the Colony as a consequence of the recommendation of the Food Committee that not more than 88 per cent. of the crop should be permitted to be exported. Tropical vegetables such as yams, sweet potatoes, tania, dasheen, etc., etc., can also be readily grown locally and encouragement is being given by the Government in throwing open available lands at low rents for the cultivation of food products.

100. Ex-President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt arrived in the Colony on the 3rd March and left on the 15th of the same month, during which period they visited a large part of the Island. Mr. Roosevelt also paid a visit to the little-known Guacharo Cave which is the source of one of the tributaries of the Oropouche River, spending a night in the vicinity of the cave.

101. On the 1st June, 1916, Major Sir John R. Chancellor, R.E., K.C.M.G., arrived in the Colony *viâ* New York and was sworn in as Governor the same day. His Excellency at once took up the question of the administration of the Railway and after an exhaustive inquiry presented a report on the subject to the Legislative Council at its first meeting on the 20th October, providing for the more efficient working of the Department, by the delegation of the duties of General Manager, in respect of Traffic, Maintenance, Locomotives and Accounts, to the respective Sub-heads of these branches, thus leaving the General Manager free to devote more time to the larger questions of administration.

102. A measure of much importance to the Colony, viz: the Public Health Ordinance, which had been passed in 1915, was proclaimed, on the 11th October, 1916, to come into force as from 1st January, 1917. By this Ordinance the sanitary control of the boroughs is transferred from the General Board of Health to the various Borough Councils, subject to the control of a new body styled the Central Board of Health, in which is also vested the responsibility for dealing with sanitary matters in all parts of the Colony outside the limits of the boroughs. The bringing of the Ordinance into operation necessitated a considerable amount of preparation, both on the part of the Government and the boroughs. The transfer to the latter of a number of sanitary officers hitherto employed by the Government, was also among the changes involved. This also entailed the pensioning of such officers as were unwilling to be so transferred.

103. The liquidation of the assets of enemy businesses, taken over after the commencement of the war, was proceeded with by the Liquidating Committee. A sum of £23,223 of the surplus assets of such businesses has been invested in the War Loan.

104. At the close of the year the Internment Camp at St. James contained 101 prisoners of war. Prisoners of the seaman class, of whom there were 83, are detained at the Female Prison the buildings of which were requisitioned for the purpose. Enemy subjects belonging to the better class, to the number of 18, are housed at the Isolation Camp. Ample provision has been made for exercise in both cases and facilities for recreation are also provided. Three prisoners of the seaman class succeeded in eluding the guards and leaving the Camp during the night. They seized a boat on the shores of the Gulf in which they made good their escape to neutral territory on the opposite coast of Venezuela.

105. The cocoa crop of 1916 was only slightly short of that of the previous year, but prices were not so high—so that the figures of value of the total crop show a diminution of nearly £228,000. The actual values of the two years are £1,865,266 for 1915 as against £1,637,268 for 1916.

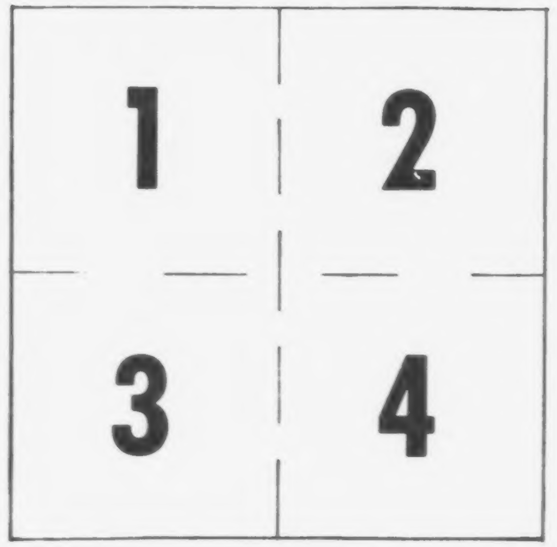
106. The output of sugar, on the other hand, showed an increase of over 7,000 tons over last year's figures, and the total value of this product exported in 1916 exceeded the previous years figures by £226,946.

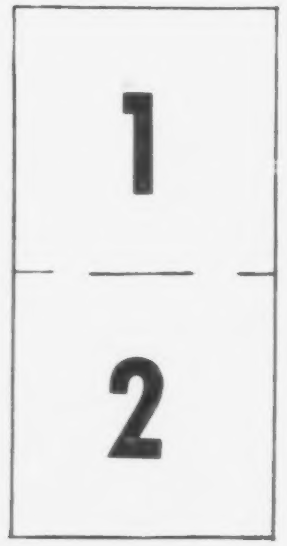
107. It is satisfactory to record that oil took the third place in the Exports of the Colony in 1916, the value of crude petroleum, fuel oil and gasolene exported during the year being over £200,000 as compared with £79,000 in 1915.

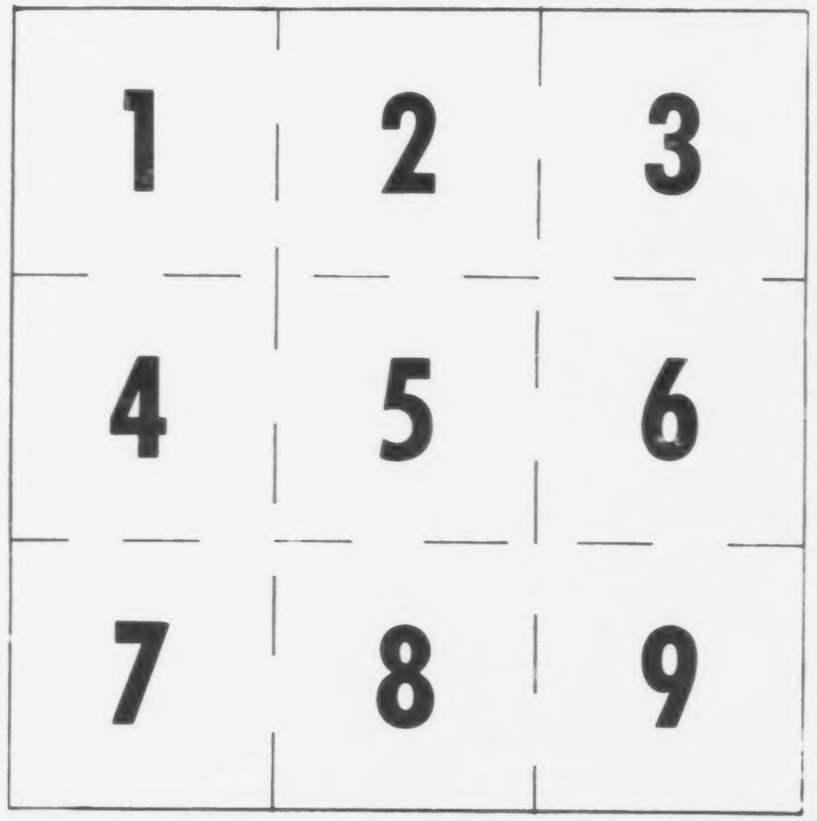
108. The sums raised and remitted through the Government since the commencement of the war in aid of various patriotic funds amounted on the 31st December last to £69,000 as follows:—

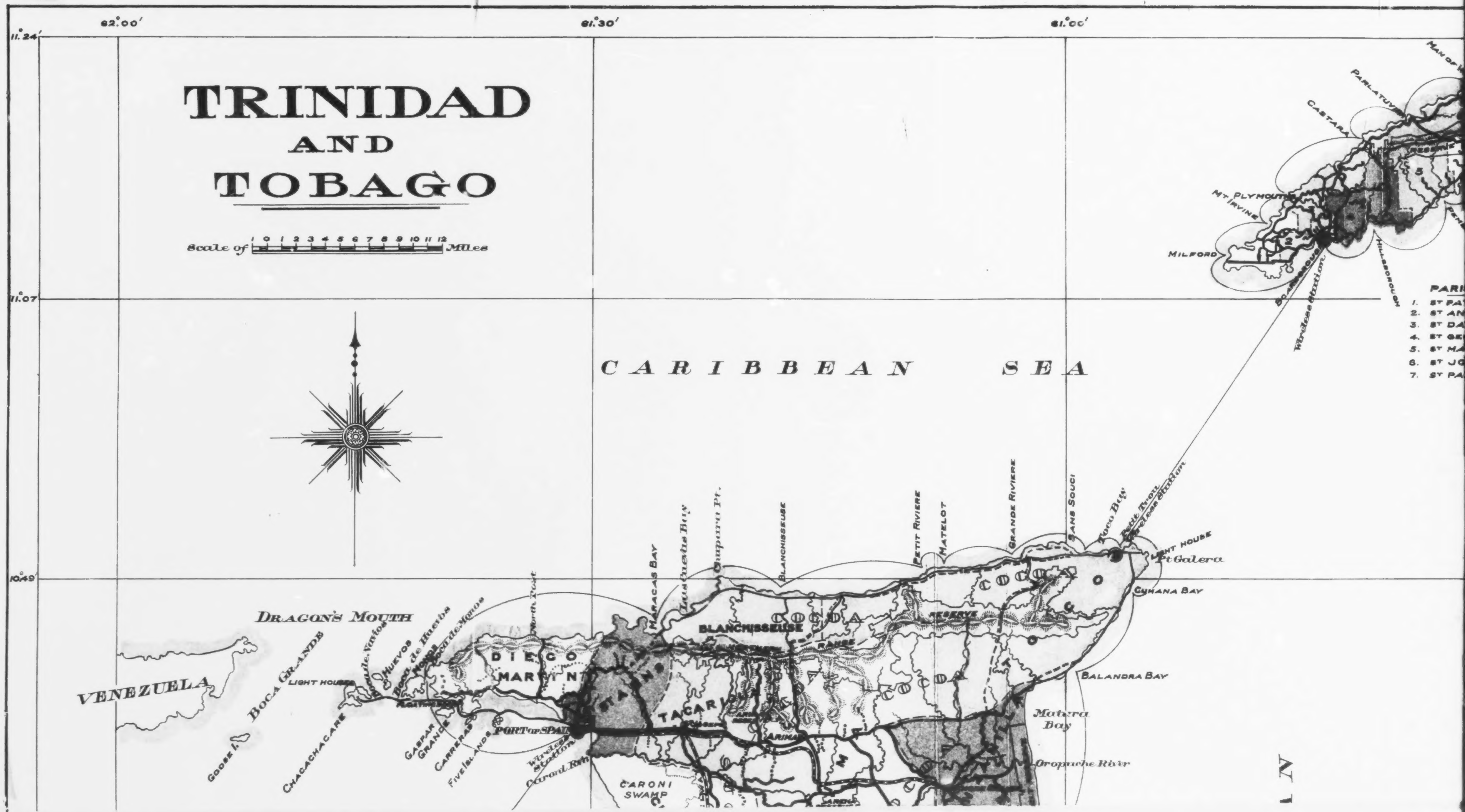
	£	s.	d.
1. Collection by "Port-of-Spain Gazette" in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' (War) Fund ..	2,000	0	0
2. Contributions in aid of the British Red Cross Society	15,278	18	8
3. Contributions towards Belgian Children Christmas Fund	104	2	9
4. Contributions in aid of the Trinidad Contingent Ambulance Fund	378	10	3
5. Contributions in aid of the Wounded Belgian Soldiers	10	0	0
6. Contributions towards the Over-Seas Aircraft Club	174	17	11
7. Contributions in aid of the French Red Cross Society	59	3	4½
8. Contributions in aid of Queen Alexandra's Field Force Fund	50	0	0
9. Contributions to Oversea's Club for Red Cross Beds at Netley Hospital	40	0	0
10. Contributions in aid of Disabled and Blind Fund	37	10	0
11. Contributions in aid of the National Committee for relief of destitute Belgian Children ...	866	10	0
12. Contributions towards the Prince of Wales' Fund	10,000	0	0
13. Purchase of Cocoa for His Majesty's Troops ...	40,000	0	0
	£68,999	12	11½

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.







TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO
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61°30'
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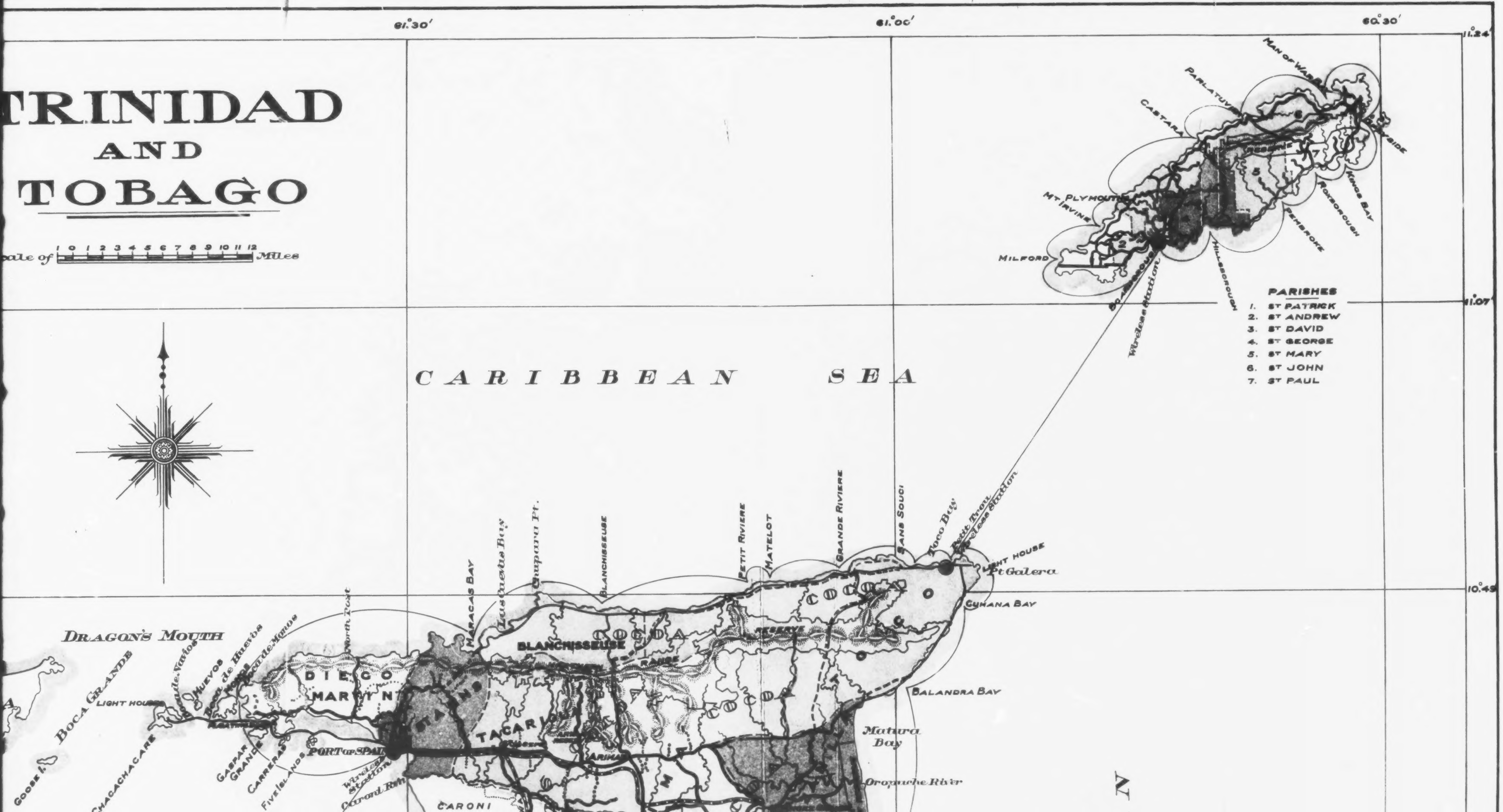
11°24'
11°07'
10°49'
CARIBBEAN SEA
Man of War
Parlatuvier
Castara
Mt Plymouth
Mt Irvine
Milford
Scarborough
Hillsborough
Wireless Station
PARI
1. ST PA
2. ST AN
3. ST DA
4. ST GE
5. ST MA
6. ST JO
7. ST PA
Maracas Bay
Las Cuevas Bay
Chupara Pt.
Blanchisseuse
Petit Riviere
Matelot
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
Toco Bay
Petit Trou
Wireless Station
Light House
Pt Galera
Cumana Bay
Balandra Bay
Matura Bay
Oropuche River
Dragon's Mouth
North Post
Venezuela
Boca Grande
Light House
Goose I.
Chacachacare
Huevos
Boca de Huevos
Monos
Boca de Monos
Gaspar Grande
Carreras
Five Islands
Port of Spain
Wireless Station
Caroni Rvr
Caroni Swamp
Diego Martin
St Ann's
Tacarigua
Arima
Blanchisseuse
Cocoa
Range
Reserve
St Andrew
St George

TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO
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CARIBBEAN SEA
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CASTARA
MT PLYMOUTH
MT IRVINE
MILFORD
SCARBOROUGH
Wireless Station
HILLSBOROUGH
PEMBROKE
ROXBOROUGH
KINGS BAY
SPEYSIDE
RESERVE
PARISHES
1. ST PATRICK
2. ST ANDREW
3. ST DAVID
4. ST GEORGE
5. ST MARY
6. ST JOHN
7. ST PAUL
DRAGON'S MOUTH
BOCA GRANDE
LIGHT HOUSE
GOOSE I.
CHACACHACARE
Boca de Navios
HUEVOS
Boca de Huevos
MONOS
Boca de Monos
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERAS
FIVE ISLANDS
PORT OF SPAIN
Wireless Station
Caroni Rv.
CARONI
North Post
DIEGO MARTIN
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
MARACAS BAY
Las Cuevas Bay
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE
BLANCHISSEUSE
COCOA
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RESERVE
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MATELOT
GRANDE RIVIERE
SANS SOUCI
Toco Bay
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Wireless Station
LIGHT HOUSE
Pt Galera
CUMANA BAY
COCOA
BALANDRA BAY
Matura Bay
Oropuche River
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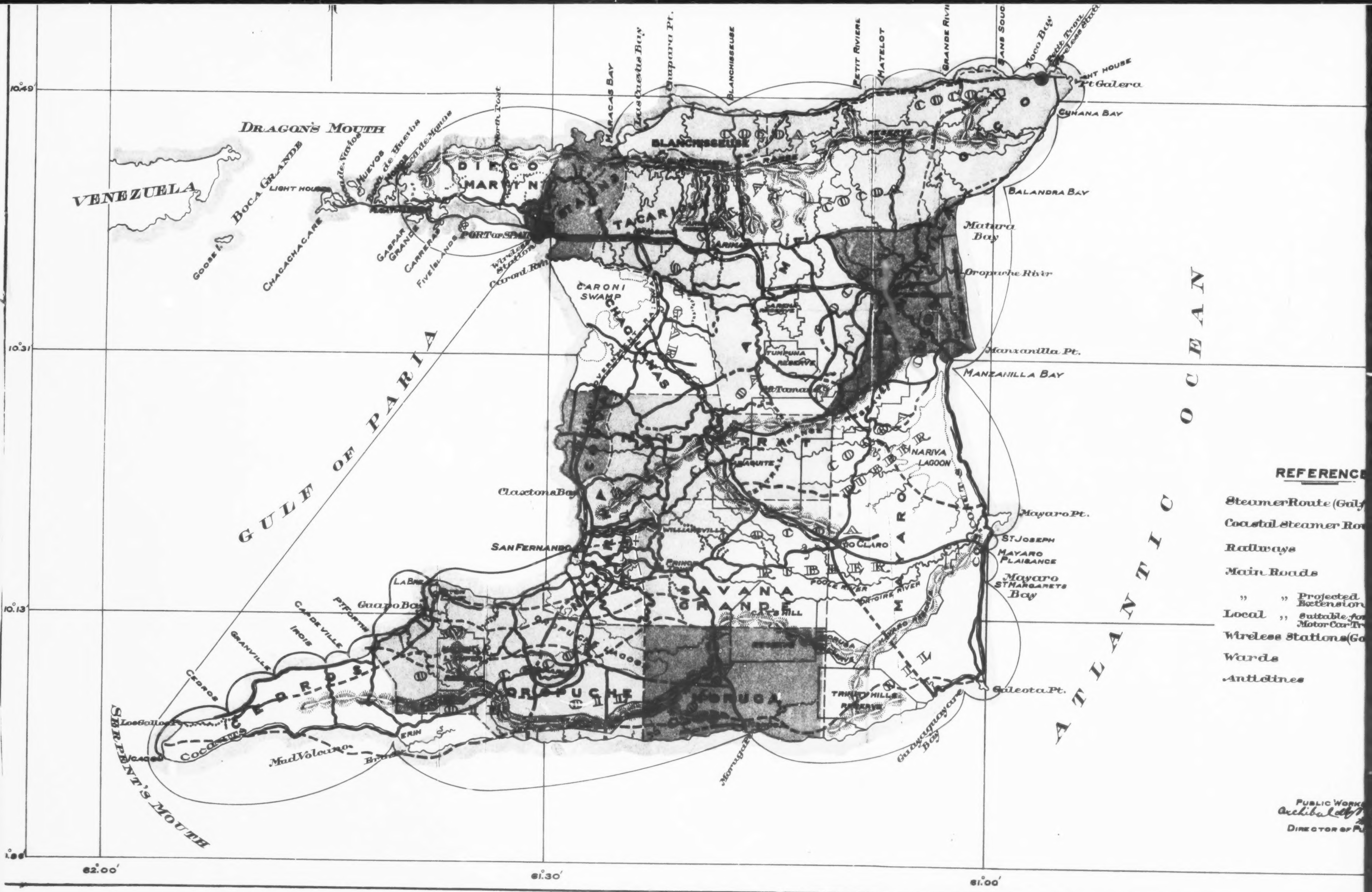
10.49'
10.31'
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62.00'
61.30'
61.00'
DRAGON'S MOUTH
VENEZUELA
BOCA GRANDE
LIGHT HOUSE
GOOSE I.
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
Boca de Navios
Boca de Huevos
Boca de Monos
GASPAR GRANDE
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Toco Bay
Petit Trou
Wireless Station
LIGHT HOUSE
Pt Galera
CUMANA BAY
BALANDRA BAY
Matura Bay
Oropuche River
Manzanilla Pt.
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOA
RESERVE
RANGE
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
CARONI SWAMP
CHAGUANAS
TUMPUNA RESERVE
St. Tamana
MONTSERRAT
TABAQUITE
NARIVA LAGOON
RUBBER
NARIVA
Claxton's Bay
SAN FERNANDO
WILLIAMSVILLE
PRINCES TOWN
RIO CLARO
Mayaro Pt.
St. JOSEPH
MAYARO PLAISANCE
Mayaro St. MARGARETS Bay
SAVANA GRANDE
ORTOIRE RIVER
POOLE RIVER
TRINITY HILLS
MORUGA
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
Galeota Pt.
Guayaguayare Bay
Moruga R.
LA BREA
Guapo Bay
Pt. FORTIN
CAP DE VILLE
IROIS
GRANVILLE
CEDROS
OROPUCHE
SIPARIA
Los Gallos Pt.
ICACOS
CORAL
ERIN
Mud Volcano
SERPENT'S MOUTH
GULF OF PARIA
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Railways
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PUBLIC WORKS
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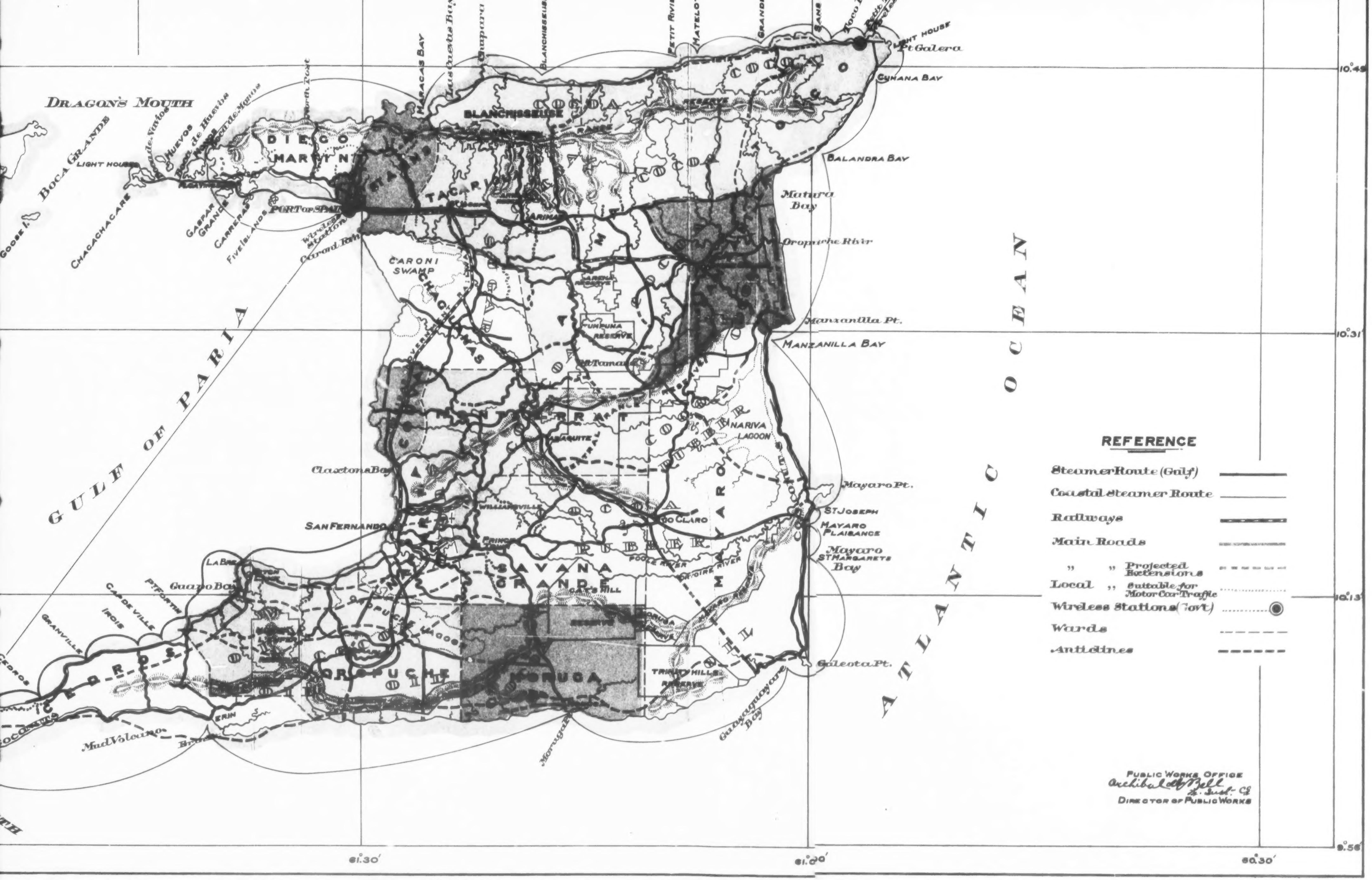
DIRECTOR OF PU


DRAGON'S MOUTH
BOCA GRANDE
LIGHT HOUSE
CHACACHACARE
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERAS
FIVE ISLANDS
PORT OF SPAIN
Wireless Station
DIEGO MARTIN
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
BLANCHISSEUSE
MARACAS BAY
COCOA
RANGE
RESERVE
ARIMA
SALYBIA
Matura Bay
Oropuche River
CARONI SWAMP
CHAGUANAS
CUNUPIA
TUMPUNA RESERVE
Manzanilla Pt.
MANZANILLA BAY
MONTSERRAT
TABAQUITE
NARIVA LAGOON
RUBBER
COCOA
Claxtons Bay
SAN FERNANDO
WILLIAMSVILLE
PRINCES TOWN
MAYARO
Mayaro Pt.
ST JOSEPH
MAYARO PLAISANCE
Mayaro St. Margarets Bay
LA BREA
Guapo Bay
Pt. Fortin
Cap de Ville
IROIS
GRANVILLE
CEDROS
OROPUCHE
SAVANA GRANDE
MORUGA
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
ERIN
Mud Volcano
ICACOS
Moruga
Guayaguayare Bay
Galeota Pt.
Pt. Galera
CUMANA BAY
BALANDRA BAY
LIGHT HOUSE
GULF OF PARIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
10.49
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9.56
61.30'
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REFERENCE
Steamer Route (Gulf)
Coastal Steamer Route
Railways
Main Roads
" " Projected Extensions
Local " Suitable for Motor Car Traffic
Wireless Stations (Govt)
Wards
Anticlines
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE
Archibald M. Bell
Lt. Insp. CE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

It should be added that the above remittances do not include many sums raised by private subscription and remitted through the banks. Regular supplies of oranges and limes have also been shipped for distribution among the various hospitals for the sick and wounded, as well as fresh lime juice.

109. Since the close of the year an Ordinance has been introduced and passed, at the suggestion of influential members of the community, imposing a War Contribution tax on incomes in excess of £500, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Imperial Government.

A Map of Trinidad and Tobago is attached.

W. M. GORDON,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

4th May, 1917.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No	Colony, &c	Year
893	Ashanti..	1915
894	Gold Coast	"
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	"
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915–1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas..	1915–1916
901	Swaziland	"
902	Somaliland	"
903	Cyprus	"
904	Ceylon	1915
905	Straits Settlements	"
906	Grenada ..	1915–1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	"
909	Jamaica ..	1915–1916
910	British Guiana ..	1915
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	"
913	Leeward Islands	"
914	Uganda ..	"
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	"
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
918	St. Lucia	1915–1916
919	Nyasaland	"
920	Nigeria ..	1915
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915–1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	"
925	Zanzibar..	"
926	Fiji	"
927	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
928	Cayman Islands..	1915–1916
929	Seychelles	1916

MISCELLANEOUS.

No	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies ..	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent ..	Roads and Land Settlement

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 984.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1917.

(For previous Report see No. 930.)

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February, 1919.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1917.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1918.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK OF THE COLONY FOR THE YEAR 1917.

I. FINANCE

The revenue of the year 1917 was **£1,098,183** and the expenditure £1,097,696. The surplus balance on the 31st of December, 1917, stood at £124,821, an increase of £487 on the balance at the end of the previous year, but this surplus was only maintained by the imposition of special taxation to meet the extraordinary expenditure due to the war.

REVENUE.

2. The revenue, £1,098,183, exceeded the estimate by £50,994, and was larger by £33,587 than the revenue of the year 1916, the chief increases being under the heads of Licenses (£3,775), Railways (£10,507), and Land Sales and Royalties (£19,114). On the other hand the revenue from Customs showed a falling off of £12,903 due chiefly to the want of shipping facilities for the importation of goods. The revenue from the sale of Crown lands was £19,071 and from the sale of timber £7,784. The royalty from oil realized £11,250. The export duty and royalty on asphalt yielded £44,526.

3. To meet the exceptional requirements of the Colony under existing conditions it became necessary to continue during the year the special tax on produce which was first imposed in the year 1915. The following rates were levied during 1917 :—

	s.	d.	
On Sugar (Export) at the rate of ...	2	0	per 1,000 lbs.
,, ,, (Local) ,, ...	2	0	,, 1,000 lbs.
,, Cocoa (Local) ,, ...	0	7	,, 100 lbs.
,, ,, (Venezuelan) ,, ...	0	7	,, 100 lbs.
,, Coconuts (Local) ,, ...	3	0	,, 1,000 nuts.
,, ,, (Venezuelan) ,, ...	3	0	,, 1,000 ,,
,, Copra ,, ,, ...	7	6	,, 1,000 lbs.
,, Rum ,, ,, ...	0	1	,, gallon.
,, Cedar ,, ,, ...	10	0	,, ton.
,, Hides ,, ,, ...	2	1	,, hide.

The tax on Sugar was reduced from 2/6 to 2/-, that on cocoa raised from 6d. to 7d., copra raised from 5/- to 7/6, and taxes were imposed on cedar and hides.

The revenue thus collected in 1917 was £44,890, an increase of £6,463 on the receipts of the previous year.

4. The revenue received during the years 1916 and 1917 respectively was as under : —

Heads of Revenue.	*1916.*	*1917.*
Customs	£418,735	£407,606
Port Harbour and Wharf Dues	11,523	11,474
Licenses Excise, &c.	310,330	314,104
Fees of Court and Office	86,143	87,385
Post Office	9,182	9,403
Government Railway	147,007	157,514
Rent of Government Property	2,668	3,060
Interest	4,790	5,399
Miscellaneous Receipts	4,269	6,712
Land Sales, Royalties, &c.	31,519	50,633
Emergency Funds	38,428	44,891

EXPENDITURE.

5. The expenditure of 1917 was £1,097,696, £60,678 in excess of the estimate, and £79,560 more than that of the year 1916.

6. The chief increases of expenditure occurred in the departments such as the Constabulary, Hospitals, Railways, and Public Works which were compelled to purchase large quantities of supplies and stores at the higher prices now prevailing. Extraordinary expenditure had also to be incurred for the Defence Scheme (£14,523), Trinidad Contingent (£33,813), and war bonus to the junior officials and other public employees (£15,475).

7. The revenue and expenditure of the last five years has been as under : —

		EXPENDITURE.		
Year.	*Revenue.*	*Recurrent.*	*Extraordinary.*	*Total.*
1913-14	£ 970,789	£ 888,888	£ 63,094	£ 951,982
1914-15	934,524	923,284	67,432	990,716
1915	1,037,803	979,989	75,412	1,055,389
1916	1,064,596	937,919	80,217	1,018,136
1917	1,098,183	997,513	100,182	1,097,695

8. It was anticipated when the estimates for 1917 were framed that the year would open with a surplus balance of £78,619. The actual surplus was found however to be £124,333, and as has been previously stated this was slightly increased during the year.

9. On the 31st of December, 1917, the assets of the Colony were £938,074 and its liabilities £813,252, showing a balance in favour of the Colony of £124,822.

10. The public debt on that date was £1,651,853, in addition to a sum of £460,000 advanced by the Imperial Treasury on account of further authorized loans. Against this liability of £2,111,853, there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £316,819.

II--TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

CUSTOMS.

11. The total value of the Imports and Exports of the year 1917, including goods in transit, amounted to £10,098,715, an increase of £570,813 on the figures of the previous year. The imports were valued at £4,789,719 and the exports at £5,308,996. The figures for the last five years have been :—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Exports.*	*Total.*
1913	£5,019,728	£5,205,673	£10,225,401
1914	4,225,409	4,201,341	8,426,750
1915	4,429,813	5,378,573	9,808,386
1916	4,470,728	5,057,174	9,527,902
1917	4,789,719	5,308,996	10,098,715

IMPORTS.

12. The revenue from import duties amounted during the year 1917 to £373,662, as against £386,565 for the previous year, thus showing a decrease of £12,903 due to diminished shipping facilities. Out of the total value of imports, which was £4,789,719 the value of goods entered for home consumption amounted to £4,136,714. The following table shows, for the last five years, the value of goods consumed in the Colony :—

1913	£2,828,550
1914	2,888,532
1915	3,068,697
1916	3,656,959
1917	4,136,714

13. The following table shows the value of the imports of the articles in respect of which there are preferential rates of duty in favour of Canada and the United Kingdom :—

1917.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom	Canada.	Other British Possessions.	Other Countries.	Total.
Animals and Birds Living :—	£	£	£	£	£
Cattle ...	...	...	102	45,243	45,345
Goats ...	...	...	942	355	1,297
Horses ...	...	...	128	4,469	4,597
Sheep ...	...	...	476	68	544
Swine ...	...	...	1,247	1,419	2,666
Bags (travelling and tool), trunks and valises ..	545	984	2	1,122	2,653.
Baskets, all kinds	664	...	...	52	716
Biscuits, Bread and Cakes :—					
Pilot Bread and Crackers ...	..	...	3	5,762	5,765
Other kinds ..	660	118	...	5,961	6,739
Boots, Shoes and Slippers ..	10,791	743	...	47,343	58,877
Brooms & Brushes..	2,575	1,710	72	1,384	5,741
Butter ...	5,988	3,354	252	28,963	38,557
Carriages, Carts &					

1917.—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	United Kingdom. £	Canada. £	Other British Possessions. £	Other Countries. £	Total. £
Wagons :—					
Bicycles and Tricycles (other than motor) ...	3,520	...	40	130	3,690
Bicycles & Tricycles (motor) ...	377	...	36	1,052	1,465
Motor Cars and Motor Vehicles	344	445	...	26,537	27,326
Other kinds ...	...	80	...	1,507	1,587
Cattle and other Animal foods ...	211	6,116	375	37,272	43,974
Cement ...	24,157	...	...	24,591	48,748
Cheese ...	212	798	1	6,183	7,194
Chemicals :—					
Calcium Carbide	13	644	...	2,433	3,090
Cordage & Twine..	15,825	2,848	39	17,145	35,857
Fish, all kinds ...	193	98,374	187	19,003	117,757
Glass & Glassware	3,130	828	10	13,675	17,643
Grain, Flour, Pulse and Preparations thereof :—					
Oats ..	...	40,444	...	6,754	47,198
Flour, wheaten	...	493,398	136	91,453	584,987
Pulse ...	107	227	2,731	4,787	7,852
Farinaceous preparations	981	266	339	2,511	4,097
Hardware :—					
Hay ...	...	491	10	575	1,076
Casket and Coffin fittings ...	196	85	...	...	281
Jams, Jellies and Preserved (canned and bottled) ...	530	195	4	2,356	3,085
Machinery ...	56,355	3,259	662	191,759	252,035
Meats, all kinds ...	905	1,109	93	94,755	96,862
Metals, manufactures of ...	17,818	9,581	·952	75,485	103,836
Milk, condensed...	7,629	15,001	2,094	27,581	52,305
Musical Instrm'nts:—					
Pianos & Organs	405	69	...	3,605	4,079
Painters Colours and materials ..	11,437	3,298	4	4,536	19,275
Paper :—					
Manufactures of	19,679	5,429	38	24,248	49,394
Playing Cards	232	10	...	96	338
Plate and Plated Ware ...	968	..	84	1,654	2,706
Rubber, manufactures of ..	3,866	2,957	...	6,909	13,732
Soap :—					
Common ...	45,691	1,796	13	1,368	48,868
Toilet ...	1,877	...	3	2,476	4,356
Starch ...	29	...	1,840	796	2,665
Vegetables, all kinds	394	11,422	4,710	16,171	32,697
Wood and Timber, unmanufactured	.	24,025	2,511	71,865	98,401
Wood and timber, manufactured	1,076	. 3,764	871	5,094	10,805
Totals	£ 239,380	£733,868	£ 21,007	£ 928,503	£ 1,922,758

14. The sources of the import trade of the Colony during the last five years are shown below :--

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	892,593 31·6%	998,837 34·6%	959,051 31·2%	984,089 26·9%	850,504 20·6%
Canada ...	256,435 9·1 ,,	325,374 11·3 ,,	419,014 13·7 ,,	513,313 14·0 ,,	747,816 18·1 ,,
O.B. Possessions	178,921 6·3 ,,	201,171 6·9 ,,	235,221 7·7 ,,	287,106 7·9 ,,	424,547 10·2 ,,
United States ...	813,718 28·8 ,,	852,988 29·5 ,,	906,892 29·5 ,,	1,272,002 34·8 ,,	1,579,562 38·2 ,,
Venezuela ...	468,658 16·5 ,,	290,401 10·1 ,,	404,900 13·2 ,,	457,052 12·5 ,,	446,286 10·8 ,,
France ...	61,183 2·2 ,,	60,027 2·1 ,,	46,693 1·5 ,,	59,034 1·6 ,,	41,502 1·0 ,,
Germany ...	40,179 1·4 ,,	35,910 1·2 ,,	...	...	...
O. Countries ...	116,863 4·1 ,,	123,794 4·3 ,,	96,926 3·2 ,,	84,363 2·3 ,,	46,497 1·1 ,,
	2,828,550	2,888,532	3,068,697	3,656,959	4,136,714

EXPORTS.

15. The value of goods exported from the Colony including goods in transit in 1917 was **£5,308,996**, as compared with £5,057,174 during the previous year. There was thus an increase of **£251,822**. Of the total value of exports, **£4,029,755** represented the value of shipments of local products. Other produce brought into the Colony and re-exported amounted to £671,791. The value of the goods in transit amounted to £566,150.

16. The total value of exports for the last five years, has been :—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Local Produce ..	£2,344,366	£2,484,576	£3,422,270	£3,636,580	£4,029,755
Re-exports ...	721,497	422,000	642,841	658,175	713,091
Total ..	£3,065,863	£2,906,576	£4,065,111	£4,294,755	£4,742,846
Transit goods ...	2,139,810	1,294,765	1,313,462	762,419	566,150
Total ..	£5,205,673	£4,201,341	£5,378,573	£5,057,174	£5,308,996

17. The quantities and values of the principal products exported from the Colony during the year 1917, are shown in the following table :—

		£
Asphalt (Crude, dried and Manjak)...	102,953 tons	125,517
Asphalt, Epuré	6,937 ,,	13,882
Bitters	22,667 gals.	22,667
Cocoa	70,144,898 lbs.	1,650,544
Coconuts	16,595,282 nuts	90,857
Copra	7,201,448 lbs.	109,773
Fruit	...	464
Molasses	1,398,324 gals.	51,432
Rum	87,192 ,,	15,485
Sugar	62,654 tons	1,459,620
Petroleum, Crude	35,890,511 gals.	349 200
,, Spirit (Gasolene) ...	1,248,097 ,,	52,863

18. The export trade of the Colony with the United Kingdom, Canada, other British Possession and Foreign Countries during the last five years, was as under :—

	1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	495,101	*16·2%*	572,271	*19·7%*	1,567,936	*38·6%*	1,426,251	*33·2%*	1,946,609	*41·0%*
Canada ...	174,991	*5·7* ,,	346,496	*11·9* ,,	169,298	*4·2* ,,	514,020	*12·0* ,,	273,345	*5·8* ,,
O. B. Possessions	57,715	*1·8* ,,	51,680	*1·8* ,,	55,593	*1·3* ,,	100,421	*2·3* ,,	150,512	*3·2* ,,
United States ...	1,392,786	*45·4* ,,	1,104,480	*38·0* ,,	1,690,278	*41·6* ,,	1,484,464	*34·6* ,,	1,473,631	*31·1* ,,
Venezuela ...	66,413	*2·2* ,,	39,005	*1·3* ,,	52,546	*1·3* ,,	40,614	*·9* ,,	61,242	*1·3* ,,
France ...	504,207	*16·5* ,,	464,160	*16·0* ,,	399,644	*9·8* ,,	476,072	*11·1* ,,	570,163	*12·0* ,,
Germany ...	137,417	*4·5* ,,	84,487	*2·9* ,,	...		...		...	
O. Countries ...	237,233	*7·7* ,,	243,997	*8·4* ,,	129,816	*3·2* ,,	252,912	*5·9* ,,	267,344	*5·6* ,,
Total ...	3,065,863		2,906,576		4,065,111		4,294,755		4,742,846	

19. A comparison of these figures shows an increase of £520,358 in the trade with the United Kingdom for 1917 as compared with the previous year.

20. The following table shows the quantity and value of the principal products of the Colony exported to Great Britain during the year 1917 :—

Asphalt	7,990	tons	value	£	16,384
Cocoa	7,074,205	lbs.	,,	£	180,430
Coconuts	2,075,627	nuts	,,	£	11,126
Copra	4,434,953	lbs.	,,	£	67,930
Gums					
Balata	584,445	,,	,,	£	43,827
Rubber	11,830	,,	,,	£	887
Hides & Skins	5,629	No.	,,	£	10,319
Petroleum					
Crude	12,481,155	gals.	,,	£	117,012
Fuel	15,160,469	,,	,,	£	148,614
Petrol	1,297,375	,,	,,	£	40,242
Rum	74,634	,,	,,	£	13,061
Bitters	10,534	,,	,,	£	10,534
Sugar	52,134	tons	,,	£	1,229,009
Molasses	704,664	gals.	,,	£	28,089

SHIPPING

21. The total number of vessels entered and cleared during 1917 at the various ports of entry of the Colony, was 3,933, with a tonnage of 1,808,169; as compared with 3,157, with a tonnage of 2,127,225, during the previous year; showing an increase of 776 vessels and a decrease of 319,056 tons.

22. The aggregate tonnage entered was 898,238, of which British steamships furnished 630,472 tons, and Foreign steamships 219,645, British sailing vessels 15,971 tons, and foreign sailing vessels 32,150 tons.

23. The number of British steam vessels entered and cleared during the year showed a further decrease of 114 with a decrease in tonnage of 190,706. Foreign steam vessels were fewer in number by 59.

24. Of sailing vessels the figures show an increase of 945 in number with a tonnage of 20,223.

AGRICULTURE.

25. The average rainfall in 1917, from records taken at 109 stations, was 75·28 inches, compared with 70·87 inches in 1916 and 68·54 inches in 1915.

26. The Cocoa crop of 70,144,898 lbs. was a record one, being 6,697,022 lbs. more than in 1914, when 63,447,876 lbs. was shipped, which was the previous record.

The amount of cacao, the produce of the Colony, exported in 1917 was 70,144,898 lbs. valued at £1,650,544, as compared with 53,692,052 lbs. exported in 1916, valued at £1,637,268, and 54,081,452 lbs. of the value of £1,865,216 in 1915.

27. The countries to which cocoa was exported during 1917 were as follows:—

United States of America	38,766,427 lbs.
United Kingdom	7,074,205 ,,
France	21,549,580 ,,
Canada	1,789,504 ,,
Italy	476,304 ,,
Other British Colonies	132,478 ,,
Spain	Nil.
Argentina	356,400 ,,

28. Sugar again experienced a year of good prices and good crops. The figures of quantity and value for the last two years are as follows:—

	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
Sugar ..	57,755	62,654	£1,297,369	£1,459,620
Rum ...	554,182	87,192	90,541	15,485
Molasses ..	528,810	1,398,324	17,180	51,432

The Sugar crop of 62,654 tons was also a record one, being 4,899 more than in 1916, when 57,755 tons were shipped.

29. The raising of seedling canes has been resumed after having been in abeyance for many years, during which introductions, particularly from Barbados, have been relied on for the necessary improved varieties. Several Sugar Estate Companies have made initial preparations to increase their output of sugar, but this is dependent on conditions after the war.

Two new small factories are working in Trinidad, and there has been increased activity in the small Tobago factories.

Implemental tillage, including the use of "tractors" is extending.

30. The Coconut industry has now quite recovered from the droughts which affected it in previous years, and though the number of nuts exported in 1917 was 1,253,925 less than in 1916, this was more than compensated for by an increase in the exports of copra, which rose from 3,339,848 in 1916 to 7,201,448 in 1917, which is equivalent to about 18,000,000 nuts.

31. The export trade in coconuts was as follows :

	Nuts.	*Copra.*	*Oil.*
United States of America	13,366,790	2,762,015	...
United Kingdom ...	2,075,627	4,434,953	...
Canada ...	1,145,965	...	..
British West Indies ...	5,900	..	705
Other Colonies ...	1,000	..	161
Italy ...	...	4,480	..
Totals	No. 16,585,282	7,201,448 lbs.	866 gals.
Values	£90,857	£109,773	£232

32. The Froghopper pest continues to be a serious problem. Research has been continued but without definite beneficial results. The damage done by this insect was more serious in 1917–1918 than for any year since the season 1912–13.

33. The budding of old Cacao trees has been successfully accomplished and experiments started to test the value of the method as a means of converting poor bearing into good bearing trees. There is a general tendency to improved cultivation and more attention is being given to spraying on Estates.

34. The following diseases and pests have been proclaimed under the Plant Protection Ordinance and action taken to deal with them, viz.: Bird Vine, Bud rot of Coconuts, Bleeding stem of Coconuts, Parasol ants, Cacao beetle, Rhinoceros beetle, Gru-gru beetle, Locusts and Love Vine.

35. The Agricultural Credit Societies Ordinance was brought into operation during 1916. Two societies have been registered.

36. The Agricultural development of Tobago continues to progress steadily, and though the value of the total exports for 1917 was £68,296 as against £90,718 in 1916 this is in a great measure due to the fall in the value of Cocoa, and to more local foodstuffs having been retained for home consumption.

37. The Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture continue to instruct the small cultivator on his own land, and encouragement is also given by offering medals and money prizes for improved methods of cultivation of cacao, vegetables, and rice.

38. Increased attention has been given to fruit and promising results obtained with introduced varieties of Grape Fruit.

The cultivation of Limes is extending and three Factories are now at work.

Increased planting of Coffee continues, particularly "Robusta," and more recently of "Excelsa" Coffee.

39. The area of forest reserves under the control of the Forest Department has been increased from 270 to 276 square miles and now forms about 15 per cent. of the area of the Colony. There are 480 acres of plantations containing 140,000 timber trees including 62,000 West Indian Cedar and 14,000 East Indian Teak. The teak was introduced from Burma and continues to flourish. Trees of 4½ years old have reached a girth

of from 20 to 30 inches at 5 feet from the ground and a height of from 30 to 45 feet. The revenue of the department amounted to £7,784 and expenditure to £4,924 leaving a surplus of £2,860 on the year's working.

From the 1st of January, 1918, the Forest Department has been formed into a separate department under Mr. C. S. Rogers as Conservator.

MINES.

40. At the close of the year 1917 there were eleven Companies engaged in the production of oil in Trinidad. Drilling to the extent of 52,037 feet was carried out during the year, of which 9,557 feet were on private lands and 42,480 feet on Crown lands. Out of 44 wells drilled in 1917 oil was struck in 31. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony up to 31st December last was 369, of which 199 have been sunk on Crown lands

41. The total output of oil during 1917 was 56,080,914 Imperial gallons as compared with 32,475,695 Imperial gallons in 1916.

42. The amount of Royalty paid by operating companies on oil won from Crown lands during the year was £11,250.

43. Several refineries are engaged in the manufacture of petrol, for which there is a large demand locally, as well as in the neighbouring Islands. Kerosene is also manufactured for local consumption.

44. Two large refineries are now in operation and oil fuel to Admiralty specification and other products are being produced.

45. One of the two companies engaged in mining for Manjak recommenced operations during 1917.

46. The number of persons employed throughout the year in the oil mining and quarrying industries averaged 3,076.

CROWN LANDS.

47. The number of grants of Crown land made during the year was 586 which comprised 3,188 acres, in addition to 254 village lots.

48. Of the above 160 grants comprising 296 acres and 123 village lots were taken up by East Indians.

III.—LEGISLATION.

49. Forty-seven Ordinances were enacted during the year, the most important being:-

No. 1.—An Ordinance to provide for the grant by the Colony of a Contribution to His Majesty towards the expenses of the War.

No. 14.—An Ordinance to make provision for securing advances on Agricultural Produce.

No. 17.—An Ordinance to provide a Summary punishment for Perjury.

No. 27.—An Ordinance to render illegal indulgences in the practices of the body known as the Shouters.

No. 28.—An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Law relating to Public Roads.

No. 29.—An Ordinance to control the acquisition of oil-bearing lands in the Colony.

No. 30.—An Ordinance to amend the Maintenance of Wives and Children Ordinance.

No. 31.—An Ordinance relating to Customs Duties.

No. 34.—An Ordinance to protect Magistrates and Justices from vexatious actions for acts done by them in the execution of their office.

No. 48.—An Ordinance to provide for raising funds for certain purposes by the imposition of taxes on produce.

50. The contribution to His Majesty authorized by Ordinance No. 1 was raised by a graduated tax on incomes, all income under **£500** a year being exempt. The rates fixed were:—

6d. on every £1 of income up to £1,000;
1/- on every additional £1 beyond £1,000 up to £2,000.
2/- " " £1 " £2,000 " £5,000.
3/- " " £1 " £5,000 " £8,000.
5/- " " £1 " £8,000 " £10,000.
6/8 " " £1 " £10,000.

The amount realized by this tax was **£94,742**, and this was supplemented by an appropriation of **£5,258** from the proceeds of the sale of War Stamps to raise the contribution to **£100,000**.

51. Ordinance No. 14 was enacted to provide greater security to persons making advances against crops and produce. It provides that if the borrower acts in contravention of his agreement he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour and liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding three years. It also makes it clear that the security shall extend not only to crops actually growing at the date of the security but also to such as may be grown thereafter.

52. Ordinance No. 17 extends to the Stipendiary Magistrates the power to deal summarily with perjury in all civil or criminal causes, limiting the term of imprisonment which may be imposed to three months, and giving the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

53. Ordinance No. 27 prohibits the observance of certain practices in connection with so-called religious meetings which may be regarded as a nuisance on account of the annoyance to neighbouring residents.

54. Ordinance No. 28 re-enacts the existing law with regard to roads and their control, but makes more satisfactory provision for the constitution of the Local Road Boards. Under the new

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law the Chairman and two members of each board are appointed by the Governor.

55. Ordinance No. 29 provides that no one shall acquire any right, title, or interest in any oil-bearing land in the Colony without the Governor's consent, under penalty of forfeiture to the Crown. It is a temporary measure required to meet Imperial interests and its operation is limited to a period of six months after the close of the War.

56. Ordinance No. 30 confers upon the Stipendiary Magistrates the power which they did not formerly possess of varying an order made with regard to the maintenance of wives and children.

57. The Customs Duties Ordinance, No. 31, consolidates the previous enactments and extends to all British possessions the preference hitherto given to the United Kingdom, Canada, and Newfoundland. It also effects certain changes in the duties the more important of which are shown below :—

Cattle, goats, sheep, and *swine* admitted free under column 2 (British Preferential Tariff).

ARMS, ETC.

Firearms. The duty on fowling pieces increased from 5/- to 10/- each, and the duty on all other firearms increased from 10/- to £1 each.

Ammunition. The duty on loaded and unloaded cartridges increased from 5/- and 2/6 the 1,000 to 10/- and 5/- the 1,000 respectively.

Carriages, etc. Made dutiable at 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in place of the specific duties as shown in the 1913 Tariff.

Chemicals. Magnesite and Sulphur placed on the free list.

Confectionery. Duty increased from 1d. to 2d. the lb.

Cotton. All piece goods made dutiable at 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Fish. Fresh fish placed on the free list.

Machinery. Removed from free list and made dutiable at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem.*

Meat. Fresh meat placed on the free list.

Oil. Coconut Oil removed from the free list and made dutiable at 6d. the gallon under the General Tariff.

Opium and Ganja. Duty increased from 15/- to 25/- the lb.

Spirits. Duty on Brandy, Gin and Whisky increased from 11/6 to 13/- the gallon, and on rum from 9/- to 10/- the gallon.

Tobacco. Duty on leaf tobacco containing 25% or more of moisture increased from 1/3 to 1/5 the lb. and from 1/5½ to 1/7½ the lb. when containing less than 25%. The duty on Cigars increased from 5/- to 6/- the lb., on cigarettes from 5/- to 5/6 the lb., and on manufactured tobacco from 3/- to 4/- the lb.

Vegetables. Potatoes, onions and garlic placed on the free list.

With regard to the duties on leaf tobacco it has been found necessary to make a further change during the current year. Tobacco containing 25% or more of moisture now pays a duty of 2s. 6d. the lb., and that containing less 3/- the lb.

lishing company, inc.

58. The Ordinance No. 43 imposes the following taxes on local produce exported during the year 1918 :—

	General Revenue.		In aid of Agriculture.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Sugar (for every 1,000 lbs.)	2	6		3
Rum (for every gallon)		2	Nil.	
Molasses (for every gallon)		0½	Nil.	
Cocoa (for every 100 lbs.)		8¾		0½
Coconuts (for every 1,000 nuts)	3	9		1½
Copra (for every 1,000 lbs.)	10	0		4
Cedar (for every cubic foot)		3½	Nil.	
Hides (for every hide)	2	8	Nil.	

IV.---EDUCATION.

59. There were, at the close of the year 1917, 290 elementary schools in the Colony, as compared with 289 on the 31st December, 1916. Of this number 254 are in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. There are 52 Government schools and 238 assisted denominational schools.

60. The number of scholars on the rolls was 47,166 of whom 26,008 were boys and 21,158 girls. The daily average attendance was 28,725. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease on the rolls of 2,304, while the average attendance was 1,401 below the figures of 1916.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

61. The Queen's Royal College in Port-of-Spain and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain and the Naparima College in San Fernando, afford facilities for the higher education of boys. The St. Joseph Convent in Port-of-Spain, which is also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provides similar education for girls. The number of pupils on the rolls were :—

Queen's Royal College	136
St. Mary's College	329
Naparima College	80
St. Joseph's Convent School	310

62. The College and its affiliated colleges are examined

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annually by Examining Bodies of Cambridge University. All forms below the fifth are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate; pupils of the fifth form are entered for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, and those of the two divisions of the sixth form for the Oxford and Cambridge Higher Certificate Examination and the School Certificate Examination respectively.

464 pupils of the lower forms were presented for examination in July; 70 pupils of the fifth form were entered for the Cambridge Junior Local; and there were 37 candidates for the Oxford and Cambridge School Certificate, and 11 for the Higher Certificate. The three scholarships of £600 which are granted annually by the Colony are awarded on the results of the Higher Certificate Examination, and in 1917 all were won by pupils of the Queen's Royal College. Nine Higher Certificates were gained, five with three distinctions in Mathematics and one in History by pupils of the Queen's Royal College, and four with two distinctions in Mathematics by pupils of St. Mary's College. The number of School Certificates awarded was 24, twelve to pupils of the Queen's Royal College, and twelve to pupils of St. Mary's College.

59 candidates passed the Junior Cambridge Local Examination, 10 gaining honours. Four pupils of the Queen's Royal College were placed in the first class, two in the second, and three in the third, and one pupil of St. Mary's College was also placed in the first class.

63. The total expenditure on Education during the year 1917 was £68,178. Of this £7,690 was spent on Secondary Education.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

64. The work of the Board of Industrial Training, established under Ordinance No. 14 of 1906, was carried on during the year, at the close of which there were on the books 2,564 Registered Artisans, 152 registered Masters and 150 Registered Apprentices. In 1916 there were 177 Registered Apprentices, the decrease of 27 being accounted for by the fact that the periods of indentures of a large number of apprentices have been completed, and they are now working as journeymen, and also that, since the war broke out, Licensed Masters in several trades have not been taking on apprentices to the same extent as formerly.

65. In the absence of any schools of technical education in the colony, the work of the Board may be considered as of considerable value, instruction being given as in previous years, with practical demonstrations in the workshops, in various subjects such as Practical Workshop Drawing; Typography (Presswork); Typography (Composition); Mathematics; Engineering Workshop Practice; Tailoring; Building Construction; Applied Mechanics; Bookbinding and Practical Workshop Arithmetic. A course of instruction in Farriery was given by the Board during the year

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to horse-owners and shoeing-smiths at Couva, the centre of a large agricultural district, with much success. An annual grant of **£650** is voted by the Legislature.

66. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, towards the expenses of which **£200** is now voted by the Government, and for which voluntary subscriptions amounting to **£320 2 10** were collected during the year. Of the latter amount £104 3 4 has been allocated by the Board towards paying off the debt of **£437 10 0** on the building purchased with the aid of the Stephens Bequest of **£500.** Instruction is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, while males are taught Basket-making and Chair-caning, and females Knitting and Sewing. There are now 45 students at the Institute.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

67. The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, with 320 beds, is the chief institution for the care of the sick and diseased in the Colony. 4,972 persons were admitted during the year 1917 while 4,573 were discharged. There were 655 deaths.

68. At the San Fernando Hospital, which has 122 beds 3,074 patients were admitted and 2,708 discharged.

69. There are also 7 Government District Hospitals at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, with a total of 246 beds; while there are also small temporary hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

The St. Augustine Yaws Hospital, situated about 7 miles East of Port-of-Spain, contains 200 beds. 129 patients were in the Hospital at the beginning of the year 1917, 1,203 were admitted and 1,159 discharged as cured. There were 13 deaths.

At the Tobago Yaws Hospital, which has 60 beds, 44 patients were in Hospital at the beginning of 1917, 300 were admitted and 240 were discharged as cured during 1917. There was 1 death.

Asylums.

70. There were 710 inmates in the St. Ann's Lunatic Asylum, Port-of-Spain, at the close of the year 1917, 444 males and 234 females. The number of admissions during the year was 144, the number discharged 87, and there were 86 deaths. Of those discharged, 56 were cured, 24 relieved and 7 not improved.

71. In the Leper Asylum, situated at the village of Cocorite about two miles westward of the limits of the Town of Port-of-Spain, there were on 31st December, 1917, 502 inmates of whom 336 were males and 116 females. The number of patients

admitted during the year was 196. There were 34 deaths and 87 persons were discharged as relieved. 150 patients employ themselves in gardening, within the grounds of the institution, while 16 work at their trades and 170 do household work, draw water, &c.

In the house of Refuge there were 391 inmates at the end of 1917, 246 males and 145 females. The number of admissions during the year was 176, the number discharged 41, and there were 127 deaths. Of those discharged 25 were relieved and 16 not improved.

SAVINGS BANKS.

72. In addition to the Headquarters Bank in Port-of-Spain there are 16 branch Government Savings Banks in other districts.

73. The total number of depositors in the various Government Savings Banks on the 31st December, 1917, was 26,712. The depositors had to their credit the sum of £368,875, showing an average of £13 6 2 per head. The number of depositors was 293 more than in 1916. Both the Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada have Savings Banks branches at their head offices paying the same rate of interest (3 per cent.) as is paid by the government.

74. The amount deposited during 1917 was £178,979 as compared with £191,717 in 1916, or a decrease of £12,738. During the same period the withdrawals amounted to £202,907 as compared with £188,804, showing an increase of £14,103.

75. The Government Savings Bank is largely made use of by East Indians. At the end of 1917 there were 11,919 East Indian depositors, with a total of £112,441 to their credit, giving an average of £9 8 8.

76. The working expenses of the Bank amounted to £2,924 18 10 in 1917 and the interest payable to depositors was £10,722. The capital of the Bank amounts to £386,723.

77. The depositors in the Government Savings Bank are classified as follows :—

Labourers	11,862
Planters	1,698
Artisans	1,637
Domestic Servants	1,259
Seamstresses	1,022
Mercantile Clerks	848
Minors	774
Public Officers	574
Teachers	330
Hucksters	320
Laundresses	306
Shopkeepers	296

The funds of 279* Friendly Societies are also kept in the Bank.

VI.—JUDICIAL.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

78. The total number of offences reported to the Police during the year 1917 was 25,299 while the number of individuals actually brought before the Magistrates' Courts in respect of offences was 30,929. These were dealt with as follows :—

Discharged for want of prosecution	7,244
Discharged on the merits	3,638
Summarily convicted	19,719
Committed for trial in Supreme Court ...	328

79. Summary convictions were obtained in the Magistrates' Courts in respect of the following cases :—

Offences against the person ...	2,913
Malicious injuries to property	81
Prædial Larceny	452
Offences against property (other than the two preceding classes)	2,313
Offences against Revenue, Municipal, &c., Laws	4,722
Offences against Masters and Servants' Laws ...	263
Other Offences	8,852

80. The number of persons indicted in the Supreme Court was 285 during 1917, the cases being disposed of as under :—

Judgment for the Crown	173
Judgment for the prisoner	75
Cases discharged on *nolle prosequi*	35
Prisoner found insane	2

81. The convictions in the Supreme Court during the year are classified as follows :—

Murder	9
Manslaughter	6
Attempted murder	6
Unlawful crime	2
Rape	2
Theft with violence...	—
Offences against the person	50
Offences against property	68
Other offences	32

PRISONS.

82. The total number of persons imprisoned during 1917 was 4,488, of whom 3,975 were males and 513 females. Included in these figures are 22 male and 5 female juvenile prisoners.

83. The daily average number of prisoners was 669 of whom 734 were men and 51 women.

84. The total expenditure during 1917 in respect of Prisons was £18,246. A total of £486 in cash was paid into the Treasury as direct receipts from prison labour, while the estimated value of prison labour employed in other works was £11,823.

85. First offenders are dealt with under Ordinance No. 29 of 1911 (the Probation of Offenders Ordinance) and are super-

vised by four officers of the Salvation Army, while another probation officer has been appointed to look after Roman Catholic first offenders.

The total annual cost to the Colony in connection with the probation of first offenders is £197 10.

REFORMATORIES AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

86. The Boys' Reformatory at Diego Martin about 5 miles from Port-of-Spain, contained 194 inmates on 31st December, 1917. Sixty-one boys were admitted during the year, 48 were discharged, and one died. The capitation grant paid to the Institution was £2,757 and £614 was earned by the labour of the inmates. The expenditure was £3,385.

The majority of the boys have been employed at River Estate the property of the Government, and the estate of Messrs. Croney Bros. at Diego Martin.

87. At the end of the year there were 44 inmates in the Girls' Reformatory at Belmont. Eighteen were admitted and six discharged during the year. The total revenue amounted to £712, of this amount £312 was earned by the girls. The total expenditure amounted to £711.

88. The Tacarigua (Anglican) Industrial School had 160 inmates at the end of the year, thirty-three were admitted, twelve discharged, two were indentured to employers, and two died during the year.

The capitation grants paid to the institution amounted to £1,537.

89. There were at the Belmont (Roman Catholic) Industrial School 188 inmates at the end of the year. Twenty-five were admitted, twenty-two discharged, one was licensed, and one died during the year. The capitation grants paid to the institution amounted to £1,813.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

90. The estimated population on the 31st December last was 377,021. During the year there were 12,566 births and 7,982 deaths. The birth-rate of the Colony was therefore 33·46 per thousand and the death-rate 21·25 per thousand for the year 1917.

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

91. The number of churches in Trinidad are 81 Roman Catholic, 59 Anglican, 16 Wesleyan, 84 Presbyterian, 5 Moravian

and 14 Baptist, and in Tobago 4 Roman Catholic, 13 Anglican, 7 Moravian and 1 Baptist. The Ecclesiastical grant of £10,600 is apportioned as follows :—

Roman Catholic	£4,896
Church of England	4,155
Wesleyan	571
Presbyterian	395
Moravian	326
Baptist	257

92. During 1917 705 East Indians were introduced into the Colony, but owing to the lack of shipping facilities there were no repatriations.

The remittances made by East Indians to their friends in India by means of Post Office orders during the last ten years have been :—

1908	£3,492
1909	3,800
1910	3,990
1911	3,625
1912	3,732
1913	4,535
1914	4,521
1915 (nine months only)	2,936
1916	4,138
1917	4,600

POSTAL.

93. The cost of the postal administration of the Colony for 1917 was £22,856, which includes £3,500 paid during the year in respect of the contract for the Coastal Service and £3,000 subsidy paid to the West India and Panama Telegraph Company and £100 to the Orinoco Line.

94. The value of Foreign Money Orders issued in Trinidad in 1917 was £28,960 while those cashed amounted to £18,221. During the same period Inland Money Orders to the number of 36,056 representing £71,559, were dealt with within the Colony.

95. The number of British Postal Orders issued in the Colony was 9,816, of the value of £5,369 while those cashed here numbered 5,928, of the value of £3,064.

96. The value of postage stamps sold during 1917 was £15,071, an increase of £3,338 over the previous year. The increase is due to the issue of ½d. and 1d. War Tax stamps as from 1st April, 1917, which yielded a Revenue of £6,000 earmarked for Imperial purposes.

GENERAL REMARKS.

97. The war, which has brought such calamity and disaster to other lands, has touched these West Indian Islands with a very light hand. It is true that the necessaries of life, owing to the increased cost of production and reduced transport facilities, now stand at a very high figure, and that this has pressed

heavily on persons of small means and the labouring classes generally, but, apart from this, and the dislocation of the ordinary means of communication with the outside world, this Colony has suffered but few of the privations and restrictions experienced elsewhere.

98. On the other hand the voluntary personal sacrifices made by all classes of the community have given ample proof of the loyalty of the people and their readiness to share in the burdens of the Empire. During 1917 three further drafts, 934 of all ranks, were despatched for the British West Indian Regiment, and further drafts, totalling 45 men, were also sent to England by the Merchants Committee. The total number of all ranks recruited from this Colony for the British West Indies Regiment has been 1481, and 231 men have been sent by the Merchants Committee. A grant of £100,000 was made by the Colony towards the expenses of the war, and smaller grants of £1,000, £500, and £250 in aid respectively of the victims of the Halifax disaster, the British Red Cross Society, and the Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops. A further sum of £4,731 was collected during the year for the Red Cross Society by voluntary subscriptions bringing up the total remittances from this Colony to the Society on the 31st December, 1917, to £20,009 18 8.

99. A temporary increase to the salaries and wages of the junior Government Officials and other employees was granted by the Legislature during the continuance of the war. The increases sanctioned were:– on salaries not exceeding £40 ten per cent., on salaries over £40 and not exceeding £150 seven and a half per cent., and on the wages of labourers earning up to 3/- a day seven and a half per cent.

100. As from the 2nd of April, 1917, an additional War Tax postage of one penny has been collected on all inland letters and letters to countries within the postal convention. The proceeds of this tax are carried to a special account for meeting grants for Imperial purposes.

101. A convention was entered into with the Government of the United States for the reciprocal adoption of postage at the rate of one penny the ounce as from 1st January, 1918

102. An endeavour has been made by the Department of Agriculture to encourage the increased production of local food by means of meetings and publications. A Government Ground Provision Depôt has been established in Port-of-Spain to enable the country gardener to dispose of his produce, and suitable arrangements have been made for its carriage by the Government Railway. Various areas of Crown lands have also been laid out in acre and half acre plots in different districts of the Colony and rented on easy terms to persons wishing to cultivate rice and other provisions. These have been readily taken up, about 1,400 acres being rented for rice cultivation, and some 1,000 acres for other provisions.

103. The Cocoa Crop for 1917 was the largest on record amounting to 70,144,898 lbs., but the prices were considerably lower than in 1915 and 1916, the F. O. B. value working out at about 5½d. the lb., as against 7½d. in 1916, and 8½d. in 1915 The output and value for the last three years is as follows :–

Year.		*Lbs.*		*Value.*
1915	...	54,081,452	...	£1,865,266
1916	...	55,692,052	...	£1,637,268
1917	...	70,144,898	...	£1,650,544

104. The output of Sugar was also very good, being 4,899 tons more than in 1916. The figures for the last three years are as follows :– -

Year.		*Tons.*		*Value.*
1915	...	50,608	...	£1,070,423
1916	...	57,775	...	£1,297,639
1917	...	62,654	...	£1,459,620

105. Oil again took the third place in the exports of the Colony. The value of crude petroleum, fuel oil, and gasoline exported during the last 3 years being :—

1915	...	...	...	£ 79,063
1916	...	...	...	202,625
1917	...	...	...	402,063

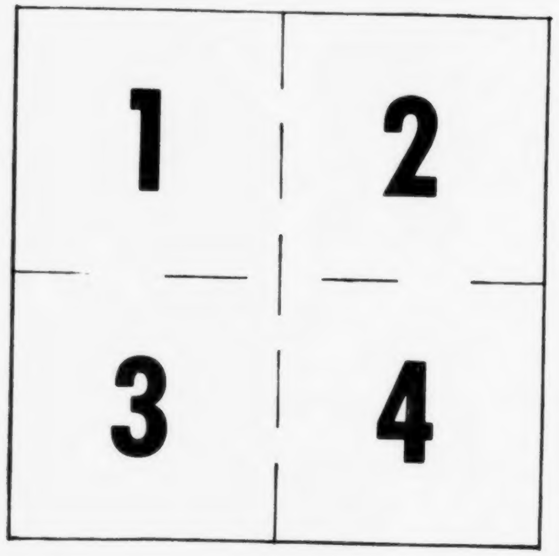
106. At the request of the Legislative Council a Committee has been appointed to consider the measures necessary for the development of the resources of the Colony with a view to outlining a policy to be proceeded with, as soon as financially possible, after the conclusion of the war. The Committee proposed to consider the questions of road and railway extension; the establishment of motor lorry services in connection with the existing railways; the improvement of the Tobago and Coastal Steamer Service and of the loading facilities at the Steamers' depôts; the improvement of the telegraph and telephone systems; the provision of improved water supplies in the towns and villages; and the reclamation and drainage of swamp lands.

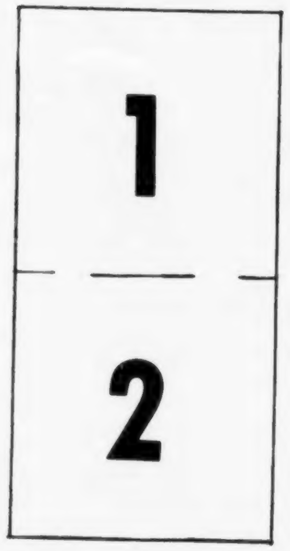
107. A map of the Colony is enclosed.

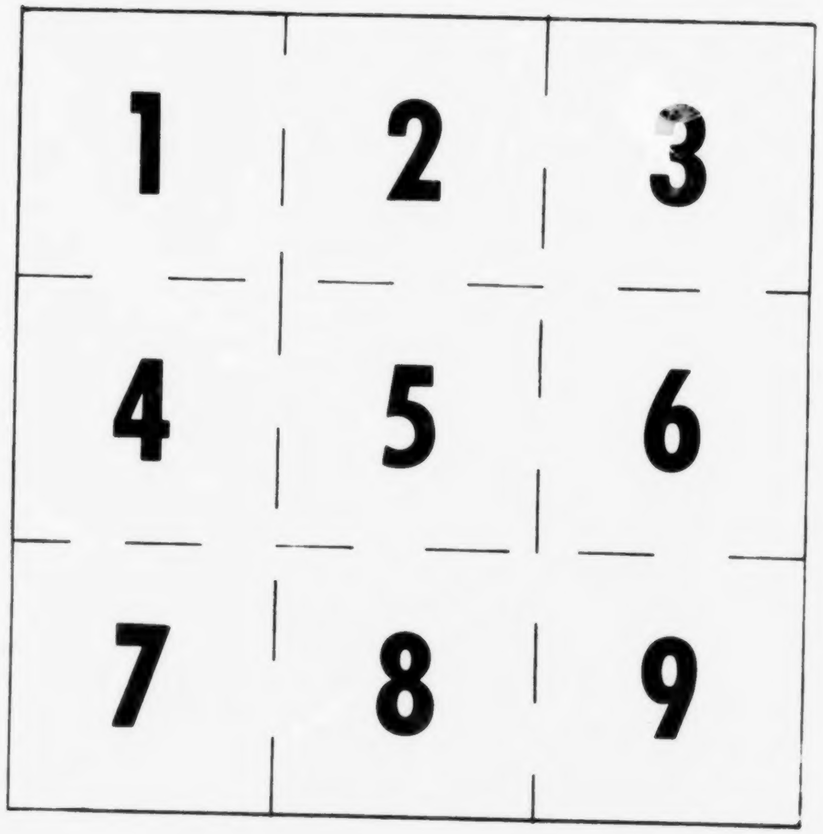
S. W. KNAGGS,
Colonial Secretary.

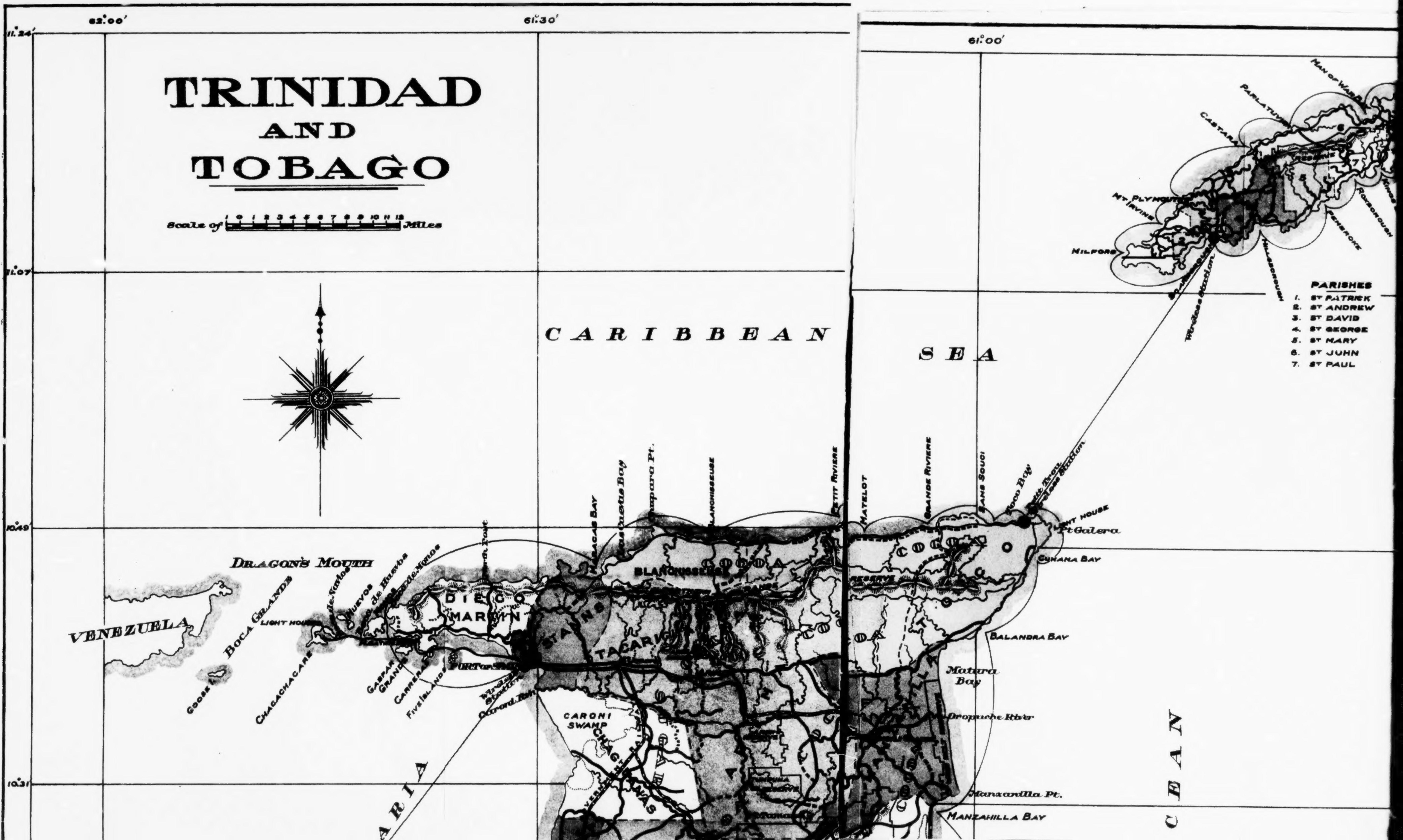
TRINIDAD,
14th August, 1918.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO

Scale of Miles
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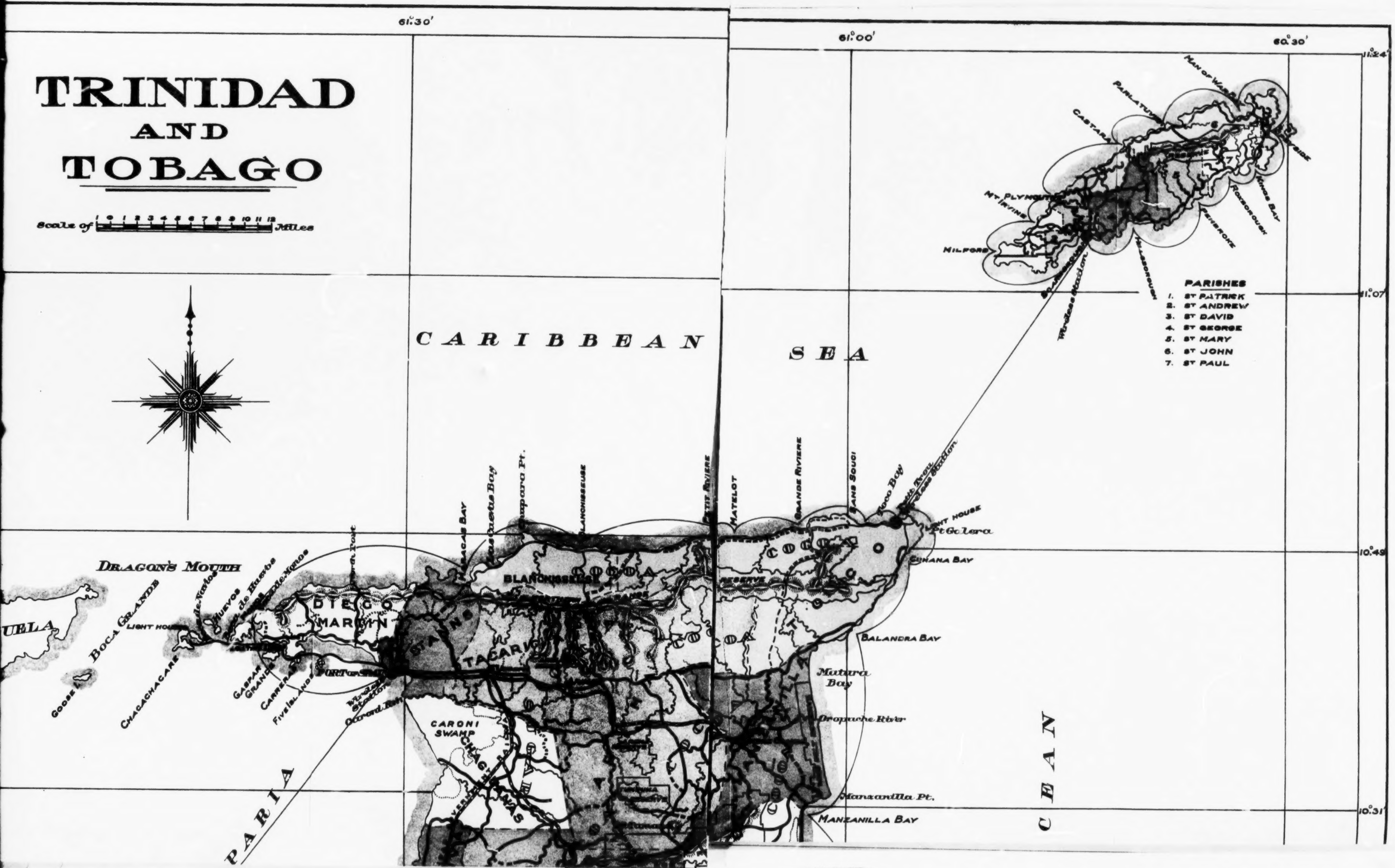
62°00'
61°30'
61°00'
11°24'
11°07'
10°49'
10°31'
CARIBBEAN
SEA
CEAN
ARIA
DRAGON'S MOUTH
VENEZUELA
BOCA GRANDE
LIGHT HOUSE
GOOSE I.
CHACACHACARE
Boca de Navios
HUEVOS
Boca de Huevos
Boca de Monos
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERA
FIVE ISLANDS
PORT OF SPAIN
DIEGO MARTIN
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
CARONI SWAMP
CHAGUANAS
Wireless Station
Ocrand Rock
MACAS BAY
Maracas Bay
Tompora Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE
PETIT RIVIERE
MATELOT
GRANDE RIVIERE
SANS SOUCI
Toco Bay
LIGHT HOUSE
Pt Galera
CUMANA BAY
BALANDRA BAY
Matura Bay
Oropuche River
Manzanilla Pt.
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOA
RESERVE
MAN OF WAR
PARLATUVIER
CASTARA
MT PLYMOUTH
MT IRVING
MILFORD
ROXBOROUGH
PEMBROKE
SCARBOROUGH
Wireless Station
PARISHES
1. ST PATRICK
2. ST ANDREW
3. ST DAVID
4. ST GEORGE
5. ST MARY
6. ST JOHN
7. ST PAUL


TRINIDAD
AND
TOBAGO
Scale of Miles
61°30'
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11°24'
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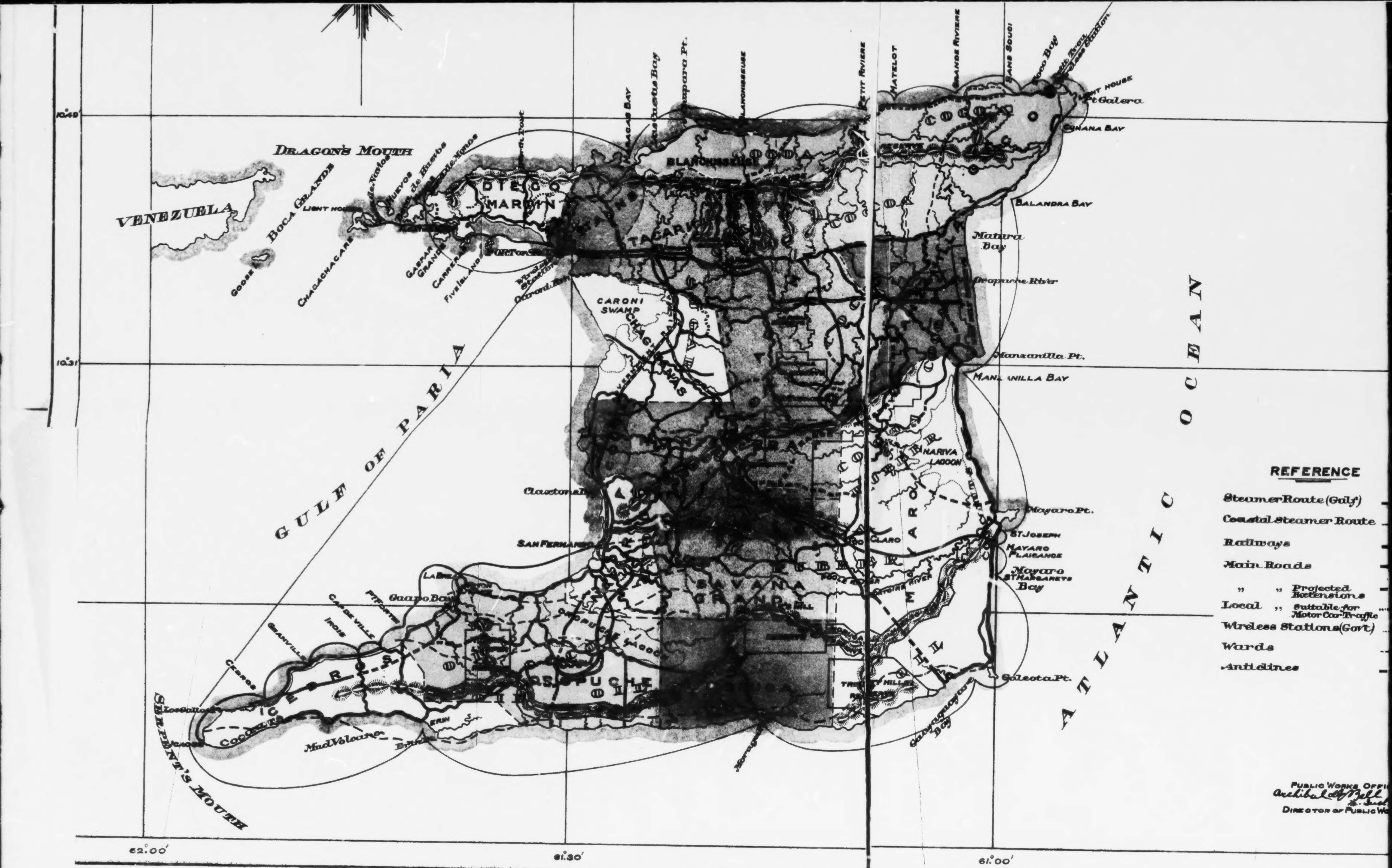
10°49'
10°31'
CARIBBEAN SEA
OCEAN
PARIA
PARISHES
1. St PATRICK
2. St ANDREW
3. St DAVID
4. St GEORGE
5. St MARY
6. St JOHN
7. St PAUL
MAN OF WAR BAY
PARLATUVIER
CASTARA
Mt PLYMOUTH
Mt IRVING
MILFORD
KINGS BAY
ROXBOROUGH
PEMBROKE
HILLSBOROUGH
Wireless Station
DRAGON'S MOUTH
BOCA GRANDE
LIGHT HOUSE
GOOSE I.
CHACHACHACARE
HUEVOS
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERA I.
FIVE ISLANDS
DIEGO MARTIN
PORT of SPAIN
Wireless Station
Caroni River
CARONI SWAMP
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
CHAGUANAS
MARACAS BAY
Las Cuevas Bay
Damparo Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE
PETIT RIVIERE
MATELOT
GRANDE RIVIERE
SANS SOUCI
Toco Bay
Wireless Station
LIGHT HOUSE
Pt Galera
SALYBIA BAY
BALANDRA BAY
Matura Bay
Oropuche River
Manzanilla Pt.
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOA
RESERVE
UELA


DRAGON'S MOUTH
VENEZUELA
BOCA GRANDE
LIGHT HOUSE
GOOSE
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERA
FIVE ISL.
DIEGO MARTIN
PORT OF SPAIN
ST. ANNS
TACARIGUA
CARONI SWAMP
CHAGUANAS
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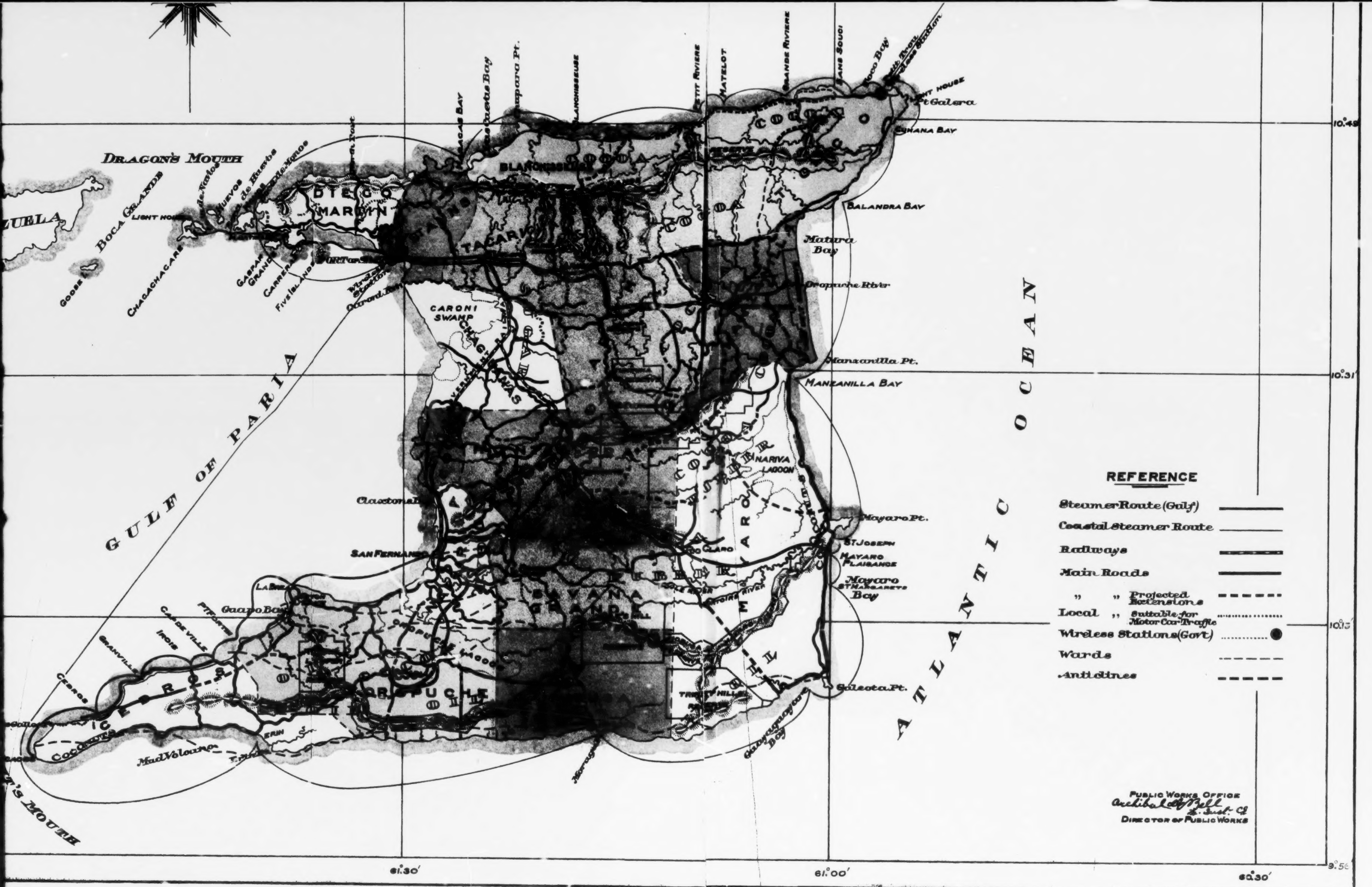
Pt Galera
SALYBIA BAY
BALANDRA BAY
Matura Bay
Oropuche River
Manzanilla Pt.
MANZANILLA BAY
NARIVA LAGOON
Mayaro Pt.
ST JOSEPH
MAYARO
PLAISANCE
Mayaro
ST MARGARETS
Bay
Galeota Pt.
Guayaguayare Bay
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF PARIA
Claxtons Bay
SAN FERNANDO
LA BREA
Guapo Bay
CAP DE VILLE
IROIS
GRANVILLE
CEDROS
ICACOS
COCOTAL
SERPENT'S MOUTH
Mud Volcano
ERIN
SAVANA GRANDE
OROPUCHE
LA BREA
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
Moruga
10°49'
10°31'
62°00'
61°30'
61°00'
REFERENCE
Steamer Route (Gulf)
Coastal Steamer Route
Railways
Main Roads
" " Projected Extensions
Local " Suitable for Motor Car Traffic
Wireless Stations (Govt)
Wards
Anticlines
PUBLIC WORKS OFFI
Archibald Bell
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC W


DRAGON'S MOUTH
BOCA GRANDE
ZUELA
LIGHT HOUSE
CHACACHACARE
GASPAR GRANDE
CARRERA
FIVE ISLANDS
DIEGO MARTIN
TACARIGUA
BLANCHISSEUSE
COCOA
CARONI SWAMP
CHAGUANAS
Manzanilla Pt.
MANZANILLA BAY
BALANDRA BAY
Matura Bay
Oropuche River
SALYBIA BAY
Pt Galera
LIGHT HOUSE
Toco Bay
Sans Souci
GRANDE RIVIERE
MATELOT
PETIT RIVIERE
GULF OF PARIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NARIVA LAGOON
Mayaro Pt.
St.JOSEPH
MAYARO PLAISANCE
Mayaro
ST MARGARETS
Bay
Galeota Pt.
Guayaguayare Bay
TRINITY HILLS
Moruga
SAVANA GRANDE
OROPUCHE
CEDROS
Cocos
Mad Volcano
ERIN
SAN FERNANDO
Claxtons B.
La Brea
Guapo Bay
CAP DE VILLE
IROIS
GRANVILLE
CERROS
'S MOUTH
61.30'
61.00'
60.30'
10.49'
10.31'
10.15'
9.58'
REFERENCE
Steamer Route (Gulf)
Coastal Steamer Route
Railways
Main Roads
" " Projected Extensions
Local " Suitable for Motor Car Traffic
Wireless Stations (Govt) ●
Wards
Anticlines

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952	Leeward Islands	"
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956	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1916
957	British Honduras	"
958	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1916–1917
959	Cayman Islands	"
960	Bermuda	1916
961	Mauritius	"
962	Ashanti	1917
963	Falkland Islands	"
964	Seychelles	"
965	Weihaiwei	"
966	Fiji	"
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	"
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
971	Ceylon	"
972	Hong Kong	"
973	Zanzibar	"
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975	Malta	"
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977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas	"
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981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	"
983	Swaziland	1917–1918

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No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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No. 1018.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1918.

(For previous Report see No. 984.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1920.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1918.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1919.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1918.

SITUATION AND AREA.

1. The Island of Trinidad lies between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 69 miles, and its average breadth 54 miles, and its area is 1,862 square miles. It is separated from the Continent of America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco.

2. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

HISTORY.

3. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802, it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

4. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

CLIMATE.

6. The Climate of Trinidad may be divided into two seasons, the dry and the wet, the dry lasting from December to May, and the wet from June to November. The coolest months are

December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74, giving a mean temperature of 79. The average rainfall in 1918, from records taken at all stations, was 71·91 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided they take reasonable precautions.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

7. Notwithstanding war restrictions, reduced transport facilities and the large increase in the cost of all imported articles, the trade conditions of the Colony during the year were fairly prosperous. The high prices ruling for the principal products of the Colony, viz., Cocoa, Coconuts, Copra, Rice, Maize and Sugar and its by-products, Molasses and Rum, more than made good the shortage in the crops of Cocoa and Sugar, which were below the average crops of other years. This falling off in the crops was due to a large extent to the want of fertilizers which under war conditions were unobtainable. The cultivation of Coconuts and Rice was still further extended, and considerable areas placed under limes.

8. The Oil industry was heavily handicapped during the year by the difficulty experienced in obtaining the necessary mining machinery; it however made good progress, the quantity exported amounting to 43,600,000 gallons, most of which being a high grade fuel oil supplied to the Admiralty.

9. The enormous deposit of Asphalt at the "Pitch Lake" was, owing to the want of shipping, very little worked, the exports amounting to 56,800 tons as compared with pre-war exports of 206,500 tons.

10. Although seriously hampered by the want of transport and war restrictions, the trade of the Colony kept well up to mark amounting in value to £10,258,539 as against £10,098,715 in 1917. 15·3 per cent. of the imports came from the United Kingdom and 36·9 per cent. from the United States. Of the exports 45·6 per cent. went to the United Kingdom and 31·2 per cent. to the United States. A considerable falling off has occurred during the war in the imports from the United Kingdom which it is hoped will be made good as soon as the manufacturers in the mother country are in a position to resume supplies. Previous to the war Port-of-Spain was the entrepôt for the valuable transit trade to and from the Orinoco which was valued in 1913 at £2,139,810. With the removal of the war restrictions this trade has already shown signs of recovery.

11. While trade generally was fairly satisfactory, the year was a difficult one for the large majority of the population, and particularly for the labouring classes. This was not due so much to the want of employment, but to the high level of prices of both imported goods and locally grown foodstuffs, and as there was little corresponding increase in wages, the high cost of living was severely felt. Now that peace has been declared it is hoped that conditions will improve with the development of and the demand for labour on the oilfields, the high prices ruling abroad for the products of the Colony, better transport facilities, cheaper freights and increased employment at higher wages.

12. In regard to the war the voluntary personal sacrifices made by all classes of the community have given ample proof of their loyalty. The total number of all ranks recruited in the Colony for the British West Indies Regiment was 1,482 men, and 231 men were sent home by the Merchants Committee for enlistment in the British Army. 458 left independently to enlist and 34 joined the French Army. The total contributions towards the expense of the war, the several Red Cross and other patriotic funds amounted to £331,029, of which £240,000 were grants from the Government, the balance being voluntary contributions.

(a.)—OPENING FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

13. Of the industries which offer inducements to investors of capital, the cultivation of cocoa is perhaps the most attractive, and profitable investments are to be secured either in

(a) the formation of an estate.

(b) the purchase of an established estate, or

(c) the investment of capital on the security of an established estate.

14. Investments on mortgage can usually be obtained for sums under $1,000 (£208 6 8) at 10 per cent., from $1,000 up to $6,000 (£1,250) at 8 per cent., and over $6,000 at 6 or 7 per cent

15. The price of sugar, owing to the war, has risen considerably, and manufacturing profits have been very large during the last four years. In addition to the canes grown by the factory-owners on their estates, a large proportion is grown by farmers and sold to the factories at prices, which leave a considerable margin of profit. The cultivation of farmers' canes is increasing so considerably that it is doubtful whether the present factories are of sufficient capacity to handle any further increase. The erection of another central factory on a suitable site would probably be a sound investment, and if worked on a co-operative basis, would be of great benefit to the sugar industry of the Colony.

16. The oil industry is progressing so favourably that carefully chosen investments are worthy of attention.

17. Coconut cultivation is rapidly extending, and many enquiries have been made for the investment of capital in this industry. Owners are holding on to their estates, but there are lands available for forming new plantations.

18. The lime industry affords opportunities for profitable investments with quick returns.

19. Fibre cultivation for the manufacture of pulp for paper is likely to be a prominent feature among the coming agricultural industries of the Colony.

(*b.*)—VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH, 1918.

20. The estimated population of the two islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1918, was 381,309. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 129,300, and a small number of Chinese.

21. The Birth-rate was 31·01 per 1,000 and the death-rate 21·70 per 1,000.

22. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,628 and the infantile mortality rate was 138·4 per 1,000 births.

23. The death rates from the principal diseases were as follows :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	2·02 per 1000.
Malaria	2·20 ,, ,,
Tuberculosis	1·44 ,, ,,
Dysentery	0·78 ,, ,,
Enteric Fever	0·65 ,, ,,
Ankylostomiasis	0·56 ,, ,,

24. Measures for reducing the high infantile mortality in the colony were adopted during the year. The Government established a Mothers' and Infants' Clinic at the Colonial

Hospital, Port-of-Spain, where infants and expectant mothers were seen by a Government Medical Officer three times a week. The early Notification of Births Ordinance, 1916, was proclaimed to be in force in Port-of-Spain. It provides for the notification to the District Medical Officer, Port-of-Spain of all births within 36 hours. A Baby Welfare League was also started in 1918.

25. There was no serious epidemic during the year. Influenza of a mild type was widespread during the latter part of the year, but was not attended by the high mortality observed in other countries.

26. Enteric Fever prevailed in most parts of the Colony and suitable measures including protective inoculation were adopted.

27. Valuable work was done by the Association for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis. The new "open air" ward at the Colonial Hospital was a great boon to sufferers from the disease.

28. Measures for the prevention of Malaria which still is very prevalent in some districts were carried out by the Government in the unhealthy parts of the Colony.

29. Hookworm Disease, which seriously affects the labouring population, was treated on the intensive plan by the Rockefeller International Health Commission in a few districts and the Central Board of Health instituted a campaign in all country districts with the object of effecting the provision of sanitary conveniences in connection with all dwellings.

(c.)—PUBLIC HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

30. Health administration based on the new Public Health Ordinance which came into force on 1st January, 1917, made further progress during 1918. The Central Board of Health approved of Bye-laws and Regulations dealing with a variety of subjects such as, House Refuse, Sale of Milk, Shops, &c., in urban and rural districts.

31. The important question of the housing of lepers was enquired into by a Committee whose recommendations were of great value.

32. The prevalence of Venereal Diseases and their control were submitted to a Committee of medical men under the Chairmanship of the Acting Surgeon-General.

(*d.*)—HOSPITALS.

33. The following hospital accommodation is provided:

The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain ...	340 beds.
The San Fernando Hospital	123 ,,
The Government District Hospitals at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros	246 ,,

There are also small temporary Hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

Hospitals are also provided for Yaws patients at St. Augustine, situated about 7 miles East of Port-of-Spain, 200 beds, and at Tobago, 160 beds.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

34. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1918 amounted to £1,172,700, exceeding the Estimate by £68,796 and the Revenue for the preceding financial year by £74,517. The following comparative table shews the several heads of Revenue and how the increase was made up:—

Heads of Revenue.	1917.	1918.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	407,606	357,740	...	49,866
2. Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	11,474	10,124	..	1,350
3. Licenses, Excise, &c.... ...	314,104	332,001	17,897	
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	87,385	101,986	14,601	
5. Post Office	9,404	8,801	...	603
6. Government Railway... ..	157,514	160,287	2,773	
7. Rent of Government Property ...	3,060	3,284	224	
8. Interest	5,399	9,685	4,286	
9. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	6,712	2,098	..	4,614
10. Land Sales, Royalties ...	50,634	46,950	...	3,684
11. Emergency Funds	44,891	63,507	18,616	
12. War Tax on Incomes... ...	..	76,237	76,237	
	1,098,183	1,172,700	134,634	60,117
	Net Increase	...	£ 74,517.	

35 To meet the cost of the local Defence Scheme and the Contingents sent to the war, it was found necessary to re-impose during the year the special export tax on produce. The following rates were levied :—

Sugar	2/6	the 1,000 lbs.
Cocoa	8¾d.	,, 100 ,,
Coconuts	1/8	,, 100 nuts.
Copra	5/-	,, 100 lbs.
Rum	2d.	,, gallon
Molasses	½d.	,, ,,
Cedar	3½d.	,, cubic foot.
Hides	2/8	for every hide.

This tax brought in £63,507 as against £44,891 in 1917, an increase of £18,616.

36. A tax on incomes in excess of £500 per annum was also imposed for revenue purposes which realised £76,237. The rates levied were :—

(*a.*) Four pence and one half penny on every £1 of income exceeding ... ... £ 500 and up to £ 1,000;

(*b.*) Nine pence on every additional £1 beyond £1,000 from ... ... £ 1,001 up to £ 2,000;

(*c.*) One shilling and six pence on every additional £1 beyond £2,000 from ... £ 2,001 up to £ 5,000;

(*d.*) Two shillings and three pence on every additional £1 beyond £5,000 from ... £ 5,001 up to £ 8,000;

(*e.*) Three shillings and nine pence on every additional £1 beyond £8,000 from ... £ 8,001 up to £10,000;

(*f.*) Five shillings on every additional £1 beyond £10,000 from ... ... £10,001 upwards.

37. In view of the great difficulties experienced during the year in obtaining the necessary shipping for the Colony's imports and exports, and of the trade restrictions consequent on the war, the above figures must be regarded as satisfactory and as bearing strong testimony to the financial soundness of the Colony.

EXPENDITURE.

38. The total expenditure for the year amounted to **£1,124,258** being **£28,731** in excess of the Estimates, and **£26,562** in excess of the expenditure for the previous year, but was **£48,442** less than the revenue for the same period.

39. The expenditure included **£77,314** on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which **£9,277** was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, **£43,564** on Roads and Bridges, **£13,396** on the Defence Scheme and **£11,077** on the Trinidad Contingents of the British West Indies Regiment.

40. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1914–15	934,524	923,284	67,432	990,716
1915	1,037,803	979,989	75,412	1,055,401
1916	1,064,596	937,919	80,217	1,018,136
1917	1,098,183	997,513	100,182	1,097,695
1918	1,172,700	1,046,944	77,314	1,124,258

BALANCES.

41. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st December, 1917, showed a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of **£124,821**; and that of the 31st December, 1918, a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of **£173,263**. The financial transactions of the year thus resulted in an increased surplus of **£48,442**, a very satisfactory showing in view of the large increase in the cost of all articles of food, of material for Public Works, Roads, Bridges and Railways, and of the expenditure on the Defence Scheme and the Trinidad Contingents.

PUBLIC DEBT.

42. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1917, amounted to £1,651,853. At that date a further sum of £460,000 had been advanced by the Imperial Treasury on account of further authorised loans, making a total debt of £2,111,853. During the year a loan of £100,000 at 6 per cent. was authorised to be raised as a further contribution to His Majesty towards the expenses of the war. This loan was taken up in the Colony, £94,180 being issued in Debentures and £5,820 in Scrip Certificates. The sum of £2,100 was redeemed during the year, leaving a total indebtedness at 31st December, 1918, of £2,209,753. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £345,260.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

43. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

44. In 1903 an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2, and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1918, amounting to £185,633.

45. Government Savings Banks are established in 16 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1918, was 26,376, with deposits amounting to £343,496. The savings banks are largely made use of by the East Indians, of whom at the 31st December, there were 12,078 depositors with £115,213 to their credit.

46. The Private Banks are the Colonial Bank, paid up capital £800,000 with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at £208,333; the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital £2,916,667 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of £312,500; and Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000. In addition to engaging in banking business of every character, both the Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada have savings banks branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz. 3 per cent.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

47. The c. i. f. value of the total imports amounted to £4,534,585 of which goods valued at £4,318,756 were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at £574,375 were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of £5,108,960, an increase as compared with 1917 of £319,241.

48. The nature and value of the imports for home consumption for the last five years were as under :—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	1,286,291	1,464,744	1,752,685	1,896,868	2,037,263
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	285,874	313,048	321,282	401,700	548,915
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,294,791	1,261,078	1,558,594	1,814,618	1,717,100
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	21,576	29,827	24,398	23,528	15,478
Total ...	2,888,532	3,068,697	3,656,959	4,136,714	4,318,756

49. Of the imports entered for home consumption, goods to the value of £895,818 were admitted free of duty, £1,356,900 were subject to *ad valorem* duty, yielding £105,313 and £2,066,038 to specific duties, yielding £233,884, or a net Customs taxation on imports subject to duty of 9·9 per cent., and on the total imports of 7·8 per cent.

50. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years, and shows the effect which the war has had in deflecting the trade with the United Kingdom to other markets. The share of the United Kingdom has dropped from 34·6 per cent. in 1914 to 15·3 per cent. in 1918, while the share of the United States has increased from 29·5 per cent. in 1914 to 36·9 per cent. in 1918 :—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	998,837 *34·6%*	959,051 *31·2%*	984,089 *26·9%*	850,504 *20·6%*	658,056 *15·3%*
Canada ...	325,374 *11·3* ,,	419,014 *13·7* ,,	513,313 *14·0* ,,	747,816 *18·1* ,,	804,005 *18·6* ,,
O.B. Possessions	201,171 *6·9* ,,	235,221 *7·7* ,,	287,106 *7·9* ,,	424,547 *10·2* ,,	488,820 *11·2* ,,
United States ...	852,988 *29·5* ,,	906,892 *29·5* ,,	1,272,002 *34·8* ,,	1,579,562 *38·2* ,,	1,590,515 *36·9* ,,
Venezuela ...	290,401 *10·1* ,,	404,900 *13·2* ,,	457,052 *12·5* ,,	446,286 *10·8* ,,	711,128 *16·5* ,,
France ...	60,027 *2·1* ,,	46,693 *1·5* ,,	59,034 *1·6* ,,	41,502 *1·0* ,,	42,835 *·9* ,,
Germany ...	35,940 *1·2* ,,	...	...	...	...
O. Countries ...	123,794 *4·3* ,,	96,926 *3·2* ,,	84,363 *2·3* ,,	46,497 *1·1* ,,	23,307 *·6* ,,
	2,888,532	3,068,697	3,656,959	4,136,714	4,318,756

EXPORTS.

51. The f. o. b. value of the exports for the year amounted to £4,575,204, of which £3,559,201 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £1,016,003 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £574,375 giving a total export trade of £5,149,579. As compared with 1917 there was a decrease of £470,554 in the value of the exports of local products due to the partial failure of the sugar crop.

52. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods :—

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	2,484,576	3,422,270	3,636,580	4,029,755	3,559,201
Re-exports ...	422,000	642,841	658,175	713,091	1,016,003
Total ...	2,906,576	4,065,111	4,294,755	4,742,846	4,575,204
Transit Goods ..	1,294,765	1,313,462	762,419	566,150	574,375
Total ...	4,201,341	5,378,573	5,057,174	5,308,996	5,149,579

53. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under:—

	1914.	1915..	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco ...	2,432,709	3,535,197	3,592,451	3,662,100	3,158,278
Class II—Raw Materials & Articles mainly Unmanufactured ...	394,990	426,780	448,255	899,135	1,118,005
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured ..	75,289	99,958	253,813	181,535	298,546
Class IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified	3,588	3,176	233	76	375
Total ...	2,906,576	4,065,111	4,294,755	4,742,846	4,575,204

54. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were:

			£
Asphalt (including Manjak) ...	56,799	tons ...	88,825
Bitters	25,960	gals. ...	25,960
Cocoa	58,638,562	lbs. ...	1,547,085
Coconuts	22,200,385	nuts ...	145,721
Copra	5,231,991	lbs. ...	77,947
Molasses	897,168	gals. ...	169,363
Rum	145,038	gals. ...	29,590
Sugar	35,104	tons ...	811,068
Petroleum, Crude... ...	40,856,298	gals. ...	400,610
Petrol Spirit	2,741,622	gals. ...	141,968

55. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years. During this period the exports to the United Kingdom have increased from £572,271 or 19·7 per cent. of the total exports in 1914 to £2,085,726 or 45·6 per cent. in 1918, and had it not been for the shortage in shipping and the restrictions imposed on cocoa, the exports to the Mother Country would have been still larger. Before the war the United States was the Colony's largest customer, and still ranks next to the United Kingdom in the value and quantity of products taken, amounting to £1,423,974 or 31·2 per cent. in 1918 : –

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	572,271 *19·7%*	1,567,936 *38·6%*	1,426,251 *33·2%*	1,946,609 *41·0%*	2,085,726 *45·6%*
Canada ...	316,496 *11·9* ,,	169,298 *4·2* ,,	514,020 *12·0* ,,	273,345 *5·8* ,,	225,352 *5·0* ,,
O. B. Possessions	51,680 *1·8* ,,	55,593 *1·3* ,,	100,421 *2·3* ,,	150,512 *3·2* ,,	279,152 *6·1* ,,
United States ...	1,104,480 *38·0* ,,	1,690,278 *41·6* ,,	1,484,464 *34·6* ,,	1,473,631 *31·1* ,,	1,423,974 *31·2* ,,
Venezuela ...	39,005 *1·3* ,,	52,546 *1·3* ,,	40,615 *·9* ,,	61,242 *1·3* ,,	82,299 *·7* ,,
France ...	464,160 *16·0* ,,	399,644 *9·8* ,,	476,072 *11·1* ,,	570,163 *12·0* ,,	204,989 *4·4* ,,
Germany ...	84,487 *2·9* ,,	...	...	...	...
O. Countries ...	243,997 *8·4* ,,	129,816 *3·2* ,,	252,912 *5·9* ,,	267,344 *5·6* ,,	323,712 *7·0* ,,
Total ...	2,906,576	4,065,111	4,294,755	4,742,846	4,575,204

TOTAL TRADE.

56. The total aggregate trade for the last five years, has been :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	4,225,409	4,201,341	8,426,750
1915	4,429,813	5,378,573	9,808,386
1916	4,470,728	5,057,174	9,527,902
1917	4,789,719	5,308,996	10,098,715
1918	5,108,960	5,149,579	10,258,539

SHIPPING.

57. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year at the several ports of entry was 3,823, with a tonnage of 1,452,869, a decrease of 110 vessels and 356,300 tons as compared with 1917. There were 1,911 arrivals of 727,422 tons and 1,912 departures of 725,447 tons, of which 76·77 per cent. was British, as summarised below : –

	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	225	541,790		
British Steamers cleared	229	542,245		
British Sailing Vessels entered	524	15,657		
Do. cleared	513	15,843		
Total British ...		...	1,491	1,115,535
Foreign Steamers entered	150	149,256		
Foreign Steamers cleared	139	144,994		
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	1,012	20,719		
Do. cleared	1,031	22,365		
Total Foreign ...		...	2,332	337,334
Total, number and tons		...	3,823	1,452,869

AGRICULTURE.

58. The staple agricultural products of the Colony are Cocoa, Coconuts, Sugar and its by-products—Molasses and Rum. The exports of Cocoa in 1918 were 58,638,562 lbs., valued at £1,547,085, and although 11,506,336 lbs. less than the record crop of 1917, were in excess of previous exports since 1914. There was no particular trouble during the year from disease and pests, and there is reason to believe that the cultivation of this valuable product is being generally improved throughout the Colony by better methods of tillage, drainage, etc. Experiments in Budding as a means of starting new cultivations, or of renovating old ones are being actively proceeded with.

59. The exports of sugar and its by-products were—Sugar 35,104 tons, valued at £811,068 ; Molasses 897,168 gallons valued at £169,363 and Rum 145,038 gallons valued at £29,590, giving a total value of £1,010,021. The Sugar crop in 1918 was the lowest on record for many years, the exports amounting to 35,104 tons as against 62,654 tons in 1917. The failure of the crop was attributed to the Froghopper (*Tomaspis Saccharina*). Investigations into this pest are being carried out, and attention is being drawn to the necessity of taking more active steps for the prevention of root diseases, and of adopting more improved methods of cultivation such as mechanical tillage, etc.

60. The Coconut industry continues to make rapid progress, the exports in 1918 amounting to 22,200,385 nuts and 5,231,991 lbs. of Copra valued at £145,721 and £77,947 respectively. Owing to the high prices of imported fats and oils during the war large quantities of this valuable nut were used locally in the manufacture of Coconut Oil which has taken the place of the imported article, particularly amongst the East Indian population. Considerable areas have been put into cultivation both in Tobago and Trinidad, and as soon as the young plantations come into bearing a large increase in the exports of this commodity can be confidently looked forward to.

61. The cultivation of Rubber is increasing, the exports in 1918 being 37,517 lbs., nearly twice that of 1917. Experiments made by the Department of Agriculture gave an average yield of 1½ lbs. per tree of seven years old with light tapping, and indicate that four days is the most profitable tapping interval.

62. There was a small increase in the export of Lime Juice, the exports in 1918 amounting to 24,419 gallons. The cultivation of this product is being extended in both Trinidad and Tobago.

63. So as to encourage the production of local foodstuffs during the war, a Government Depôt for the purchase and distribution of ground provisions was established which met with marked success. In addition, bins for the storage of Maize, Beans and Peas, and machinery for making Cornmeal were installed at the Government Farm.

64. Under the Plant Protection Ordinance the following Diseases and pests have been proclaimed, viz :—

65. Bud rot of Coconuts, Bleeding stem of Coconuts, the Coconut Butterfly, Gru-gru Beetle, Rhinoceros Beetle, Cacao Beetle, Parasol Ants, Locusts, Bird Vine and Love Vine. Active measures are employed for their control by the Planters assisted by the Department of Agriculture.

66. The Agricultural Credit Societies Ordinance of 1915 was brought into force in 1916. Its object is to provide for the establishment and operation of Agricultural Co-operative Banks, in order to encourage thrift and co-operation amongst the smaller agriculturalists, and to facilitate the raising of capital at a moderate rate of interest for the development and cultivation of their holdings. Under its provisions, one Society was registered in 1916, one in 1917, and four in 1918 making a total of six at the end of 1918.

FORESTS.

67. The area of the Forest Reserve under the control of the Forest Department has been increased from 276 to 288 square miles, and now forms about 15 per cent. of the area of the Colony. There are 572 acres of plantations containing 180,000 trees of which

89,000 are West Indian Cedar, 13,000 East Indian Teak, 49,000 Cypre (*Cordiageras canthus*), 13,000 Balsam (*Copaifera officinalis*), 15,000 Poui (*Tecoma suratifolia*), 600 Mahogany and about 3,400 other species. The Teak was introduced from Burmah in 1913, and the trees planted in that year averaged 35 feet in height and 14½ inches in girth.

68. In addition to the plantations, improvement felling has been carried out over 2,560 acres of the Forest Reserve for the purpose of increasing the stock of natural seedlings of the more valuable kinds of trees. The Forest Revenue in 1918 amounted to £9,268 and Expenditure to £4,869, giving a surplus on the year's working of £4,399.

MINES.

69. Owing to the shortage of tonnage and the closing of the continental markets the output of Asphalt has been greatly reduced during the war, the exports in 1918 amounting to 56,799 tons as against 206,416 tons in 1913, resulting in a loss of Revenue to the Colony in Export Duty and Royalty of about £50,000 per annum.

70. *Petroleum.*—At the close of the year there were twelve Companies engaged in the production of Oil in the Colony. The number of wells drilled during the year was 41, bringing the total number drilled at 31st December, 1918, to 410, of which 236 are on Crown Lands. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil won from Crown Lands during the year amounted to £18,314 as against £11,250 in 1917.

71. The quantity of oil extracted during 1918 was 72,872,398 imperial gallons, an increase of 16,791,484 gallons as compared with 1917. The quantity exported amounted to 43,597,920 gallons valued at £542,578 as against 37,138,608 gallons valued at £402,063 exported in 1917. The principal Oil Companies engaged in the winning of Oil are the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; The Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown Lands held under lease; The United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, partly from their own and partly from Crown Lands; The Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown Lands held under lease and from private lands at Barrackpore; and the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite. There are still large areas of Crown Lands under exploration licences to the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company, Limited, and the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, which latter Company includes the Ortoire Syndicate, Limited. When the geological surveys have been completed certain portions of these areas will be taken up, either under prospecting licence or lease, and the remainder will revert to the Crown. The total

area of Crown Lands held by Companies under lease, prospecting and exploration licenses aggregates some 365,000 acres. Two large refineries are engaged in the manufacture of oil fuel, petrol, and kerosene, while two or three small topping plants produce petrol, distillate and residual oils.

LAND.

72. Crown Land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony.

73. The Grants issued (since the year 1902) contain the following reservations to the Crown :—

(*a.*) The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience $\frac{1}{20}$ part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

(*b.*) The right to Gold, Silver, and other precious metals, coal, oil, and other minerals with powers of ingress and egress to the Crown and its licensees.

74. The Crown Grant so issued is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens System of Land Registration, and the Grant becomes a Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown. This Ordinance was introduced in August 1889. Besides Royal Grants of Crown Land, there are lands held from the Crown on leasehold for a period of 199 years. These are lots in residential areas such as the City of Port-of-Spain and the new village of La Brea.

75. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservations vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional.

76. Alienated land varies in value according to its situation and fertility, and the nature and condition of the cultivation. The following may be taken as average values of properly cultivated land :—

Land with Cocoa	(full bearing) ...	£50 per acre.
„ Coconuts	(„) ...	60 „
„ Canes	... ...	25 „
„ Other products or cleared for cultivation		£10 & £20 „

77. The area of Crown Land remaining unsold on 31st December, 1918, was :—

Trinidad	585,418 acres.
Tobago	17,407 ,,
Total ...	602,825 acres

a great deal of which is in Forest Reserves. Crown Land is sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown Lands.

78. The Land Regulations of the 24th of December, 1917, prescribe the mode of application, conditions of sale and price of Crown Lands.

79. The price of Crown Lands is £2 10 0 per acre not exceeding 20 acres; £3 15 0 per acre exceeding 20 acres but not exceeding 100 acres and £5 per acre exceeding 100 acres. These prices include the cost of survey and grant. There were no grants of land of any special importance issued during 1918.

LEGISLATION.

80. Thirty-six Ordinances were passed during the year 1918.

81. The following are the more important of those which are likely to be of interest outside the Colony :

The Children (Emigration) Ordinance 1918, (No. 2 of 1918), prohibits the departure of British children under the age of 16 years to any foreign country to which the Governor in Executive Council shall apply the Ordinance unless accompanied by a parent or guardian or unless the parent or guardian has obtained the Governor's permission. Up to the present the Ordinance has not been applied to any country. The object of this Ordinance is to guard against the possibility of a traffic in children arising which may result in their being reduced to a state not far removed from slavery, it having been found elsewhere that, even with the consent of their parents, children have been taken to foreign countries with the consequences above referred to. There is no reason to believe that such a traffic in children has so far arisen in the Colony, but the Government considered it advisable to be armed with the necessary powers.

The War Tax on Incomes Ordinance, 1918 (No. 12 of 1918), imposes a tax on Incomes for the year 1918. The tax is to be paid for the purposes of the general revenue of the Colony, and is graduated from 4½d. per £1 for the first £1,000 up to 5/- per £1 beyond £10,000.

The War Tax on Incomes (No. 2) Ordinance 1918 (No. 33 of 1918), imposes a similar tax on Incomes for the year 1919, the tax being graduated from 3d. per £1 for the first £1,000 up to 3/4 per £1 beyond £10,000.

Both Ordinances provide that no person (not being a company) shall be taxed on the first £500 of his Income, and that Income on which British Income Tax is paid is exempt.

The Local Loan Ordinance, 1918 (No. 15 of 1918), authorises the Government to raise £100,000 to be presented to His Majesty as a contribution towards the expenses of the war. This has been done, the sum of £100,000 having been paid to the Imperial Treasury on the 17th September, 1918. This sum is in addition to the sum of £100,000 already presented to His Majesty, being the proceeds of a special War Income Tax for the year 1917, levied under the War Contribution Tax Ordinance, 1917 (No. 1 of 1917).

The Cinematograph (Amendment) Ordinance, 1918 (No. 26 of 1918), prohibits the exhibition of any cinematograph film unless it has been previously approved by censors to be appointed by the Governor. Approval is not to be given to any film which, in the opinion of the censor "depicts any matter that is against "public order and decency, or the exhibition of "which for any other reason is in the opinion of the "censor undesirable in the public interest."

EDUCATION.

82. At the close of the year under review there were 293 elementary schools in the Colony, viz: 52 Government, and 241 Assisted Schools, of which 93 were Roman Catholics, 56 Church of England, 67 Canadian Mission, 12 Wesleyans, 12 Moravians and 1 Baptist.

83. The number of pupils on the Roll in December, 1918, was 45,501, of whom 25,340 were boys, and 20,161 girls. The daily average attendance was 26,786 or 58·8 per cent. of those on the Roll. As compared with the previous year a decrease of 1,165 on the Roll and 1,939 in average attendance was shown, due to the continued stress of war conditions and to a widespread epidemic of measles and influenza.

84. During the year 77 candidates sat for the Board of Education Exhibitions, of whom 22 qualified. Exhibitions were awarded to 8, making a total number of 37 Exhibitioners who were being educated at Queen's Royal College and St. Mary's College at 31st December. There were 50 students in Training Schools at the same date, 47 of whom sat for the Certificate Examination in March, of whom 35 passed, being 27·6 per cent. of those examined and 53 per cent. of the passes.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

85. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys, the Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph Convent in Port-of-Spain, which is also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College provides similar education for girls. The number of pupils on the Roll at 31st December were :—

Queen's Royal College	171
St. Mary's College	374
Naparima College	80
St. Joseph's Convent School	315
Total	940

86. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The lower forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examination Syndicate, and their report is published in the *Royal Gazette.* The Upper and Lower Sixth Forms are examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher and School Certificate Examinations respectively, while the pupils of the Fifth Form are entered for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

87. 510 pupils of the Lower Forms were presented for examination in July, 1918 ; 66 pupils of the Fifth Form sat for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, while 38 candidates entered for the School Certificate and 24 for the Higher Certificate Examinations. Three Scholarships of £600 each, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other scientific or technical Institution to be approved of by the College Council, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. This number has since been reduced to two annually, one of which is ear-marked for science. Fourteen Higher Certificates were gained. The number of School Certificates awarded was twelve. Forty-eight candidates passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, twelve gaining honours, six of whom were placed in the First Class, while fifteen distinctions in different subjects were gained.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

88. The work of the Board of Industrial Training, established under Ordinance No. 14 of 1906, was carried on during the year, at the close of which there were on its books 2,573 Registered Artisans, 61 Registered Masters and 122 Registered Apprentices. In 1917 there were 150 Registered Apprentices, and the decrease of 28 is probably accounted for by the fact that, as the periods of indentures of a large number of apprentices have been completed, they are now working as journeymen, and also that during the war Licensed Masters in several trades have not been taking on apprentices to the same extent as formerly. The licenses of 91 small masters who made no use of their registration to receive and train apprentices were cancelled during the year.

89. The Industrial Training Ordinance was amended during the year to admit of probationary apprenticeship, which had been practiced under the Ordinance, but which was declared *ultra vires.*

90. In the absence of any school of technical education in the Colony, the educational work of the Board is undoubtedly of considerable value, instructions being given as in previous years, with practical demonstrations in the workshops, in various subjects such as Practical Workshop Drawing, Typography (Presswork and Composition), Mathematics, Engineering Workshop Practice, Applied Mechanics, Book-binding and Practical Workshop Arithmetic. No course of instruction in Farriery was given by the Board during the year to horse-owners and shoeing smiths in the outlying districts of the Colony, but prizes were offered at the Agricultural Show in Port-of-Spain in the month of March, when a successful horse-shoeing demonstration took place.

91. An annual grant of £650 is voted the Board by the Legislature. Negotiations were opened by the Board with the Royal Victoria Institute in the hope of the two bodies getting together on the subject of technical education. With the same purpose the Board has arranged for its examinations to be carried out under the direction of the Department of Technology, City and Guilds of London Institute.

92. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an Institution for the instruction of the Blind, towards the expenses of which £200 is now voted by the Government, and for which voluntary subscriptions amounting to £235 2 6 were collected during the year as against £320 2 10 the previous year. Instruction is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, while males are taught Basket-making and Chair-caning, and females Knitting and Sewing. There are now 43 students at the Institute.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(*a.*)—RAILWAYS.

93. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (*a*) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot hills of the northern range of hills to within eight miles of the eastern coast, (*b*) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph, and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles, (*c*) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction, 14½ miles from Port-of-Spain in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, (*d*) the Guaracara line, 10 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line north of San Fernando in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (*e*) the Cipero Tramway, to the South of San Fernando, also proceeding by another route to Princes Town, length with branches, 13¾ miles. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests.

94. The railways afford communication for passengers between all lines three times a day, and there are goods train opportunities once a day. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Tacarigua, giving a service of 6 to 8 trains daily each way. In connection with the railway at San Fernando, two small fast steamers make five trips a week to La Brea, (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at five intermediate places along the Coast, and carrying passengers, mails and goods.

95. Another steamer makes 6 trips a week each way to and from the Bocas entrance to the Gulf including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

96. The railway stations are in telegraphic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, and there is a telephone line south-west of San Fernando along the steamer route, giving a total length of 114 miles of telegraph and about 15 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

(*b.*)—CABLE.

97. The communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe and other parts of the world is through the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's duplicate Cable system, which are the only cable lines from Trinidad. Both cables on leaving

Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

98. The shorter and more direct cable between Trinidad and Santiago, Cuba touches at the Island of St. Croix (with a branch line to St. Thomas).

99. The other cable on leaving Grenada serves St. Vincent, (with a branch duplicate line to Barbados) St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Thomas, and meets its sister cable at Porto Rico, and Jamaica, and they both terminate at Santiago, Cuba.

100. The Company's Cables connect with the French Cable Company's Line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico which proceeds to New York viâ Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

101. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company also have a branch duplicate line between Trinidad and British Guiana.

102. Wireless stations have been erected at Port-of-Spain and Scarborough, Tobago, and during cable interruptions telegraphic communication is carried on by wireless with British Guiana.

(*c*.)—STEAMSHIP.

103. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad :—

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, London Direct Line, Glasgow Direct Line, Leyland Line, Harrison Line, Compagnie General Transatlantique, Royal Dutch Mail, La Veloce (Navigacione Italiana), Trinidad Line, (Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company), Lamport and Holt, Prince Line and Navigacion Fluvial y Costanera de Venezuela. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition there are a number of Steamers calling at the port for bunker coal and oil fuel.

104. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's subsidized Steamer *Belize,* going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes.

105. The itinerary is as follows : –

Northern route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going north on Monday at 9 p.m., and calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad viz., Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Grande Rivière, San Souci and Toco, arriving at Scarborough, Tobago on Tuesday afternoon. Thence goes East around Tobago calling at the following shipping places, Hillsboro, Pembroke, Roxborough, King's Bay, Spey Side, Man-o'-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mt. Irvine, and Milford arriving at Scarborough on Thursday, leaving the same day at 8 p.m. for Trinidad calling at Toco and thence to Port-of-Spain direct.

Southern route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going south on Monday at 9 p.m., calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad viz., Moruga, Guayaguayare, St. Margaret's, Plaisance, St. Joseph and Manzanilla from thence direct to Scarborough, Tobago, arriving there on Thursday morning and leaves at noon for Toco, San Souci, Grand Rivière, Matelot and Blanchisseuse, arriving at Port-of-Spain on Saturday morning.

(*d.*)—ROADS.

106. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former are under the control of the Director of Public Works, and the latter with a few exceptions, under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,034·54 miles—made up of 473·01 miles metal, 294·03 miles gravel or burnt clay, 78·15 miles natural soil cart roads, and 189·35 miles bridle road—were maintained at a cost of £83,505 or at an average rate of £81·28 per mile ; and the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 582·18 miles—made up of 26·18 miles metal, 127·63 miles gravel or burnt clay and 247·16 miles natural soil cart road and 181·21 miles bridle road—at a cost of £20,886 or at an average rate of £36·29 per mile. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

107. The road system of the Colony is being extended gradually but the war has interfered seriously with the progress of the work. In 1910 a road scheme to cost £588,663 was adopted

and it provided for completion of the works estimated for within 10 years from 1st April, 1911. The outbreak of war in 1914 however completely upset the finance of the scheme owing to the difficulty of raising the loan which was necessary to cover a proportion of the cost. According to the arranged programme £470,000 should have been expended by 1918, but only a sum of £274,600 was available. This scheme has since been revised and extended. Under the revised scheme the expenditure provided for amounts to £963,644, but only £150,000 of this is recommended to be expended immediately. This amount is intended to cover a three years' programme from January 1920 at the rate of £50,000 per year.

(*e.*)—POSTAL.

108. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and about 90 out-offices throughout the Colony.

109. The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter : --

Within the Colony	1d.
To United Kingdom British Possessions and United States	1d.
To other places	2½d.

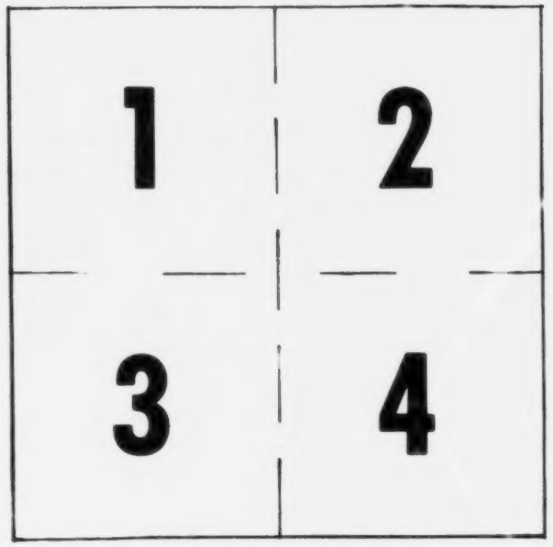
A surcharge war tax stamp of one penny is at present imposed in addition to the ordinary postage.

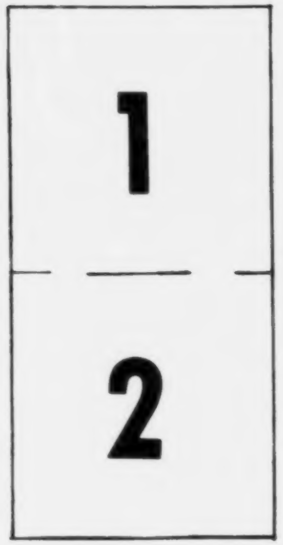
110. A map of the Colony is attached.

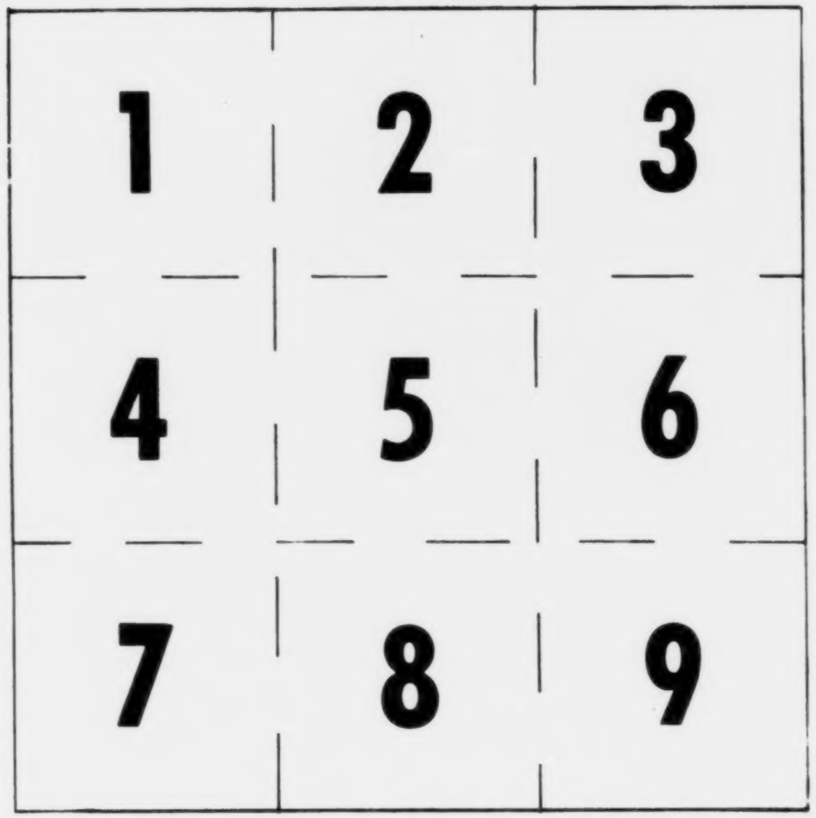
H. B. WALCOTT,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

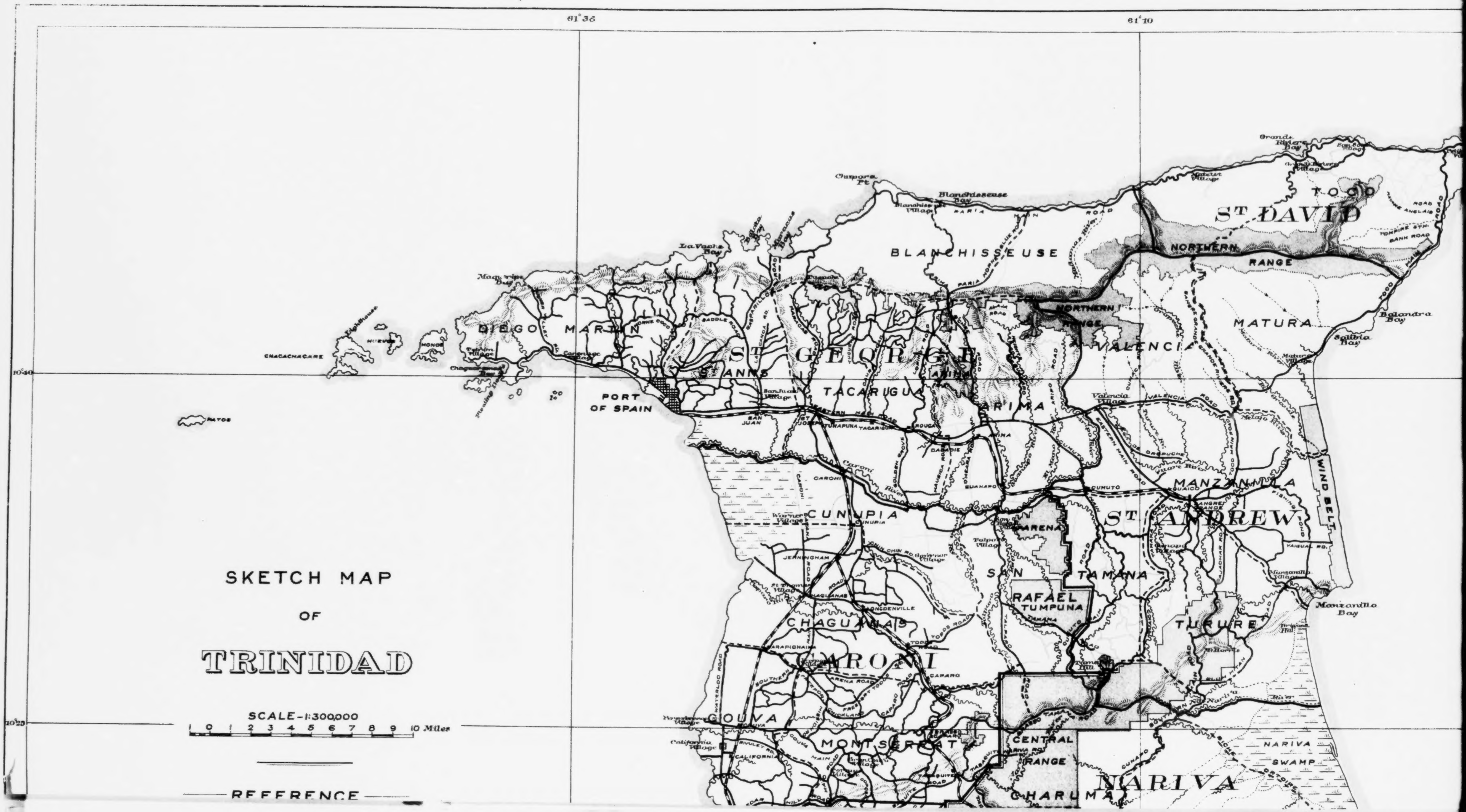
TRINIDAD,
30th August, 1919.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





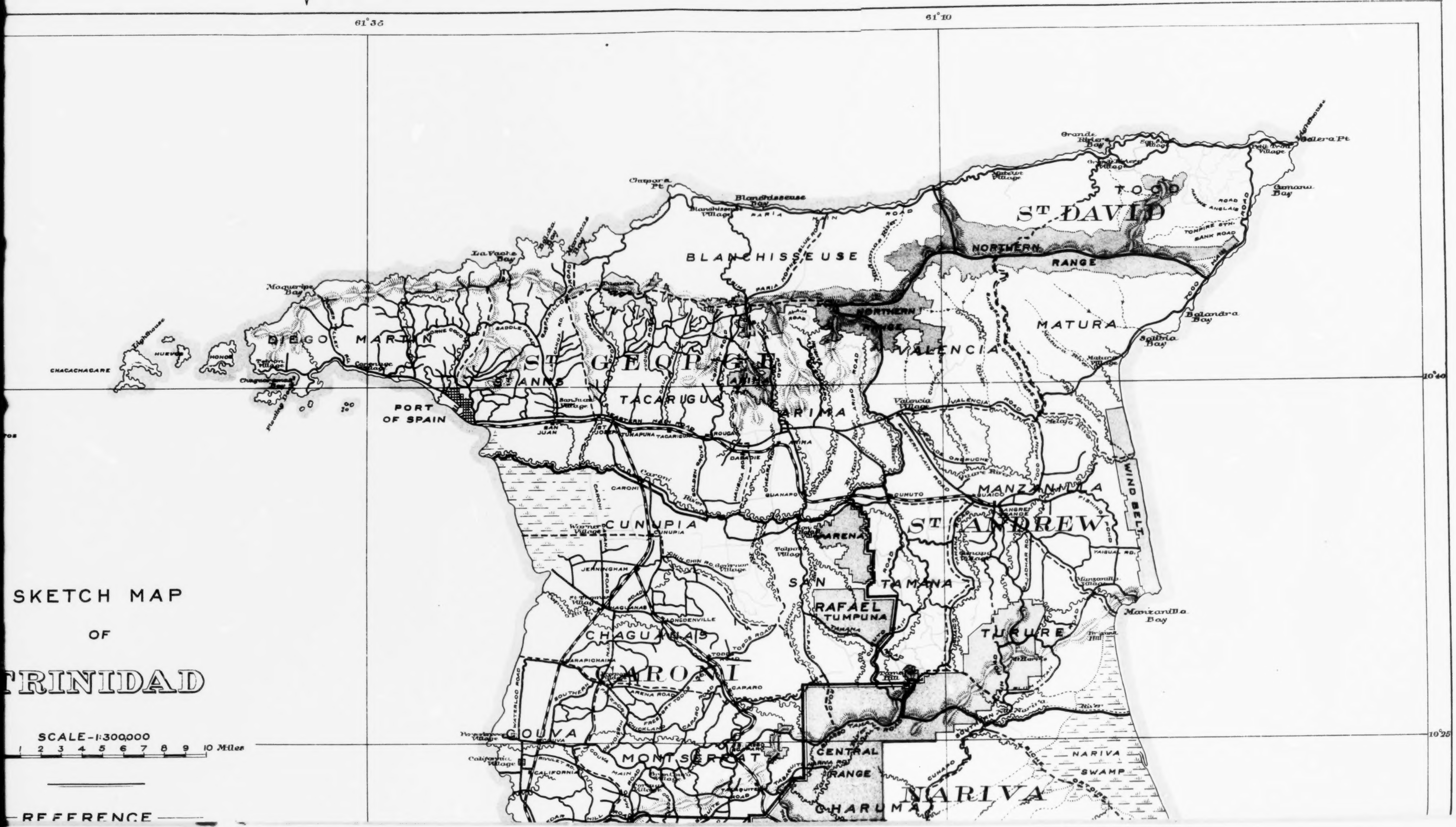



SKETCH MAP
OF
TRINIDAD

SCALE-1:300,000

— REFERENCE —

61°35
61°10
10°40
10°25
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles
CHACACHACARE
PATOS
MONOS
Lighthouse
DIEGO MARTIN
Maqueripe Bay
La Vache Bay
PORT OF SPAIN
ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
San Juan Village
SAN JUAN
ST JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
Blanchisseuse Bay
Blanchisseuse Village
Champ Fleurs Pt
BLANCHISSEUSE
PARIA MAIN ROAD
ARIMA
NORTHERN RANGE
VALENCIA
Valencia Village
MATURA
Matura Village
Balandra Bay
Salybia Bay
Grande Riviere Bay
Grande Riviere Village
TOCO
ST DAVID
TOMPIRE BANK ROAD
MANZANILLA
ST ANDREW
Manzanilla Village
Manzanilla Bay
WIND BELT
CUMUTO
GUAICO
SANGRE GRANDE
CUNUPIA
CARONI
Caroni
CHAGUANAS
Chaguanas
Longdenville
Jerningham
Carapichaima
SAN RAFAEL
TUMPUNA
TAMANA
Tamana Hill
TURURE
GUAYA
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
California Village
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
NARIVA RIVER
CUMAO
Talparo Village
GUANAPO
AROUCA
EASTERN MAIN ROAD
SOUTHERN MAIN ROAD
ARENA
ARENA ROAD
CAPARO
TODDS ROAD
WATERLOO ROAD
CHIN CHIN ROAD



SKETCH MAP OF TRINIDAD

SCALE-1:300,000
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles
REFERENCE
61°35
61°10
10°40
10°25
ST. DAVID
TOCO
NORTHERN RANGE
BLANCHISSEUSE
MATURA
VALENCIA
DIEGO MARTIN
ST. GEORGE
ST. ANNS
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
PORT OF SPAIN
SAN JUAN
ST. JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
CUNUPIA
CARONI
CHAGUANAS
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
MANZANILLA
ST. ANDREW
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
TUMPUNA
TURURE
ARENA
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
WIND BELT
Galera Pt
Grande Riviere Bay
Cumana Bay
Balandra Bay
Salibia Bay
Manzanilla Bay
Blanchisseuse Bay
La Vache Bay
Maqueripe Bay
Chaguaramas Bay
Chupara Pt

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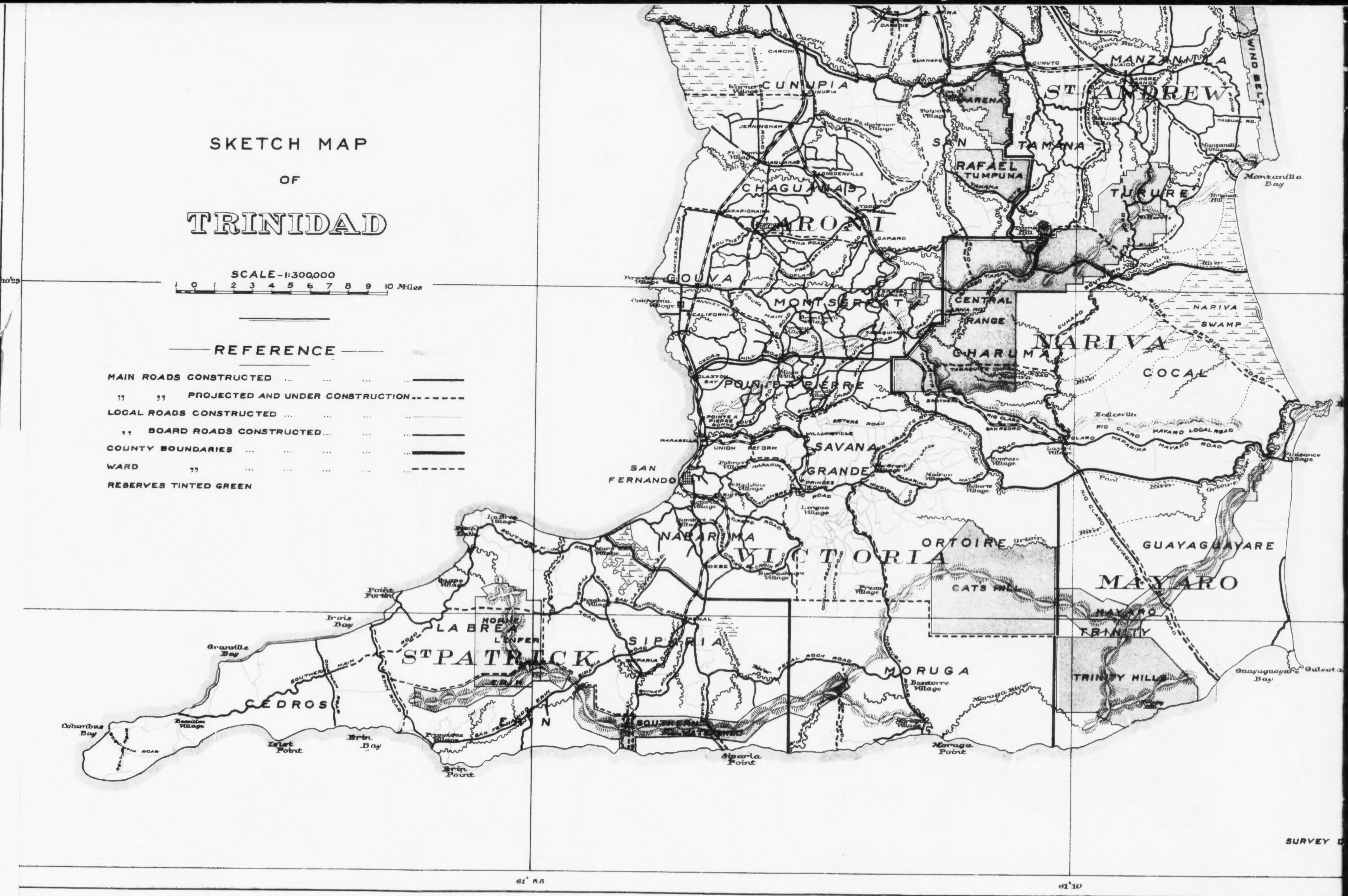


SKETCH MAP

OF

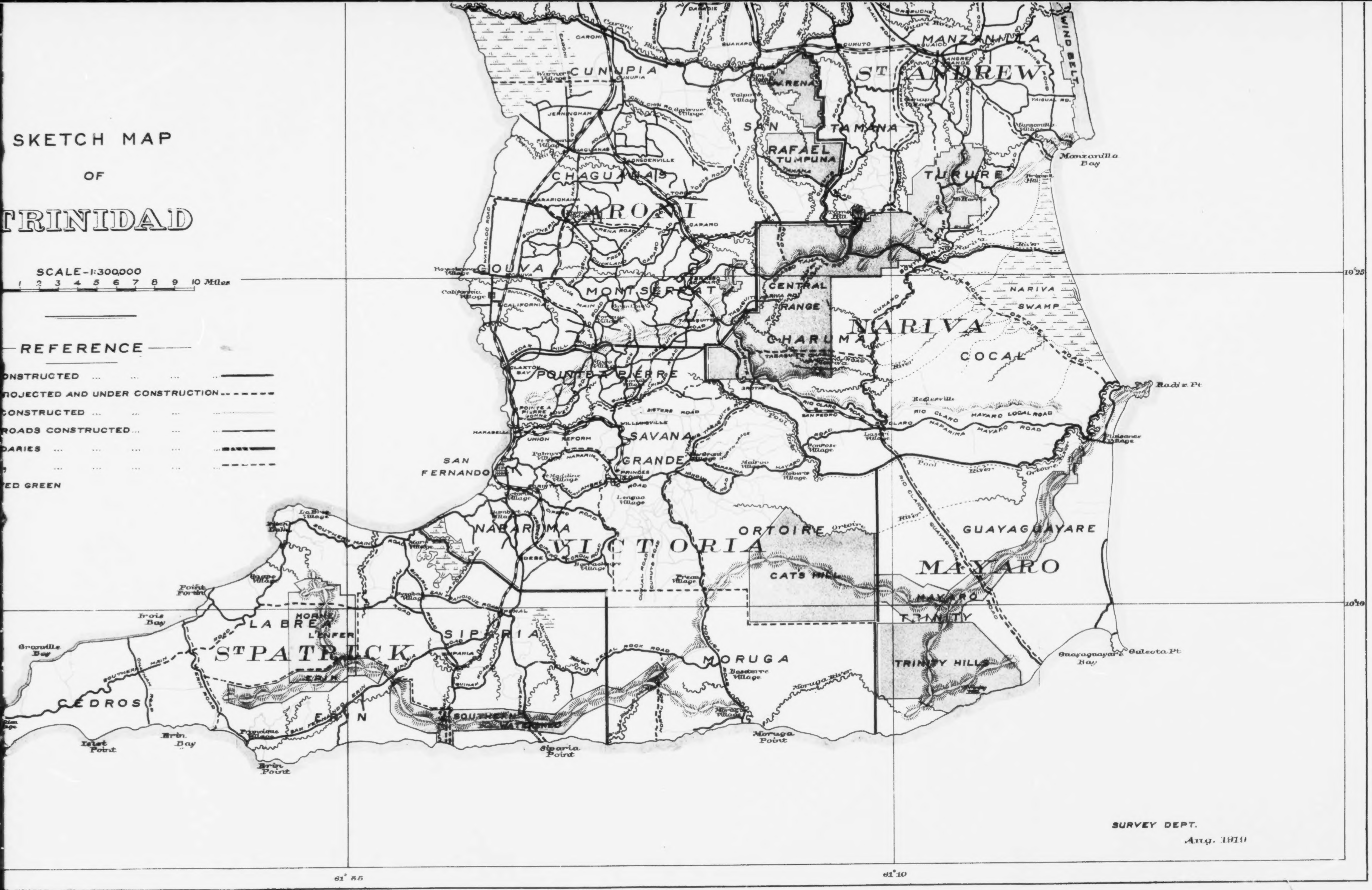
TRINIDAD

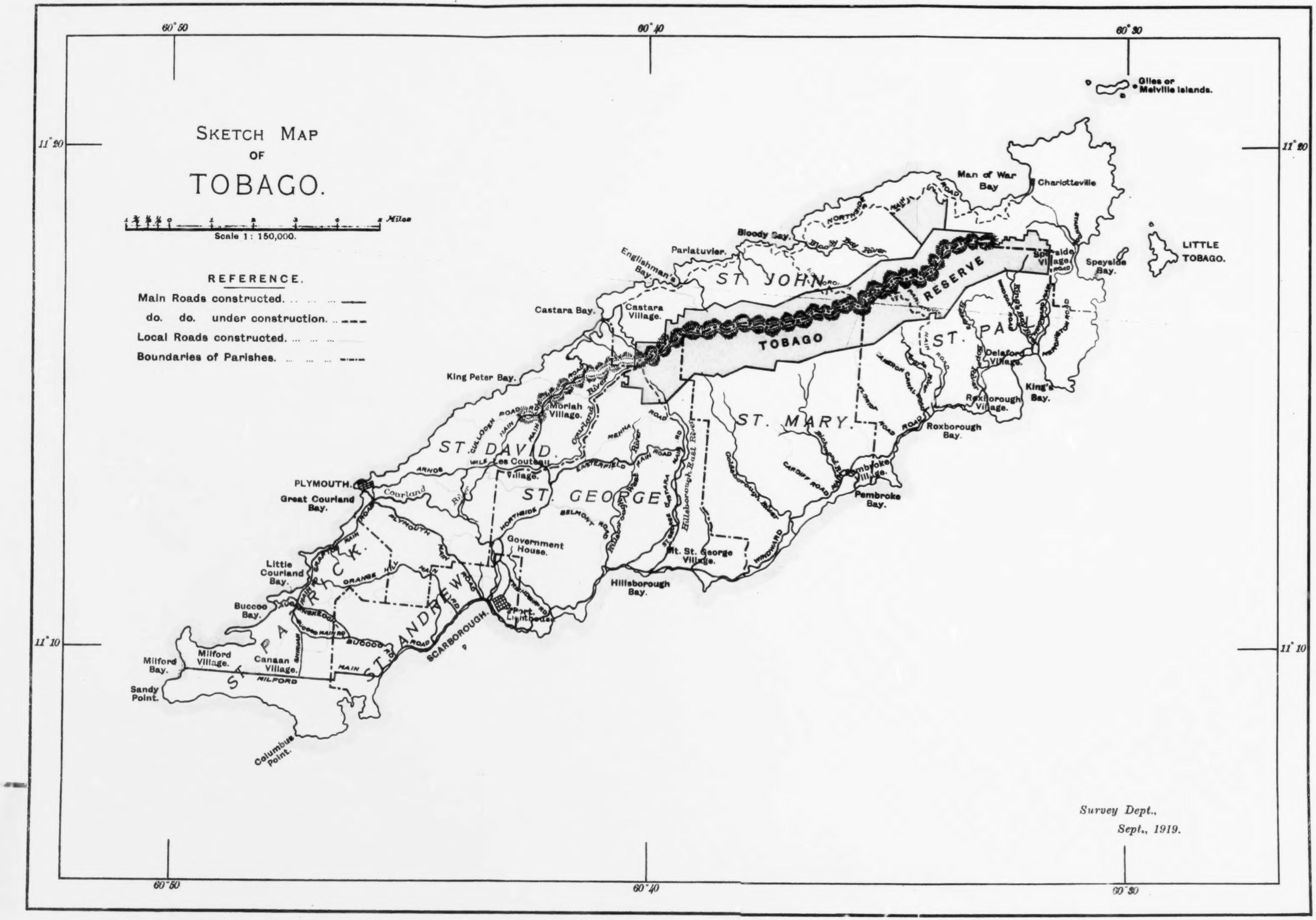
SCALE-1:300,000

REFERENCE

MAIN ROADS CONSTRUCTED ... ...
" " PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS CONSTRUCTED ... ...
" BOARD ROADS CONSTRUCTED ... ...
COUNTY BOUNDARIES ... ...
WARD " ... ...
RESERVES TINTED GREEN

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles
10°25
61°35
61°10
CARONI
CUNUPIA
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
WIND BELT
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
TUMPUNA
ARENA
TURURE
Manzanilla Bay
CHAGUANAS
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
COCAL
POINTE A PIERRE
SAVANA GRANDE
SAN FERNANDO
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
ORTOIRE
CATS HILL
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO
TRINITY
TRINITY HILLS
MORUGA
SIPARIA
SOUTHERN WATERSHED
LA BREA
ST PATRICK
ERIN
CEDROS
Columbus Bay
Icacos Point
Granville Bay
Irois Bay
Point Fortin
Erin Bay
Erin Point
Islet Point
Siparia Point
Moruga Point
Guayaguayare Bay
Galeota
California Village
Claxton Bay
Marabella
Union
Reform
Rio Claro
Mayaro Local Road
Plaisance Village
SURVEY D


SKETCH MAP
OF
TRINIDAD
SCALE-1:300,000
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles
REFERENCE
ONSTRUCTED
ROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
CONSTRUCTED
ROADS CONSTRUCTED
DARIES
ED GREEN
CUNUPIA
CHAGUANAS
CARONI
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
POINTE A PIERRE
SAVANA GRANDE
SAN FERNANDO
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
ORTOIRE
CATS HILL
LA BREA
ST PATRICK
CEDROS
ERIN
SIPARIA
SOUTHERN WATERSHED
MORUGA
SAN RAFAEL
TUMPUNA
ARENA
TAMANA
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
TURURE
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
COCAL
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO
TRINITY
TRINITY HILLS
WIND BELT
Manzanilla Bay
Radix Pt
Guayaguayare Bay
Galeota Pt
Moruga Point
Siparia Point
Erin Bay
Erin Point
Islet Point
Irois Bay
Granville Bay
Point Fortin
10°25
10°10
61°55
61°10
SURVEY DEPT.
Aug. 1910



SKETCH MAP OF TOBAGO.

Scale 1 : 150,000.

REFERENCE.
Main Roads constructed.
do. do. under construction.
Local Roads constructed.
Boundaries of Parishes.

Survey Dept., Sept., 1919.

60°50
60°40
60°30
11°20
11°10
Miles
Giles or Melville Islands.
LITTLE TOBAGO.
Man of War Bay
Charlotteville
Speyside Village
Speyside Bay.
Bloody Bay.
Bloody Bay River
Parlatuvier.
Englishman's Bay.
Castara Bay.
Castara Village.
ST. JOHN.
TOBAGO RESERVE
ST. PAUL
Delaford Village.
King's Bay.
Roxborough Village.
Roxborough Bay.
ST. MARY.
Pembroke Village.
Pembroke Bay.
King Peter Bay.
Moriah Village.
ST. DAVID.
Les Coteaux Village.
PLYMOUTH.
Great Courland Bay.
Courland River
ST. GEORGE
Government House.
Mt. St. George Village.
Hillsborough Bay.
Hillsborough East River
Little Courland Bay.
Buccoo Bay.
ST. PATRICK.
ST. ANDREW.
SCARBOROUGH.
Lighthouse.
Milford Bay.
Milford Village.
Canaan Village.
Sandy Point.
Columbus Point.
NORTHSIDE
MAIN ROAD
CULLODEN ROAD
ARNOS
EASTERFIELD
BELMONT ROAD
NORTHSIDE
PLYMOUTH
ORANGE HILL
BUCCOO
MILFORD
WINDWARD
CARDIFF ROAD
King's Bay Road
KING'S BAY ROAD

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984	Trinidad	1917
985	Mauritius	"
986	Cyprus	1917–1918
987	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
988	East Africa Protectorate	1916–1917
989	Barbados	1917–1918
990	Sierra Leone	1917
991	Straits Settlements	"
992	Leeward Islands	1917–1918
993	Uganda	"
994	British Honduras	1917
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918
996	Nyasaland	"
997	Basutoland	"
998	Gold Coast	1917
999	Weihaiwei	1918
1000	Zanzibar	"
1001	Hong Kong	"
1002	Somaliland	1917–1918
1003	Cayman Islands	"
1004	Malta	1918–1919
1005	Seychelles	1918
1006	Fiji	"
1007	Ceylon	"
1008	Nigeria	1917
1009	Turks and Caicos Islands	1918
1010	St. Helena	"
1011	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1918
1012	Ashanti	"
1013	East Africa Protectorate	1917–1918
1014	British Guiana	1918
1015	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1918–1919
1016	Basutoland	"
1017	Falkland Islands	1918

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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No. 1069.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1919.

(For Report for 1918 see No. 1018.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
MARCH, 1921.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1920.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

SITUATION AND AREA.

1. The Island of Trinidad lies between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 69 miles, and its average breadth 54 miles, and its area is 1,862 square miles. It is separated from the Continent of America by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco.

2. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

HISTORY.

3. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

4. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

CLIMATE.

6. The Climate of Trinidad may be divided into two seasons, the dry and the wet, the dry lasting from December to May, and the wet from June to November. The coolest months are

December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74, giving a mean temperature of 79. The average rainfall in 1919, from records taken at all stations, was 71·91 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided they take reasonable precautions.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

7. Although trade was still adversely affected by the War throughout the year, the Colony continued to progress very markedly in 1919. Not only was the export of cocoa 6,000,000 lbs greater than in 1918, but all the other staple products were more prosperous.

8. During the year the Merchants' Contingents, the men of the B.W.I. Regiment and other Trinidadians who had been at the front returned and were enthusiastically welcomed.

9. The price of most commodities in common use continued to advance and by the end of the year the "cost of living" may be said to have reached a figure representing a percentage increase above the standard of 1914 of 126 per cent. in Port-of-Spain, 145 per cent. in the whole island of Trinidad and 171 per cent. in Tobago. This factor was partly responsible for the agitation amongst the labouring population which resulted in numerous strikes. The only one which had any serious consequences was a strike of the stevedores in Port-of-Spain which continued for two weeks and was not settled till, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of December, bands of rioters, many of whom were not strikers, had assembled in the lower part of the city, forcing stores and warehouses to close and illtreating strikebreakers. No loss of life or damage to property occurred, but the infection spread to the country districts and did not completely die out for some weeks. In Scarborough, Tobago, a riot occurred on December 6th which was not suppressed until the mob had been fired upon and one of their number killed.

10. In March delegates from Barbados, British Guiana, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands assembled in Port-of-Spain to hold an Intercolonial Conference on Customs and trade.

11. A Committee appointed by the Governor to consider the rates of wages paid to labour and to examine the economic position of the various classes of workmen in the Colony held its first meeting on the 29th December.

12. On the last day of December a detachment of 156 men with 5 officers of the Royal Sussex Regiment arrived in Port-of-Spain.

(a)—OPENING FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

13. Of the industries which offer inducements to investors of capital, the cultivation of cocoa is perhaps the most attractive and profitable investments are to be secured either in

(a) the formation of an estate.

(b) the purchase of an established estate, or

(c) the investment of capital on the security of an established estate.

14. Investments on mortgage can usually be obtained for sums under $1,000 (£208 6 8) at 10 per cent., from $1,000 up to $6,000 (£1,250) at 8 per cent., and over $6,000 at 6 or 7 per cent.

15. The price of sugar, owing to the war, has risen considerably, and manufacturing profits have been very large during the past four years. In addition to the canes grown by the factory-owners on their estates, a large proportion is grown by farmers and sold to the factories at prices which leave a considerable margin of profit. The cultivation of farmers' canes is increasing so considerably that it is doubtful whether the present factories are of sufficient capacity to handle any further increase. The erection of another central factory on a suitable site would probably be a sound investment, and if worked on a co-operative basis, would be of great benefit to the sugar industry of the Colony.

16. The oil industry is progressing so favourably that carefully chosen investments are worthy of attention.

17. Coconut cultivation is rapidly extending, and many enquiries have been made for the investment of capital in this industry. Owners are holding on to their estates, but there are lands available for forming new plantations.

18. The lime industry affords opportunities for profitable investments with quick returns.

19. Fibre cultivation for the manufacture of pulp for paper is likely to be a prominent feature among the coming agricultural industries of the Colony.

(b.)—VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH, 1918.

20. The estimated population of the two islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1919, was 386,907. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 129,756, and a small number of Chinese.

21. The Birth-rate was 30·10 per 1,000 and the death-rate 24·46 per 1,000.

22. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,790 and the infantile mortality rate was 154·75 per 1,000 Births.

23. The death rates from the principal diseases were as follows :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	2·21 per 1,000.
Malaria	... ...	2·62 ,, ,,
Tuberculosis	... ...	1·31 ,, ,,
Dysentery	... ...	0·96 ,, ,,
Enteric Fever	... ...	0·53 ,, ,,
Ankylostomiasis	... ...	0·79 ,, ,,

24. Measures for reducing the high infantile mortality in the colony were adopted during the year, 1918. The Government established a Mothers' and Infants' Clinic at the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, where infants and expectant mothers were seen by a Government Medical Officer three times a week. The Early Notification of Births Ordinance, 1916, was proclaimed to be in force in Port-of-Spain. It provides for the notification to the District Medical Officer, Port-of-Spain of all births within 36 hours. A Baby Welfare League was also started in 1918.

25. There was no serious epidemic during the year.

26. Enteric Fever prevailed in most parts of the Colony and suitable measures including protective inoculation were adopted.

27. Valuable work was done by the Association for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis. The new "open air" ward at the Colonial Hospital was a great boon to sufferers from the disease.

28. Measures for the prevention of Malaria which still is very prevalent in some districts were carried out by the Government in the unhealthy parts of the Colony.

29. Hookworm Disease, which seriously affects the labouring population, was treated on the intensive plan by the Rockefeller International Health Commission in a few districts and the Central Board of Health instituted a campaign in all country districts with the object of effecting the provision of sanitary conveniences in connection with all dwellings.

(c.)—HOSPITALS.

30. The following hospital accommodation is provided :—

The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain	...	340 beds.
The San Fernando Hospital ...	..	122 ,,
The Government District Hospitals at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ...	...	248 ,,

There are also small temporary Hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

Hospitals are also provided for Yaws patients at St. Augustine, situated about 7 miles East of Port-of-Spain, 200 beds, and at Tobago, 60 beds. 2 Wards "B and C" have been closed.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

31. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1919 amounted to £1,342,884, exceeding the Estimate by £144,071 and the Revenue for the preceding financial year by £170,184. The following comparative table shews the several heads of Revenue and how the increase was made up :—

Heads of Revenue.	1918.	1919.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	357,740	416,272	58,532	
2. Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	10,124	10,528	404	
3. Licences, Excise, &c.	332,001	404,738	72,737	
4. War Tax on Incomes	76,237	64,692	...	11,545
5. Fees of Court and Office ..	101,986	91,030	.	10,956
6. Post Office	8,801	9,526	725	
7. Government Railway	160,287	216,463	56,176	
8. Rent of Govt. Property ..	3,284	2,686	...	598
9. Interest	9,685	7,044	...	2,641
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ..	2,098	7,583	5,485	
11. Land Sales, Royalties	46,950	47,958	1,008	
12. Produce Tax	63,507	64,364	857	
	1,172,700	1,342,884	195,924	25,740
	Net increase		...	£170,184

32. To meet the cost of the local Defence Scheme and the Contingents sent to the war, it was found necessary to re-impose during the year the special export tax on produce. The following rates were levied :—

Sugar	2/- the 1,000 lbs.
Cocoa	7d. ,, 100 ,,
Coconuts	5/- ,, 1,000 nuts.
Copra	1/8 ,, 100 lbs.
Rum	2d. ,, gallon.
Molasses	½d. ,, ,,
Cedar	2d. ,, cubic foot.
Hides	1/4 for every hide.

This tax brought in £64.364 as against £63,507 in 1918, an increase of £857.

33. A tax on incomes in excess of £500 per annum was also imposed for revenue purposes which realised £64.692. The rates levied were :—

(*a.*) Three pence and one half penny on every £1 of income exceeding	£500 and up to £1,000 ;
(*b.*) Six pence on every additional £1 beyond £1,000 from	£1,001 up to £2,000 ;
(*c.*) One shilling on every additional £1 beyond £2,000 from	£2,001 up to £5,000 ;
(*d.*) One shilling and Six pence on every additional £1 beyond £5,000 from ...	£5,001 up to £8,000 ;
(*e.*) Two shillings and six pence on every additional £1 beyond £8,000 from ...	£8,001 up to £10,000 ;
(*f.*) Three shillings and four pence on every additional £1 beyond £10,000 from ...	£10,001 upwards.

EXPENDITURE.

34. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,309,407 being £137,288 in excess of the Estimates, and £185,149 in excess of the expenditure for the previous year, but was £33,477 less than the revenue for the same period.

35. The expenditure included £109,167 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £8,668 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, £51,644 on Roads and Bridges, £12,165 on the Defence Scheme, £21,931 on the Trinidad Contingents of the British West Indies Regiment and £14,759 on Trinidad Returned Soldiers.

36. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.		Revenue.	Expenditure		
			Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1915	... ...	1,037,803	979,989	75,412	1,055,401
1916	.. ...	1,064,596	937,919	80,217	1,018,136
1917	... ...	1,098,183	997,513	100,182	1,097,695
1918	.. ..	1,172,700	1,046,944	77,314	1,124,258
1919	... ...	1,342,884	1,200,240	109,167	1,309,407

BALANCES.

37. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st December, 1918, showed a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £173,263 : and that of the 31st December, 1919, a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £206,740. The financial transactions of the year thus resulted in an increased surplus of £33,477, a very satisfactory showing in view of the large increase in the cost of all articles of food, of material for Public Works, Roads, Bridges and Railways, and of the expenditure on the Defence Scheme and the Trinidad Contingents.

PUBLIC DEBT.

38. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1918, amounted to £2,209,753. The sum of £1,160 was redeemed during the year, leaving a total indebtedness at 31st December, 1919, of £2,208,593. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £375,531.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

39. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

40. In 1903 an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2, and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1919, amounting to £208,341.

41. Government Savings Banks are established in 17 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1919, was 28,154 with deposits amounting to £353,164. The savings banks are largely made use of by the East Indians, of whom at the 31st December, there were 12,078 depositors with £115,213 to their credit.

42. The Private Banks are the Colonial Bank, paid up capital £900,000 with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at £312,500; the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital £3,541,667 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of £312,500; Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000; and the National City Bank of New York, paid up capital £5,208,333 6 8. In addition to engaging in banking business of every character, both the Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada have savings banks branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz. 3 per cent.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

43. The c. i. f. value of the total imports amounted to £5,254,126 of which goods valued at £5,179,931 were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at £963,108 were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of £6,217,234, an increase as compared with 1918 of £1,108,274.

44. The nature and value of the imports for home consumption for the last five years were as under:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,464,744	1,752,685	1,896,868	2,037,263	2,466,174
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	313,048	321,282	401.700	548,915	462,744
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,261,078	1,558,594	1,814,618	1,717,100	2,085,554
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	29,827	24,398	23,528	15,478	70,058
Class 5—Bullion and Specie...	...	...	...	...	95,401
Total	3,068,697	3,656,959	4,136,714	4,318,756	5,179,931

45. Of the imports entered for home consumption, goods to the value of £1,032,637 were admitted free of duty, £1,779,869 were subject to *ad valorem* duty, and £2,367,425 to specific duties yielding a total increase of Customs duties as compared with 1918 of £54,507.

46. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years, and shows the effect which the war has had in deflecting the trade with the United Kingdom to other markets. The share of the United Kingdom which in 1914 was 34·6 per cent. and had dropped in 1918 to 15·3 per cent. showed an upward tendency, being 16·7 per cent. for the year 1919, while the share of the United States which in 1914 was 29·5 per cent shewed a still further increase over the 1918 figures amounting in 1919 to 39·1 per cent.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	959,051 *31·2%*	984,089 *26·9%*	850,504 *20·6%*	658,056 *15·3%*	864,233 *16·7%*
Canada ...	419,014 *13·7* ,,	513,513 *14·0* ,,	747,816 *18·1* ,,	804,005 *18·6* ,,	1,061,826 *20·5* ,,
O.B. Possessions	235,221 *7·7* ,,	287,106 *7·9* ,,	424,547 *10·2* ,,	488,820 *11·2* ,,	427,859 *8·3* ,,
United States ...	906,892 *29·5* ,,	1,272,002 *34·8* ,,	1,579,562 *38·2* ,,	1,590,515 *36·9* ,,	2,024,516 *39·1* ,,
Venezuela ...	404,900 *13·2* ,,	457,052 *12·5* ,,	446,286 *10·8* ,,	711,128 *16·5* ,,	691,527 *13·3* ,,
France ...	46,693 *1·5* ,,	59,034 *1·6* ,,	41,502 *1·0* ,,	42,835 *·9* ,,	21,892 *·4* ,,
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...
O. Countries ...	96,926 *3·2* ,,	84,363 *2·3* ,,	46,497 *1·1* ,,	23,307 *·6* ,,	88,078 *1·7* ,,
	3,068,697	3,656,959	4,136,714	4,318,756	5,179,931

EXPORTS.

47. The f. o. b value of the exports for the year amounted to £6,293,486, of which £5,664,427 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £1,229,059 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £963,108 giving a total export trade of £7,256,594. As compared with 1918 there was a decrease of £470,554 in the value of the exports of local products due to the partial failure of the sugar crop.

48. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods :—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	3,422,270	3,636,580	4,029,755	3,559,201	5,064,427
Re-exports ...	642,841	658,175	713,091	1,016,003	1,229,059
Total ...	4,065,111	4,294,755	4,742,846	4,575,204	6,293,486
Transit Goods ...	1,313,462	762,419	566,150	574,375	963,108
Total ...	5,378,573	5,057,174	5,308,996	5,149,579	7,256,594

49. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under:—

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,535,197	3,592,454	3,662,100	3,158,278	4,586,059
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	426,780	448,255	899,135	1,118,005	1,152,742
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured..	99,958	253,813	181,535	298,546	448,029
Class IV—Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	3,176	233	76	375	205
Class V—Bullion and Specie...	...	...	...	...	106,451
Total	4,065,111	4,294,755	4,742,846	4,575,204	6,293,486

50. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were:—

			£
Asphalt (including Manjak) ...	66,574	tons ...	134,798
Bitters	15,062	gals. ...	15,062
Cocoa	60,743,283	lbs. ...	2,592,636
Coconuts	30,900,424	nuts ...	322,423
Copra	1,795,033	lbs. ...	34,875
Molasses	363,089	gals. ...	30,907
Rum	162,830	gals. ...	34,774
Sugar	37,805	tons ...	975,704
Petroleum, Crude ...	44,681,107	gals. ...	549,529
Petrol Spirit	2,419,744	gals. ...	147,291

51. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years.

	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	1,567,936 38·6%	1,426,251 33·2%	1,946,600 41·0%	2,085,726 45·6%	2,444,447 38·8%
Canada ...	169,298 4·2 ,,	514,020 12·0 ,,	273,345 5·8 ,,	225,352 5·0 ,,	165,246 2·6 ,,
O. B. Possessions	55,593 1·3 ,,	100,421 2·3 ,,	150,512 3·2 ,,	279,152 6·1 ,,	316,157 5·0 ,,
United States ...	1,690,278 41·6 ,,	1,484,464 34·6 ,,	1,473,631 31·1 ,,	1,423,974 31·2 ,,	1,777,632 28·3 ,,
Venezuela ...	52,546 1·3 ,,	40,615 ·9 ,,	61,242 1·3 ,,	32,299 ·7 ,,	166,933 2·6 ,,
France ...	399,644 9·8 ,,	476,072 11·1 ,,	570,163 12·0 ,,	204,989 4·4 ,,	985,891 15·7 ,,
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...
O. Countries ...	129,816 3·2 ,,	252,912 5·9 ,,	267,344 5·6 ,,	323,712 7·0 ,,	437,120 7·0 ,,
Total ...	4,065,111	4,294,755	4,742,846	4,575,204	6,293,486

TOTAL TRADE.

52. The total aggregate trade for the last five years, has been :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1915	4,429,813	5,378,573	9,808,386
1916	4,470,728	5,057,174	9,527,902
1917	4,789,719	5,308,996	10,098,715
1918	5,108,960	5,149,579	10,258,539
1919	6,217,234	7,256,594	13,473,828

SHIPPING.

53. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year at the several ports of entry was 4,216 with a tonnage of 2,255,584 an increase of 393 vessels and 802,715 tons as compared with 1918. There were 2,108 arrivals of 1,128,033 tons and 2,108 departures of 1,127,551 tons, of which 67·78 per cent. was British, as summarised below :—

	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	324	746,124		
British Steamers cleared	324	749,583		
British Sailing Vessels entered	573	16,849		
Do. cleared	584	16,410		
Total British	...	.	1,805	1,528,966
Foreign Steamers entered	254	344,681		
Foreign Steamers cleared	256	341,003		
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	957	20,379		
Do. cleared	944	20,555		
Total Foreign			2,411	726,618
Total, number and tons			4,216	2,255,584

AGRICULTURE.

54. The staple agricultural products of the Colony are Cocoa, Coconuts, Sugar and its by-products—Molasses and Rum.

55. The exports of Cocoa in 1919 were 60,743,283 lb., valued at £2,592,636 an increase of 2,104,721 lb. and £1,045,551 over the figures for 1918. It was about 6,000,000 lb. over the average of the last ten years in quantity, having been exceeded only in 1914 and 1917 (the record year). There were no serious troubles from diseases and pests.

56. The exports of sugar and its by-products were—Sugar 37,805 tons, valued at £975,704; Molasses 363,089 gallons valued at £30,907 and Rum 162,830 gallons at £34,774, giving a total value of £1,041,385. The crop showed only a slight increase over that of 1918, the lowest for many years, with a total value of £26,404 in excess of that year. The return was a disappointing one. The small crop of 1918 was largely attributed to the Froghopper pest (Tomaspis saccharina) which, however, was little in evidence in 1919. The work of the agricultural officers into the Froghopper pest and Root disease has led to stress being laid on the necessity for improved methods of cultivation.

57. Experiments were continued during the year with animal drawn implements with useful results on private estates and on the sugar experiment station of the Department. Motor tractors were also tried but there are considerable difficulties to be overcome.

58. In the Coconut industry the exports in 1919 were 30,900,424 nuts and 1,795,033 lb. of Copra valued at £322,423 and £34,875 respectively. Taking one lb. of copra as equal to three nuts the output was equivalent to 36,285,523 nuts, a slight decrease on the corresponding total for both 1917 and 1918. This may be due to a larger local use owing to the shortage and high cost of imported oils and fats. New areas are being put under coconuts, and there is promise of a rapid increase in output in the course of a few years.

59. The so-called root disease, which has been a cause of loss in some districts for many years has, by the work of Mr. W. Nowell, D.I.C., been ascertained to be due to a nematode worm. Increased attention is being given to tillage, animal drawn implements, and also to some extent tractors being used.

60. The Rubber exports were 41,039 lb. an increase of approximately 4,500 lb. over those of 1918. Most of it is now Hevea (Para) rubber, about two-thirds being the produce of one estate. Although small it compares favourably with 5,492 lb. five years ago, and provided labour is available is capable of

ublishing company, inc.

considerable increase immediately. Experiments by the Department of Agriculture show that Hevea gives good average yields even in areas too dry or windy for successful cacao cultivation.

61. The exports of Lime Juice decreased slightly: 19,479 gallons in place of 24,419 in 1918. The poor crop was due largely to attacks to the wither tip or Blossom blight disease. The cultivation is, however, being extended in both Trinidad and Tobago.

62. *Food Supply.* The Government Ground Provision Depôt started in 1917 has continued to do useful work, and proved a financial success. It affords a ready means to the grower of disposing of his crop at reasonable prices and to the consumer of obtaining supplies. Kiln drying of corn was continued and locally made corn meal sells readily at the Depôt. The Department of Agriculture has also in other ways encouraged increased production and use of food crops.

63. *Stock.* During the year the Department of Agriculture imported a thoroughbred Stallion from the United States of America, a Red Poll bull from England, and pedigree pigs of three breeds from Canada. The Ste. Madeleine Sugar Company has done excellent work on its recently started stock farm.

64. *Agricultural Credit Societies.* The number of Societies increased during the year from six to twenty-two, due chiefly to the Ste. Madeleine Company fostering the movement amongst its cane farmers.

65. Tobago continues to make rapid progress, the value of its agricultural exports to Trinidad in 1919 being £140,185 compared with £14,464 in 1897. For the first time the cacao crop was more than 2,000,000 lb.

66. Coconut and copra combined rose from the equivalent of 3,201,000 nuts in 1918 to 3,800,000 nuts in 1919. Live stock comes third in value in the list of exports.

FORESTS.

67. The area of the Forest Reserve under the control of the Forest Department is 316·82 square miles or about 16 per cent. of the area of the Colony. There are 829 acres of plantations containing 240,000 trees of which 117,000 are West Indian Cedar (*Cadrela odorata*), 16,000 East Indian Teak (*Tectoria Grandis*) 52,000 Cypre (*Cordiageras canthus*), 13,000 Balsam (*Copaifera officinalis*), 26,500 Poui (*Tecoma suratifolia*), 600 Mahogany and about 18,900 other pieces. The Teak was introduced from Burmah in 1913, and the trees planted in that year average 40 feet in height and 14½ inches in girth at 5 feet from the ground.

68. In addition to the plantations, improvement felling has been carried out over 3,760 acres of the Forest Reserve for the purpose of increasing the stock of natural seedlings of the more valuable indigenous timber trees

The Forest Revenue in 1919 amounted to £8,813 and Expenditure to £5,501, giving a surplus on the year's working of £3,312. The total surplus for the last ten years now amounts to £29,974.

MINES.

69. *Petroleum.*—At the close of the year there were thirteen Companies engaged in the production of Oil in the Colony. The number of wells drilled during the year was 53, bringing the total number drilled at 31st December, 1919, to 463, of which 273 are on Crown Lands. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil won from Crown Lands during the year amounted to £18,945 as against £18,314 in 1918.

70. The quantity of oil extracted during 1919 was 64,436,632 imperial gallons, a decrease of 8,435,766 gallons as compared with 1918. The quantity exported amounted to 49,219,226 gallons, valued at £843,811 as against 43,597,920 gallons valued at £542,578 exported in 1918. The principal Oil Companies engaged in the winning of Oil are the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; The Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown Lands held under lease: The United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, partly from their own and partly from Crown Lands: The Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown Lands held under lease and from private lands at Barrackpore; and the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite. There are still large areas of Crown Lands held under licence by the Trinidad Development Company, Limited, and the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited. When the geological surveys have been completed, certain portions of these areas will eventually be taken up under lease and the remainder will revert to the Crown. The total area of Crown Lands held by Companies under lease, prospecting and exploration licenses aggregates some 367,300 acres. Two large refineries are engaged in the manufacture of oil fuel, petrol, and kerosene, while two or three small topping plants produce petrol, distillate and residual oils.

LAND.

71. Crown Land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony.

72. The Grants issued (since the year 1902) contain the following reservation to the Crown:—

(*a*.) The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience $\frac{1}{20}$ part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

(*b*.) The right to Gold, Silver, and other precious metals, coal, oil, and other minerals with powers of ingress and egress to the Crown and its licensees.

73. The Crown Grant so issued is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens System of Land Registration and the Grant becomes a Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown. This Ordinance was introduced in August 1889. Besides Royal Grants of Crown Land, there are lands held from the Crown on leasehold for a period of 199 years. These are lots in residential areas such as the City of Port-of-Spain and the new village of La Brea

74. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservations vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional.

75. Alienated land varies in value according to its situation and fertility, and the nature and condition of the cultivation. The following may be taken as average values of properly cultivated land:—

Land with Cocoa (full bearing) ...	£50	per acre.
,, Coconuts (,,) ...	60	,,
,, Canes	25	,,
,, Other products or cleared for cultivation	£10 & £20	,,

76. The area of Crown Land remaining unsold on 31st December, 1919, was:—

Trinidad	583,160 acres.
Tobago	17,128 ,,
Total	600,288 acres

a great deal of which is in Forest Reserves. Crown Land is sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown Lands.

77. The Land Regulations of the 24th of December, 1917, prescribe the mode of application, conditions of sale and price of Crown Lands.

78. The price of Crown Lands is £2 10 0 per acre not exceeding 20 acres: £3 15 0 per acre exceeding 20 acres but not exceeding 100 acres, and £5 per acre exceeding 100 acres. These prices include the cost of survey and grant. There were no grants of land of any special importance issued during 1919.

LEGISLATION.

79. Thirty-three Ordinances were passed during the year 1919.

80. The following are the more important of those which are likely to be of interest outside the Colony:

No. 5. The Protection of Children Ordinance, 1919, introduces the provisions of the Imperial Act 8 Ed. VII c. 67 relating to cruelty to and other offences against children and young persons. The sections of the Act relating to juvenile smoking are also introduced.

No. 10. The Larceny Ordinance, 1919, is a copy, with the necessary verbal amendments, of the Larceny Act, 1916 of the Imperial Parliament (6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 50). Section 20 provides that in an indictment for larceny or embezzlement, the accused may be charged for the amount of a general deficiency in account notwithstanding that such general deficiency is made up of any number of specific sums the taking of which extended over any space of time, and without showing any particular sums received and not accounted for. This section is taken from section 535 of the Bermuda Criminal Code, 1906.

No. 13. The Labour Exchanges Ordinance, 1919, is adapted from the Imperial Act 9 Ed. VII c. 7.

No. 18. The Roads (trial survey) Ordinance, 1919, gives the Director of Public Works power with all proper assistants and on giving 72 hours' notice in writing to enter on private land for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is advisable in the public interest to construct a road over such land. Under the Land Acquisition Ordinance, No. 42, the Director of Public Works can enter land only if money for some particular work for which the entry and survey are necessary has been voted.

No. 19. The Former Enemy Aliens Ordinance, 1919, enables the Government to control the entry into the Colony of former enemy aliens for the next three years. Such aliens are not to enter the Colony without the written permit of the Colonial Secretary and the Governor may direct the conditions under which such permits may be granted. Under the definition of "former enemy alien" subjects of new friendly states will be able to enter the Colony without a permit.

Any former enemy alien who enters or attempts to enter the Colony without a permit or fails to observe its conditions is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100, and may also be ordered to quit the Colony.

No. 25. The Alien Bankers Ordinance, 1919, enables the Governor in Executive Council to impose on any foreign bank operating in the Colony restrictions similar to those (if any) imposed on British Banks operating in the foreign country concerned.

Section 3 provides that no alien shall commence or carry on any banking business in the Colony unless he holds a licence from the Governor in Executive Council authorizing him to do so. Such a licence may contain such conditions and restrictions as the Governor in Executive Council may, in his absolute discretion, think fit.

Under section 7 the Governor in Executive Council may by order apply the Ordinance to companies incorporated within His Majesty's dominions but not under British control, which latter term is defined. This provision will enable the Governor to prevent evasion of the law by an attempt to start a company nominally British but really controlled by aliens.

No. 28. The Customs (amendment) Ordinance, 1919, prohibits except under the licence of the Governor the importation of dyes and dye-stuffs, not the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Empire.

No. 29. The Plant Protection Ordinance, 1919, re-enacts the existing law. The only amendment of substance is in section 5, which gives the Governor power to prohibit the importation of plants, seeds, soil, etc either absolutely or subject to conditions. Under the previous law the power to prohibit importation was limited to cases in which there was reason to believe that plants were affected with disease or were from a place in which disease is suspected to exist.

No. 31. The Tax on Incomes Ordinance, 1919, imposes a tax on incomes for the year 1920. The tax is to be paid for the purposes of the general revenue of the Colony and is graduated from 3d. per £1 for the first £1,000 up to 6/- per £1 beyond £20,000.

No person (not being a company) shall be taxed on the first £500 of his income. Income on which British income tax is paid is exempt.

No. 32. The Termination of the Present War (Definition) Ordinance, 1919, gives the Governor in Executive Council power to declare by proclamation what date is to be treated as the date of the termination of the war either generally or with regard to any particular State for the purposes of any provision in any Ordinance, proclamation, etc.

This Ordinance follows the Imperial Act 8 & 9 Geo. 5 c. 59.

No. 33 The Profiteering Ordinance, 1919, provides machinery for controlling the prices of articles in common use by the public. Its operation will cease on the 31st December 1920, unless otherwise determined by the Legislative Council.

Section 2 gives the Governor power to declare any article or class of articles to be in common use by the public, and to prescribe the maximum wholesale and retail prices at which such articles may be sold, or the amounts which for the purpose of fixing such prices may be added to the invoice price or the cost of production, to cover all costs and charges including a reasonable profit.

For the purposes of this section the Governor may order the furnishing of information and the production of invoices, accounts and documents.

By section 3 it is made a summary conviction offence for any person to sell at prices in excess of the fixed maximum prices. Whenever it is suspected that an offence has been committed, the Governor may require information to be given and documents to be produced for the purpose of ascertaining the invoice price or cost of production.

Section 6 gives power to the Governor in Executive Council by order to authorise any person to purchase and sell commodities on behalf of the Government. Such orders are subject to the approval of the Legislative Council.

By section 7 the Governor may delegate his powers under the Ordinance to one or more Committees, to be styled Profiteering Committees, to operate in such areas as may be assigned to them.

EDUCATION.

81. At the close of the year under review there were 294 elementary schools in the Colony, viz. 52 Government, and 242 Assisted Schools, of which 94 were Roman Catholics, 56 Church of England, 68 Canadian Mission, 12 Wesleyans, 11 Moravians and 1 Baptist.

82. The number of pupils on the roll in December 1919, was 48,481, of whom 26,931 were boys, and 21,550 girls. The daily average attendance was 26,985 or 55·6 per cent. of those on the Roll. As compared with the previous year an increase of 2,980 on the roll and 199 in average attendance was shown, which shows that the recovery from war distress is beginning.

83. During the year 85 candidates sat for the Board of Education Exhibitions, of whom 25 qualified. Exhibitions were awarded to 8, making a total number of 43 Exhibitioners who were being educated at Queen's Royal College and St. Mary's College at 31st December. There were 52 students in Training Schools at the same date, 48 of whom sat for the Certificate Examination in March; of this number 39 passed, being 31·7 per cent. of those examined and 57·3 per cent. of the passes.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

84. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys, the Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph Convent in Port-of-Spain, which is also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College provides similar education for girls. The number of pupils on the Roll at 31st December were:—

Queen's Royal College	174
St. Mary's College	327
Naparima College	95
St. Joseph's Convent School	329
Total	925

85. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The lower forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examination Syndicate, and their report is published in the *Royal Gazette*. The Upper and Lower Sixth Forms are examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher and School Certificate Examinations respectively, while the pupils of the Fifth Form are entered for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

86. 513 pupils of the Lower Forms sat for examination in July, 1919; 82 pupils of the Fifth Form sat for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, while 29 candidates entered for the School Certificate and 34 for the Higher Certificate Examinations. Two Scholarships not exceeding £700 each, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other scientific or technical Institution to be approved of by the College Council, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. The number of Scholarships has been reduced to two annually, one of which is ear-marked for Agriculture. Fourteen Higher Certificates were gained. The number of School Certificatee awarded was twelve. Sixty-two candidates passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, fourteen gaining honours, five of whom were placed in the First Class, while sixteen distinctions in different subjects were gained.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

87. The work of the Board of Industrial Training, established under Ordinance No. 14 of 1906, was carried on as usual during the year, at the close of which there were on its books 2,584 Registered Artisans, 61 Registered Masters, and 142 Registered Apprentices. In 1918, there were only 122 Registered Apprentices. The increase of 20 has been solely in the various trades connected with engineering. The technical educational work of the Board, as in previous years, comprised classes and practical demonstrations, with occasional lectures, in subjects such as Practical Workshop Drawing, Typography (Presswork and Composition), Mathematics, Engineering Workshop Practice, Applied Mechanics, Bookbinding and Practical Workshop Arithmetic. A course of instruction in Farriery was given by the Board during the year to horse-owners and shoeing-smiths in the district of Tunapuna, and was largely attended. An annual grant of £650 is voted the Board by the Legislature. Negotiations were in 1918 opened by the Board with the Royal Victoria Institute in the hope of the two bodies getting further together on the subject of Technical Education, but were eventually suspended pending the obtaining by the latter body of a suitable and qualified person to take charge of the scheme which was tentatively formulated.

88. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an Institution for the instruction of the Blind, towards which the

sum of £200 is annually contributed by the Government, and for which on current account voluntary subscriptions amounting to £274 19 10 were collected during the year, as against £235 2 6 the previous year. Instruction is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, while males are taught Basketmaking and Chair-caning, and females Knitting and Sewing. There are 43 students at this Institute. A successful appeal was also made by the Board to the public to wipe off a debt of £500 on the buildings of the Institute and the nucleus of a Building Fund created for repairs or extensions.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(*a.*)--RAILWAYS.

89. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (*a*) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot hills of the northern range of hills to within eight miles of the eastern coast, (*b*) the San Fernando-Siparia line 14 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph, and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles-(*c*) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain, San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction, 14½ miles from Port-of-Spain in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles, (*d*) the Guaracara line, 10 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line north of San Fernando in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (*e*) the Cipero Tramway, to the South of San Fernando, also proceeding by another route to Princes Town, length with branches, 13¾ miles. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′–8½″) gauge.

90. The railways afford communication for passengers between all lines three times a day, and there are goods train opportunities once a day. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Tacarigua, giving a service of 6 to 8 trains daily each way. In connection with the railway at San Fernando, two small fast steamers make five trips a week to La Brea, (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers, mails and goods.

91. Another steamer makes six trips a week each way to and from the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

92. The railway stations are in telegraphic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, and there is a telephone line south-west of San Fernando along the steamer route, giving a total length of 114 miles of telegraph and about 55 miles of telephone lines, and important extensions are contemplated in the near future. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

(b.)—CABLE.

93. The communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe and other parts of the world is through the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's duplicate Cable system, which are the only cable lines from Trinidad. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

94. The shorter and more direct cable between Trinidad and Santiago, Cuba, touches at the Island of St. Croix (with a branch line to St. Thomas).

95. The other cable on leaving Grenada serves St. Vincent, (with a branch duplicate line to Barbados) St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Thomas, and meets its sister cable at Porto Rico and Jamaica, and they both terminate at Santiago, Cuba.

96. The Company's Cables connect with the French Cable Company's Line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *viâ* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

97. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company also have a branch duplicate line between Trinidad and British Guiana.

98. During the course of the year there were interruptions in several sections of the Company's cable between Trinidad and Porto Rico, and during the month of December communication was also interrupted between that island and Cuba.

99. Owing to the above, great delays in the transmission of messages were sometimes occasioned, as the present inadequate steamship communication had to be depended on for the conveyance of messages over the interrupted sections of the cable.

100. With the breaking of the cable between Porto Rico and Cuba the Company arranged for messages passing over this section to be relayed by the French Cable Company, which necessitated their increasing the cost of transmission of messages for destinations beyond Porto Rico.

101. Wireless stations have been erected at Port-of-Spain and Scarborough, Tobago, and owing to the interruptions in the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's Cable, telegraphic communication was maintained during the year by wireless with British Guiana, and late in the year also with Barbados.

(c.)—STEAMSHIP.

102. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad :—

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, London Direct Line, Glasgow Direct Line, Leyland Line, Harrison Line, Compagnie General Transatlantique, Royal Dutch Mail, La Veloce (Navigacione Italiana), Trinidad Line, (Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company), Lamport and Holt, Prince Line and Navigacion Fluvial y Costanera de Venezuela. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition there are a number of Steamers calling at the port for bunker coal and oil fuel.

103. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's subsidized Steamer *Belize*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes.

104. The itinerary is as follows :—

Northern route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going north on Monday at 9 p.m., and calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad viz., Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Grande Rivière, San Souci and Toco, arriving at Scarborough, Tobago on Tuesday afternoon. Thence goes East around Tobago calling at the following shipping places, Hillsboro, Pembroke, Roxborough, King's Bay, Spey Side, Man-o'-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mt. Irvine, and Milford arriving at Scarborough on Thursday, leaving the same day at 8 p.m. for Trinidad calling at Toco and thence to Port-of-Spain direct.

Southern route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going south on Monday at 9 p.m., calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad viz., Moruga, Guayaguayare, St. Margaret's, Plaisance, St. Joseph and Manzanilla from thence direct to Scarborough, Tobago, arriving there on Thursday morning and leaves at noon for Toco, San Souci, Grand Rivière, Matelot and Blanchisseuse, arriving at Port-of-Spain on Saturday morning.

(*d.*)—ROADS.

105. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and 50 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,051·35 miles—made up of 518·80 miles metal, 287·27 miles gravel or burnt clay, 59·68 miles natural soil cart roads, and 183·50 miles bridle road— were maintained at a cost of £85,738 or at an average rate of £81·55 per mile ; and the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising, 638·31 miles—made up of 28·97 miles metal, 140·01 miles gravel or burnt clay and 270·26 miles natural soil cart road and 199·01 miles bridle road—at a cost of £23,075 9 1 or at an average rate of £36·13 per mile. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

106. The road system is being extended gradually but the war interfered seriously with the progress of the work. In 1910 a road scheme to cost £588,663 increased in 1917 to £592,829 was adopted and it provided for completion of the works estimated for within 10 years from 1st April, 1911. The outbreak of war in 1914 however completely upset the finance of the scheme owing to the difficulty of raising the loan which was necessary to cover a proportion of the cost. According to the arranged programme £530,000 should have been expended by 1919, but only a sum of £298,000 was available. This scheme has since been revised and extended. Under the revised scheme the expenditure provided for amounts to £963,644, but only £150,000 of this is recommended to be expended immediately. This amount is intended to cover a three years' programme from January 1920 at the rate of £50,000 per year.

(*e.*)—POSTAL.

107. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and about 99 out-offices throughout the Colony.

108. The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter :-

Within the Colony	1d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	1d.

To other places for first oz. 2½d. and for each additional ounce 1½d.

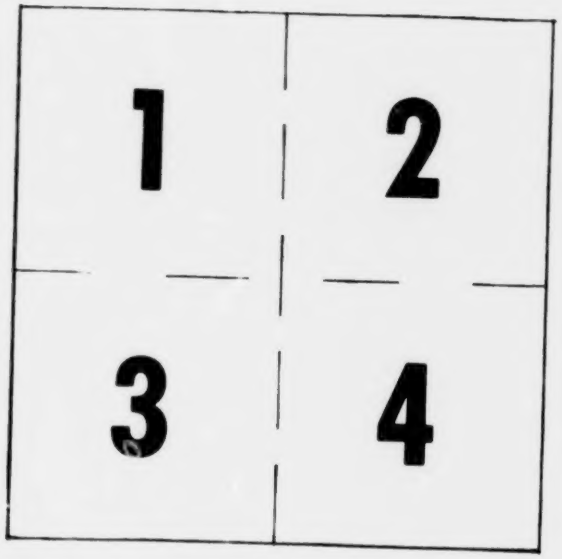
A surcharge war tax stamp of one penny was imposed in addition to the ordinary postage up to the 31st December, 1919.

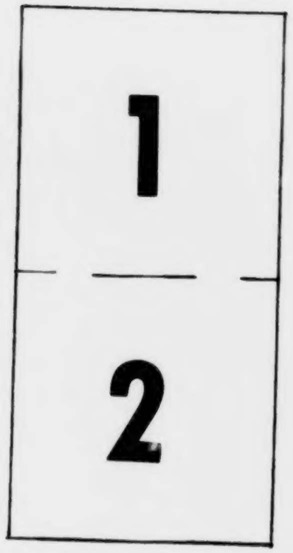
109. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

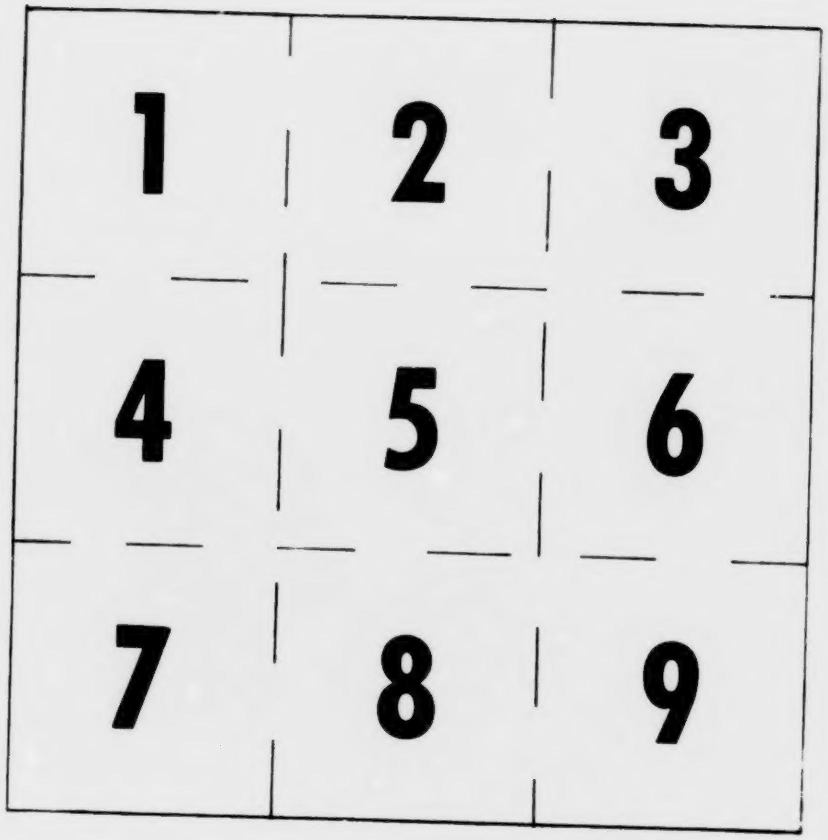
T. A. V. BEST,
Colonial Secretary.

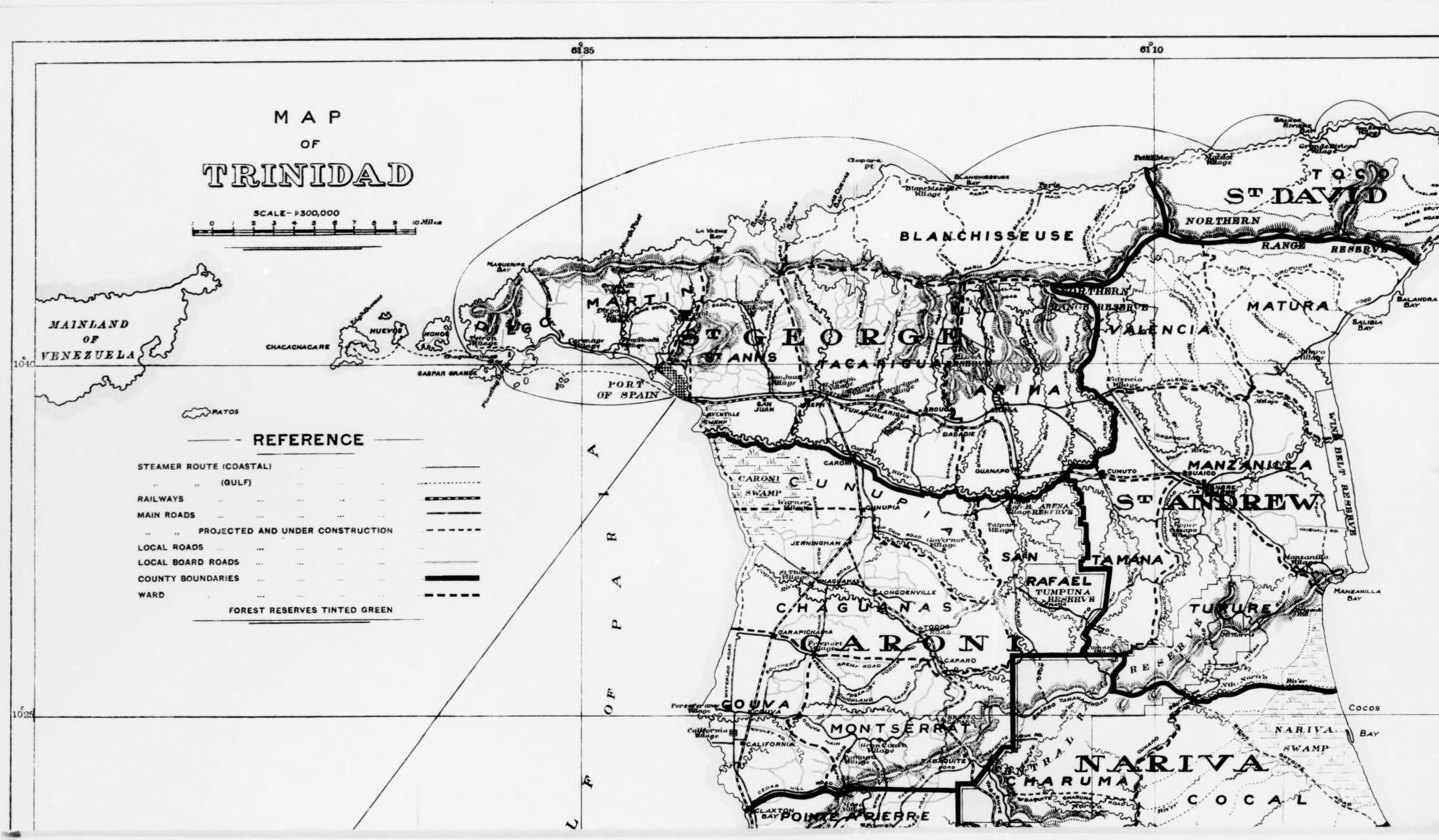
TRINIDAD,
16th November, 1920.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








MAP OF TRINIDAD

SCALE-1:300,000

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" " PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS
LOCAL BOARD ROADS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
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CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
PATOS
DIEGO
MARTIN
ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
PORT OF SPAIN
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
BLANCHISSEUSE
ST DAVID
TOCO
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
MATURA
VALENCIA
MANZANILLA
ST ANDREW
WIND BELT RESERVE
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
SAN RAFAEL
TUMPUNA RESERVE
TAMANA
CHAGUANAS
CARONI
TURURE
RESERVE
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
NARIVA
CHARUMA
COCAL
NARIVA SWAMP
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Manzanilla Bay
Balandra Bay
Salibia Bay
POINTE A PIERRE
CLAXTON BAY
GULF OF PARIA

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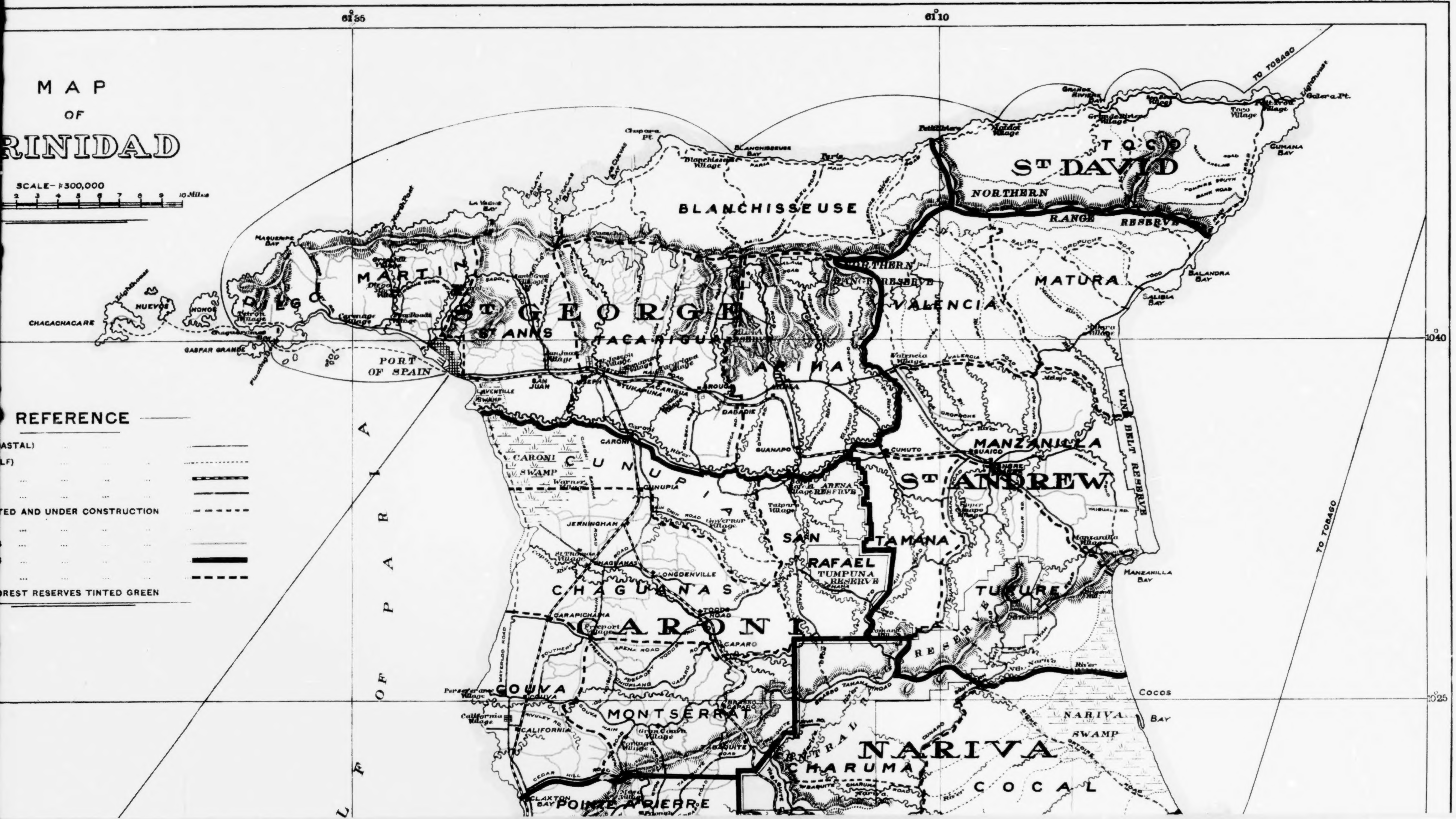
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ARENA RESERVE
TUMPUNA RESERVE
WIND BELT RESERVE
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CARONI SWAMP
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GULF OF PARIA
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
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MAQUERIPE BAY
LA VACHE BAY
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
GALERA PT.
CUMANA BAY
SALYBIA BAY
BALANDRA BAY
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOS BAY
CLAXTON BAY
TO TOBAGO
TO TOBAGO
SAN JUAN
LAVENTILLE
CUMUTO
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DABADIE
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LONGDENVILLE
CARAPICHAIMA
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CALIFORNIA
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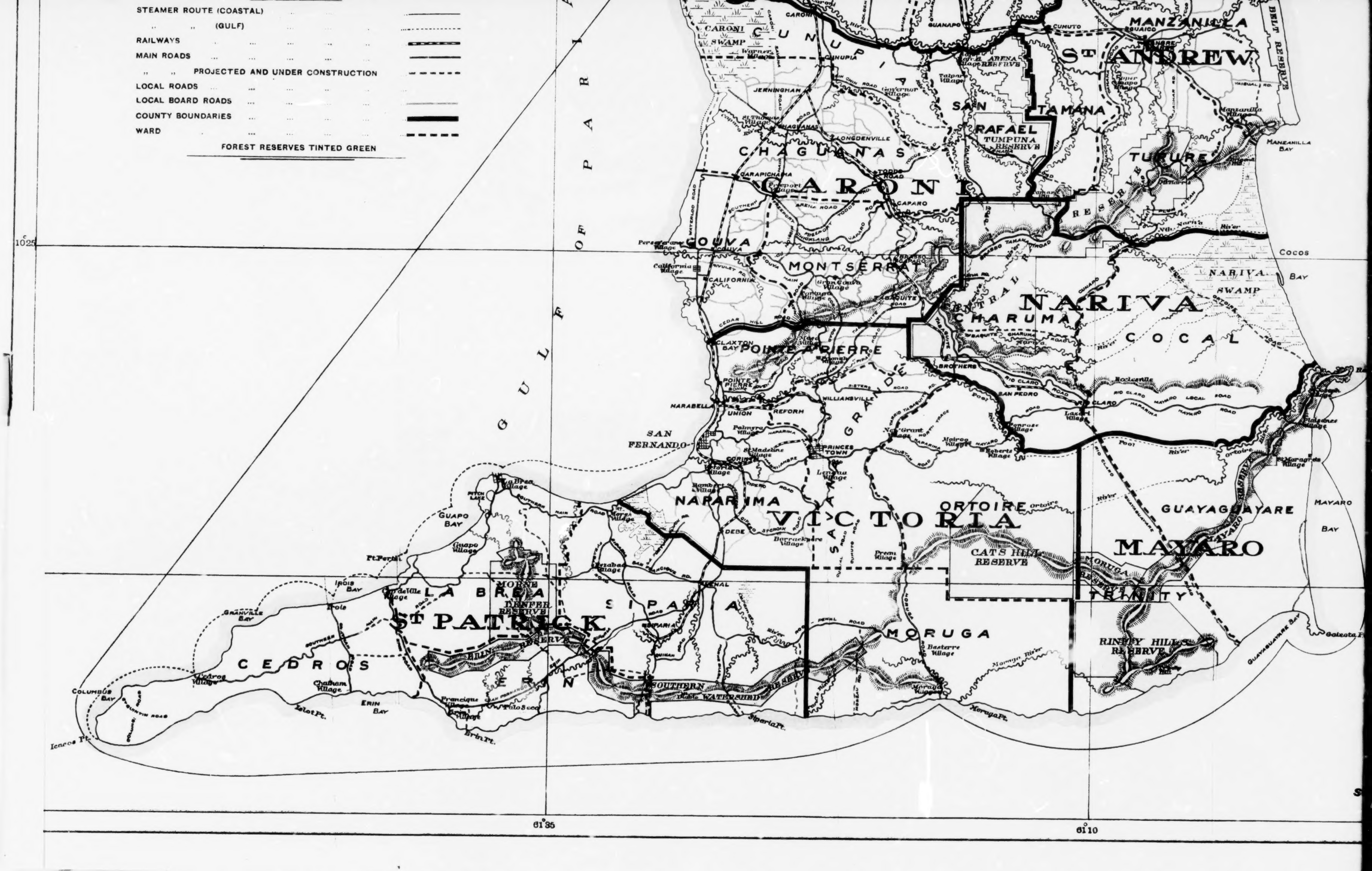
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MARABELLA
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REFORM
WILLIAMSVILLE
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
RIO CLARO
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO
MAYARO BAY
CATS HILL RESERVE
MORUGA
TRINITY
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
Guapo Bay
Pt. Fortin
Irois Bay
LA BREA
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
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ST PATRICK
CEDROS
ERIN
Granville Bay
Columbus Bay
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Erin Bay
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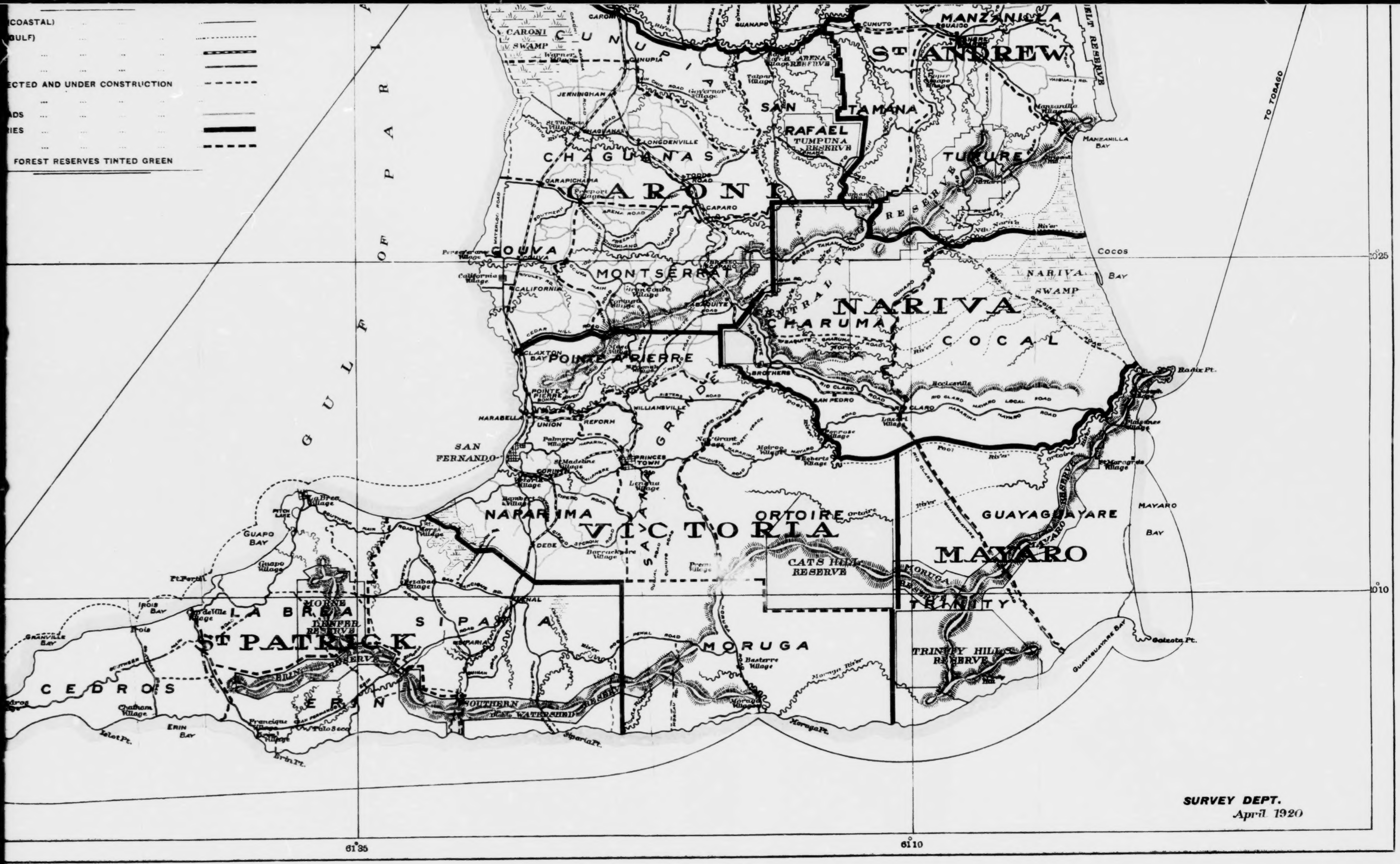
Moruga Pt.
Guayaguayare Bay
Galeota Pt.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Moruga Pt.
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Icacos Pt.
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GUAPO BAY
IROIS BAY
GRANVILLE BAY
TO TOBAGO
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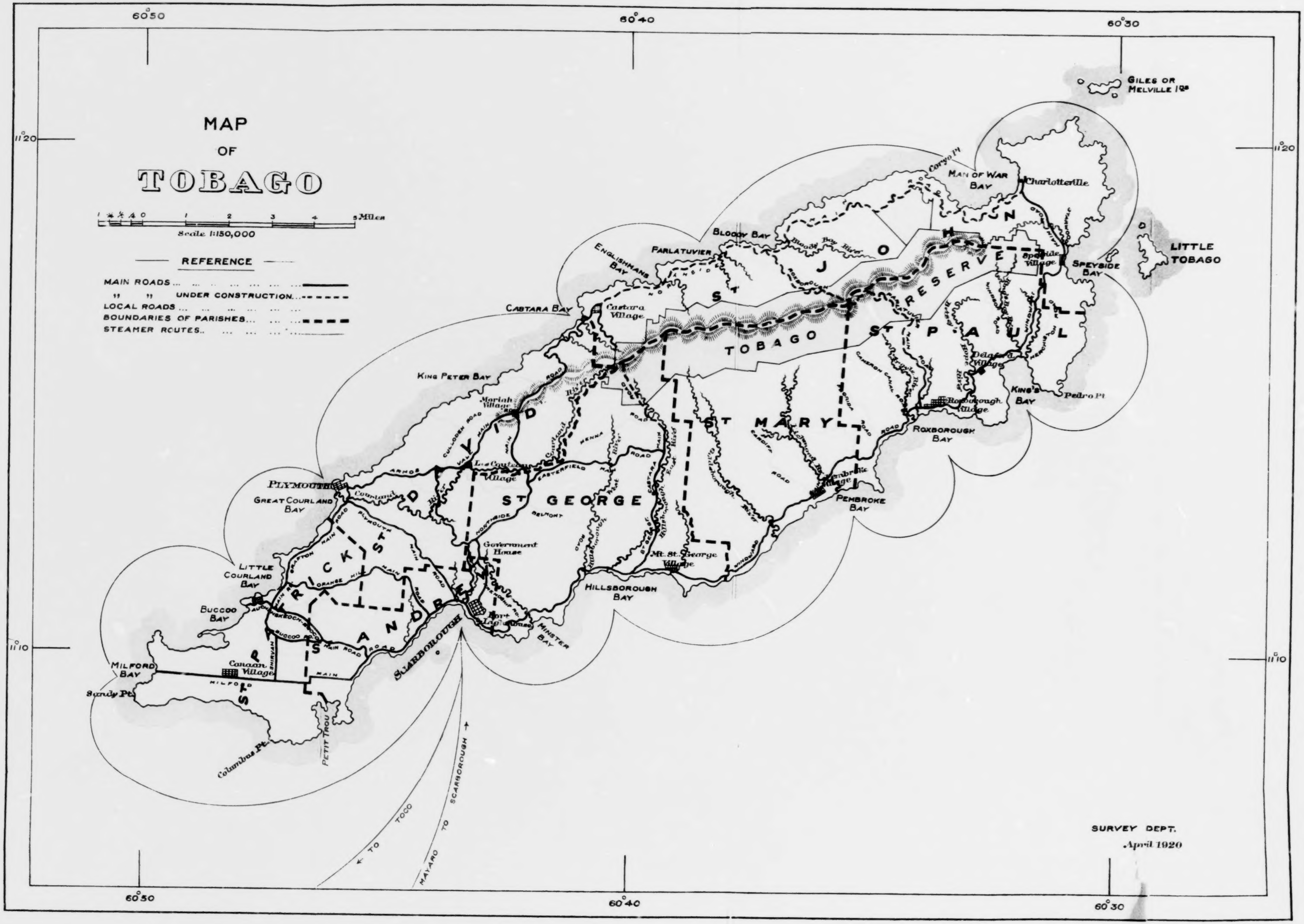
SURVEY DEPT.
April 1920



MAP OF TOBAGO

Scale 1:150,000
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" " UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
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60°30
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11°10
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MAN OF WAR BAY
Charlotteville
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
CASTARA BAY
Castara Village
ST JOHN
SPEYSIDE BAY
Speyside Village
TOBAGO RESERVE
ST PAUL
Delaford Village
KING'S BAY
Pedro Pt
Roxborough Village
ROXBOROUGH BAY
KING PETER BAY
Mariah Village
ST DAVID
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
Courland
Les Coteaux Village
ST GEORGE
ST MARY
Pembroke Village
PEMBROKE BAY
Government House
Mt. St. George Village
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
MINSTER BAY
Fort King George
SCARBOROUGH
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
ST PATRICK
ST ANDREW
Canaan Village
MILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
PETIT TROU
TO TOCO
MAYARO TO SCARBOROUGH
SURVEY DEPT.
April 1920

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86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
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No. 1103.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1920.

(For Report for 1919 see No. 1069.)

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1921.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

SITUATION AND AREA.

1. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 69 miles, and breadth about 54 miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

2. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

HISTORY.

3. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the

Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

4. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

CLIMATE.

6. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two distinct seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of about 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month The coolest months are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The average rainfall is about 64 inches, that of 1920, from records taken at all stations, was 59·93 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

7. Notwithstanding the set back to the trade and development of the Colony caused by the War, the opening of the year found the Colony in a sound financial position, the surplus at 31st December, 1919, amounting to £206,740.

8. The sugar factories, which had been set on their feet by the high prices realized during the War, had brought larger areas under cultivation, and the Oil Companies, who had been marking time for want of the necessary drilling appliances, etc , at once commenced active developments. This, together with the high prices ruling for sugar, cocoa and coconuts, the output of which was above the average, had the effect of stimulating the general trade of the Colony and encouraging the Banks to advance money freely. The value of imports rose from £5,179,931 in 1919 to £8,490,232, and that of Exports from £5,064,427 to £7,435,361, and the total aggregate trade including re-exports and transhipments from £13,473,828 to £18,914,711. In the latter part of the year, however, the slump in the prices of commodities, which occurred throughout the world, was reflected here in the decreased value of the products of the Colony, which in many cases fell below the cost of production. The effect of this was to at once restrict the financing of crops, etc., and to decrease the capital available for the importation of goods. The year closed with a feeling of general depression, but at the time of writing a favourable reaction appears to have taken place.

9. An indication of the general prosperity of the Colony during the year was the success which attended the raising by the Government of a loan of £1,000,000 at 6 per cent. for the extension of Railways, Roads and other Public Services. The Prospectus of the loan was issued on the 8th May and the list closed on the 31st July, when the total applications amounted to £1,506,320, of which £847,050 was subscribed in the Colony.

10. The Committee appointed by the Governor to consider the rates of wages paid to labour and to examine the economic position of the various classes of workmen in the Colony submitted its final report on the 18th September, 1920. The report showed that the price of most commodites in common use

continued to advance and by the end of the year the "cost of living" had reached a figure representing a percentage increase above the standard of 1914 of 126 per cent in Port-of-Spain, 145 per cent. in the country districts and 171 per cent. in Tobago. Owing to the high prices ruling for sugar, cocoa and coconuts, the planters were in a position to pay better wages, and the demand for labour in the oil-fields gave full employment to all classes of labour not engaged in agriculture.

11. The general health conditions of the Colony were exceptionally good The continuation of the campaign for the eradication of Hookworm, the anti-malaria measures carried out in the rural districts, the successful treatment of yaws by salvarsan, and the good work done by the Tuberculosis Association and the Mothers' and Infants' Clinic all bearing fruit.

12. The Colony had for the first time in its history the honour of welcoming the Heir apparent to the Throne, in the person of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness and staff arrived in Port-of-Spain on board H.M.S. "Renown" on the 17th September and landed at 10.30 a.m. on the same morning. After having inspected the Guard of Honour and the returned members of the Merchants Contingents and the British West Indies Regiment, His Royal Highness proceeded to the Council Chamber where he received and replied to an address of welcome on behalf of the Government and the People of Trinidad and Tobago, and then to the Town Hall, where he also received and replied to an address of welcome on behalf of the Council and Citizens of Port-of-Spain. His Royal Highness then drove through the City of Port-of-Spain and into the country to the old Spanish capital of St. Joseph along roads lined by crowds, which gave him an enthusiastic welcome. In the afternoon he attended a reception at Government House, followed by a Banquet and a Public Ball at the Prince's Building. His Royal Highness left the Colony on the 19th September in H.M.S. "Calcutta" for British Guiana, returning on the 23rd when he embarked on H.M.S. "Renown" which sailed that night for Grenada. His visit has been an epoch in the history of the Colony, it was marked by a spontaneous outburst of loyalty by all classes of the inhabitants, who extended to him a joyous greeting, and his gracious manner to all has undoubtedly put fresh warmth into their love of country and their personal devotion to the Crown.

OPENINGS FOR THE INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL.

13. Of the industries which offer inducements to investors of capital, the cultivation of cocoa is perhaps the most attractive, and profitable investments are to be secured either in

(*a*) the formation of an estate,
(*b*) the purchase of an established estate, or
(*c*) the investment of capital on the security of an established estate.

14. Investments on mortgage can usually be obtained for sums under $1,000 (£208 6 8) at 10 per cent, from $1.000 up to $6,000 (£1,250) at 8 per cent., and over $6,000 at 6 or 7 per cent.

15 The oil industry is progressing so favourably that carefully chosen investments are worthy of attention.

16. Coconut cultivation is rapidly extending, and many enquiries have been made for the investment of capital in this industry. Owners are holding on to their estates, but there are lands available for forming new plantations.

17. The lime industry affords opportunities for profitable investments with quick returns.

18. Fibre cultivation for the manufacture of pulp for paper is likely to be a prominent feature among the coming agricultural industries of the Colony.

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

19. The estimated population of the two islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1920, was 391,279. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 130,028 and a small number of Chinese.

20. The Birth-rate was 29·85 per 1,000 and the death-rate 23·76 per 1,000.

21. The number ef deaths of children under 1 year was 2,048 and the infantile mortality rate was 174·93 per 1,000 Births.

22. The death rates from the principal diseases were as follows :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	2·43 per 1,000.
Malaria	2·22 ,, ,,
Tuberculosis	1·29 ,, ,,
Dysentery	1·51 ,, ,,
Enteric Fever	0·76 ,, ,,
Ankylostomiasis	0·71 ,, ,,

23. Measures for reducing the infantile mortality were continued throughout the year. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain has been well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League have been established in the St. Joseph-Caroni and St. James—a populous suburb of Port-of-Spain—districts.

24. There was no epidemic during the year.

25. Enteric Fever was prevalent in several districts and the recognized measures of control including educational methods and preventive inoculation were adopted.

26. The Tuberculosis Association continued its valuable work.

27. Anti-malarial measures of a minor nature were carried out in all rural districts. The Central Board of Health has under consideration a scheme for undertaking major preventive measures in the most malarious districts.

28. The Intensive Treatment of Hookworm disease, was continued by the Rockefeller International Board of Health. The Central Board of Health is co-operating by an investigation as to the types of latrines most suitable to the various districts of the colony.

HOSPITALS.

29. The following hospital accommodation is provided :—

The Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain ...	340 beds.
The San Fernando Hospital	123 „
The Government District Hospitals at Tobago, Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros	248 „

There are also small temporary Hospitals at Chaguanas, Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

30. The Hospitals for Yaws patients at St. Augustine, containing 200 beds, and at Tobago, 60 beds, were closed during the year, the successful treatment of this loathsome disease by salvarsan rendering them no longer necessary.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

31. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1920 amounted to **£1,917,743**, exceeding the Estimate by **£584,439** and the Revenue for the preceding financial year by **£574,859**. The following comparative table shews the several heads of Revenue and how the increase was made up :—

Heads of Revenue.	1919.	1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	416,272	638,098	221,826	
2. Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ..	10,528	11,411	883	
3. Licences, Excise, &c.	404,738	545,522	140,784	
4. War Tax on Incomes	64,692	107,951	43,259	
5. Fees of Court and Office ..	91,030	111,774	20,744	
6. Post Office	9,526	13,468	3,942	
7. Government Railway	216,463	225,404	8,941	
8. Rent of Government Property ...	2,686	2,592	...	94
9. Interest	7,044	36,905	29,861	
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	7,583	18,920	11,337	
11. Land Sales, Royalties	47,958	56,259	8,301	
12. Produce Tax	64,364	65,396	1,032	
13. Special Receipts	...	84,043	84,043	...
	1,342,884	1,917,743	574,953	94
	Net increase		... £574,859	

32. The export tax on produce during the year was for General Revenue purposes as follows :—

Sugar	3/-	the 1,000 lbs.
Cocoa	6½d.	,, 100 ,,
Coconuts	3/4	,, 1,000 nuts.
Copra	10/-	,, 1,000 lbs.
Rum	3d.	,, gallon.
Molasses	½d.	,, ,,
Cedar	3d.	,, cubic foot.
Syrup	2d.	,, gallon.

This tax brought in **£65,396** as against **£64,364** in 1919, an increase of **£1,032**.

33. A tax on incomes in excess of £500 per annum was also imposed for revenue purposes which realised £107,951. The rates levied were:—

(a.) Three pence on every £1 of income exceeding ... ... £500 and up to £1,000;

(b.) Six pence on every additional £1 beyond £1,000 from .. .. £1,001 up to £2,000;

(c.) One shilling on every additional £1 beyond £2,000 from ... ... £2,001 up to £5,000;

(d.) Two shillings on every additional £1 beyond £5,000 from ... ... £5,001 up to £8,000;

(e.) Four shillings on every additional £1 beyond £8,000 from ... .. £8,001 up to £10,000;

(f.) Five shillings on every additional £1 beyond £12,000 from ... ... £12,001 up to £20,000;

(g.) Six shillings on every additional £1 beyond £20,000 from ... ... £20,001 upwards.

EXPENDITURE.

34. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,652,597 being £351,240 in excess of the Estimates, and £343,190 in excess of the expenditure for the previous year, but was £265,146 less than the revenue for the same period.

35. The expenditure included £86,484 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £22,951 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, £43,664 on Roads and Bridges, £1,739 on the Defence Scheme, £3,636 on the Trinidad Contingents of the British West Indies Regiment and £14,494 on Trinidad Returned Soldiers.

36. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1916	1,064,596	937,919	80,217	1,018,136
1917	1,098,183	997,513	100,182	1,097,695
1918	1,172,700	1,046,944	77,314	1,124,258
1919	1,342,884	1,200,240	109,167	1,309,407
1920	1,917,743	1,566,113	86,484	1,652,597

BALANCES.

37. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st December, 1919, showed a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £206,740, and that of the 31st December, 1920, a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £471,886. The financial transactions of the year thus resulted in an increased surplus of £265,146, a very satisfactory showing in view of the large increase in the cost of all articles of food, of material for Public Works Roads, Bridges and Railways, and of the expenditure on the Defence Scheme and the Trinidad Contingents.

PUBLIC DEBT.

38. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1919, amounted to £2,208,593. During the year £830 was redeemed and a further loan of £1,000,000 to meet the cost of Railways, Roads and other Public Services raised locally, making a total Loan indebtedness at 31st December, 1920, of £3,207,763. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £407,394.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

39. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

40. In 1903 an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2, and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1920, amounting to £302,092.

41. Government Savings Banks are established in 17 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1920, was 31,296 with deposits amounting to £475,984. The savings banks are largely made use of by the East Indians, of whom at the 31st December, there were 13,214 depositors with £207,249 to their credit.

42. The Private Banks are the Colonial Bank, paid up capital £900,000 with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at £312,500; the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital £3,541,667 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of £312,500; and Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000. In addition to engaging in banking business of every character, both the Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada have savings banks branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz. 3 per cent.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

43. The c. i. f. value of the total imports amounted to £8,490,232 of which goods valued at £8,322,127 were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at £1,007,934 were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of £9,498,166, an increase as compared with 1919 of £3,280,932.

44. The nature and value of the imports (excluding transhipments) for the last five years were as under :—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,752,685	1,896,868	2,037,263	2,466,174	2,980,839
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	321,282	401,700	548,915	462,744	833,226
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,414,612	1,746,903	1,717,100	2,085,554	4,622,614
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	24,398	23,528	15,478	70,058	49,837
Class 5—Bullion and Specie...	143,982	67,715	...	95,401	3,716
Total	3,656,959	4,136,714	4,318,756	5,179,931	8,490,232

45. Of the imports entered for home consumption, goods to the value of £1,539,130 were admitted free of duty. The Customs duty collected on the remainder amounted to £602,176.

46. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years, and shows the effect which the war has had in deflecting the trade with the United Kingdom to other markets. The share of the United Kingdom which in 1914 was 34·6 per cent. and had dropped in 1919 to 16·7 per cent. showed an upward tendency, being 26·58 per cent. for the year 1920, while the share of the United States which in 1914 was 29·5 per cent. shewed a still further increase over the 1919 figures amounting in 1920 to 41·39 per cent.

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	984,089 *26·9%*	850,504 *20·6%*	658,056 *15·3%*	864,233 *16·7%*	2,182,025 *26·58%*
Canada ...	513,313 *14·0* ,,	747,816 *18·1* ,,	804,005 *18·6* ,,	1,061,826 *20·5* ,,	1,252,099 *15·26* ,,
Other British Possessions	287,106 *7·9* ,,	424,547 *10·2* ,,	488,820 *11·2* ,,	427,859 *8·3* ,,	362,760 *4·42* ,,
United States	1,272,002 *34·8* ,,	1,579,562 *38·2* ,,	1,590,515 *36·9* ,,	2,024,516 *39·1* ,	3,397,803 *41·39* ,,
Venezuela ...	457,052 *12·5* ,,	446,286 *10·8* ,,	711,128 *16·5* ,,	691,527 *13·3*,,	677,421 *8·25* ,,
France ...	59,034 *1·6* ,,	41,502 *1·0* ,,	42,835 *·9* ,,	21,892 *·4* ,,	71,729 *·87* ,,
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...
O. Countries...	84,363 *2·3* ,,	46,497 *1·1* ,,	23,397 *·6* ,,	88,078 *1·7*	264,970 *3·23* ,,
	3,656,959	4,136,714	4,318,756	5,179,931	8,208,807

The figures in respect of 1920 do not include parcel post which amounted to £113,320, of which it is estimated that 75 per cent. was from the United Kingdom, 15 per cent. from the United States, 5 per cent. from Canada, and 5 per cent from other countries.

EXPORTS.

47. The f. o. b. value of the exports for the year amounted to £8,408,611, of which £7,435,361 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £973,250 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £1,007,934 giving a total export trade of £9,416,545. As compared with 1919 there was an increase of £2,370,934 in the value of the exports of local products.

48. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods :—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	3,636,580	4,029,755	3,559,201	5,064,427	7,435,361
Re-exports ...	658,175	713,091	1,016,003	1,229,059	973,250
Total ...	4,294,755	4,742,846	4,575,204	6,293,486	8,408,611
Transit Goods ...	762,419	566,150	574,375	963,108	1,007,934
Total ...	5,057,174	5,308,996	5,149,579	7,256,594	9,416,545

49. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under :—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,592,454	3,662,100	3,158,278	4,586,059	6,987,758
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured ..	448,255	899,135	1,118,005	1,152,742	1,300,457
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured..	253,813	181,535	298,546	448,029	85,077
Class IV—Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	233	76	375	205	2,916
Class V—Bullion and Specie...	...	...	...	106,451	32,403
Total	4,294,755	4,742,846	4,575,204	6,293,486	8,408,611

50. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were :—

		£
Asphalt (including Manjak) ...	118,697 tons ...	265,540
Bitters	65,064 gals. ...	65,061
Cocoa	69,723,628 lbs. ...	3,536,830
Coconuts	24,135,100 nuts ...	398,669
Copra	2,134,570 lbs. ...	42,351
Molasses	557,491 gals. ...	66,441
Rum	54,965 gals. ...	14,225
Sugar	47,967 tons ...	2,656,625
Petroleum, Crude ...	81,905,883 gals. ...	428,386
Petrol Spirit	2,420,821 gals. ...	141,128
Refined Kerosene... ...	1,927,520 gals. ...	87,269

51. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years :—

	1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	1,426,251	*33·2*%	1,946,609	*41·0*%	2,085,726	*45·6*%	2,444,447	*38·8*%	3,695,041	*43·94*%
Canada ...	514,020	*12·0* ,,	273,345	*5·8* ,,	225,352	*5·0* ,,	165,246	*2·6* ,,	194,780	*2·32* ,,
O. B. Possessions	100,421	*2·3* ,,	150,512	*3·2* ,,	279,152	*6·1* ,,	316,157	*5·0* ,,	391,072	*4·66* ,,
United States..	1,484,464	*34·6* ,,	1,473,631	*31·1* ,,	1,423,974	*31·2* ,,	1,777,632	*28·3* ,,	2,148,570	*25·55* ,,
Venezuela ...	40,615	· ,,	61,242	*1·3* ,,	32,299	*·7* ,,	166,993	*2·6* ,,	86,603	*1·03* ,,
France ...	476,072	*11·1* ,,	570,163	*12·0* ,,	204,989	*4·4* ,,	985,891	*15·7* ,,	972,413	*11·56* ,,
Germany ...	...		...		...		...		...	
O. Countries ...	252,912	*5·9* ,,	267,344	*5·6* ,,	323,712	*7·0* ,,	437,120	*7·0* ,,	556,757	*6·62*
Ships' Stores and Bunkers	...		...		...		...		363,375	*4·32* ,,
Total ...	4,294,755		4,742,846		4,575,204		6,293,486		8,408,611	

52. The United Kingdom holds first place as the Colony's largest purchaser with 43·94 per cent. of the total exports, the United States second place with 25·55 per cent. and France third with 11·56 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom rose from 38·8 per cent. in 1919 to 43·94 per cent. in 1920, while those to the United States fell from 28·3 per cent. to 25·55 per cent. and France from 15·7 per cent. to 11·56 per cent.

TOTAL TRADE.

53. The total aggregate trade for the last five years, has been :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1916	4,470,728	5,057,174	9,527,902
1917	4,789,719	5,308,996	10,098,715
1918	5,108,960	5,149,579	10,258,539
1919	6,217,234	7,256,594	13,473,828
1920	9,498,166	9,416,545	18,914,711

SHIPPING.

54. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year at the several ports of entry was 3,875 with a tonnage of 2,814,546 a decrease of 341 vessels and an increase of 558,962 tons as compared with 1919. There were 1,945 arrivals of 1,421,693 tons and 1,930 departures of 1,392,853 tons, of which 54·58 per cent. was British, as summarised below :—

	Number	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	336	763,579		
British Steamers cleared	325	733,806		
British Sailing Vessels entered	548	18,590		
Do. cleared	562	20,376		
Total British	...		1,771	1,536,351
Foreign Steamers entered	337	612,388		
Foreign Steamers cleared	331	612,079		
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	724	27,136		
Do. cleared	712	26,592		
Total Foreign			2,104	1,278,195
Total number and tons			3,875	2,814,546

AGRICULTURE.

55. The staple agricultural products of the Colony are Cocoa, Coconuts, Sugar and its by-products—Molasses and Rum. All have been affected by the unusual conditions prevailing in the world's markets The year was abnormal, the rainfall being exceptionally low, only three other such years having been recorded at the Botanic Gardens since 1862.

56. The exports of Cocoa in 1920 were 62,741,142 lbs., valued at £3,226,215, an increase of 1,997,859 lbs. and £633,579 over the figures for 1919. They were about 7,000,000 lbs. over the average of the last ten years in quantity, having been exceeded only in 1914 and 1917 (the record year). Prices have fluctuated greatly. Following on the removal of the control in 1919 the price jumped in May 1919 from 90/- to 120/- per cwt., and by the end of the year to 130/-. In 1920 prices advanced still further, reaching over 140/- in April. A decline followed and by the end of the year the price had fallen to 80/- and even below, which coupled with the heavy increase in cost of production, owing to higher wages, made the year an anxious one for the cacao planter. Cultivation is being extended particularly in Tobago, on the other hand in places where it had not done well, it is being replaced by other crops. There were no serious troubles from diseases and pests.

57. The exports of sugar and its by-products were – Sugar 47,961 tons, valued at £2,656,625; Molasses 557,491 gallons valued at £66,441 and Rum 54,965 gallons at £14,225, giving a total value of £2,737,291. The crop showed an increase over that of 1919 with a total value of £1,695,906 in excess of that year. The high prices obtained for sugar enabled the principal factories to effect many improvements in their equipment. The stoppage of Indian immigration has helped to cause more attention being devoted to implemental tillage, and animal drawn implements were much more extensively used both for preparing the land and cultivating the crop. Mosaic disease, so well spread in sugar countries, made its appearance but was proclaimed under the Plant Protection Ordinance and action promptly taken to prevent its spread. At the close of the year a special vote was granted to enable the Department of Agriculture to eradicate it as completely as possible during the dry season of 1921.

58. In the Coconut industry the exports in 1920 were 21,969,331 nuts and 2,134,570 lbs. of Copra valued at £373,321 and £42,351, respectively. Taking one lb. of copra as equal to three nuts the output was equivalent to 28,373,041 nuts, a decrease of about 8,000,000 on the corresponding total for 1919. This was partly due to a larger local use owing to the shortage and high cost of imported oils and fats. New areas are being put under coconuts, and there is promise of a rapid increase in the output in the course of a few years.

59. The so-called root disease, which has been a cause of loss in some districts for many years has, as the outcome of investigations by Mr. W. Nowell, D.I.C. who has recently joined the service as Assistant Director of Agriculture, been ascertained to be due to a nematode worm. This is an important advance in knowledge as the cause of the disease had not hitherto been known. It may now be possible to discover means of prevention, if not of cure. Increased attention is being given to tillage, animal drawn implements, and also to some extent tractors are being used.

60. The Rubber exports were 29,759 lbs., a decrease of 11,280 lbs. over those of 1919. Most of it is now Hevea (Para) rubber. Although small the exports compare favourably with 5,492 lbs. five years ago, and provided labour is available they are capable of considerable increase in the near future. Experiments by the Department of Agriculture show that Hevea gives good average yields even in areas too dry or windy for successful cacao cultivation. The low price which has prevailed so long naturally discourages interest in the product. The leaf disease which has caused such havoc in the mainland has occurred in Trinidad but has not done serious damage.

61. The export of Lime Juice decreased considerably; 6,157 gallons in place of 19,479 in 1919. The poor crop was due largely to attacks by the wither tip or Blossom blight disease. The cultivation is, however, being extended, particularly in Tobago.

62. *Food Supply*.—The Government Ground Provision Depôt started in 1917 has continued to do useful work, and proved a financial success. It affords a ready means to the grower of disposing of his crop at reasonable prices and to the consumer of obtaining supplies. Kiln drying of corn was continued and locally made corn meal sells readily at the Depôt. The Department of Agriculture has also in other ways encouraged increased production and use of food crops. The receipts of the Depôt which in 1918 totalled £2,045 rose to £8,651 in 1920.

63. *Stock*.—During the year the Department of Agriculture imported a Donkey Stallion from the United States of America, (which died three days after its arrival), a Red Poll bull from England, and a Poland China sow and 48 Poultry of various breeds from Canada.

64. *Agricultural Credit Societies*.—The number of Societies increased from six in 1918 to thirty at the end of 1920, due chiefly to the Ste. Madeleine Company fostering the movement amongst its cane farmers.

65. Tobago continues to make rapid progress, the value of its agricultural exports to Trinidad in 1920 being £147,572

compared with £14,464 in 1897. Coconuts and Copra combined decreased from the equivalent of 3,800,000 nuts in 1919 to 3,479,000 nuts in 1920. Live stock comes third in value in the list of exports.

66. *Department of Agriculture.*—During the year effect was given to the proposals for the reorganisation of the Department of Agriculture. The Board of Agriculture has become purely an advisory body and the special agricultural tax has been abolished. The staff of the Department is being strengthened to enable it more adequately to deal with the agricultural needs of the Colony, and new offices and laboratories built, the cost being met from profits made by the Department on the estates under its control.

67. *Agricultural Map of Trinidad.*—An Agricultural Map of Trinidad was prepared by the Department of Agriculture and the Survey Department.

68. *General.*—The prosperity of the sugar, coconut, and to a less degree cacao planters during the period of high prices has led to considerable developments, money being invested in new cultivations, particularly coconuts. There has also been much increased activity amongst the cane farmers who number over 25,000 and from whose canes slightly over half the total sugar crop is made.

69. There has been no serious trouble with diseases or pests, other than those already referred to.

FORESTS.

70. The total area of forest land in the Colony is 1,182 square miles. Practically the whole of it is Crown Land and is under commercial timber. The area set aside as Forest Reserves is 330·85 square miles. The reserves are designed principally for the protection of water supply, the preservation of favourable climatic influences and the maintenance of suitable breeding places for the bird and insect friends of Agriculture which are so necessary for its welfare. For the most part the reserves are situated on the sources of the streams in hilly or mountainous land. Some are designed as wind breaks and some are situated on poor land unfit for cultivation.

71. Within the forest reserves there are now 1,004 acres of plantations containing nearly 312,000 planted trees. Of these 93 per cent are indigenous species including 175,000 Cedar (Cedrela odorata), 54,000 Cypre (Cordia gerascanthus), 45,000 Poui (Tecoma serratifolia) and 10,000 Balsam (Copaifera officinalis): while the 7 per cent. of exotic species includes 22,000 Teak (Tectona grandis). The Teak was first introduced from Burma in 1913. Some of the trees are now over 60 feet high and 3 feet in girth. They are now producing fertile seeds in sufficient quantity for the new plantations that are being annually made

72. In addition to the plantations, improvement fellings have been made over 4,963 acres for the purpose of increasing the stock of seedlings of the more valuable indigenous species. The results of this operation so far attained are very promising.

73. The cut of timber of all kinds during 1920 is estimated at 1,600,000 cubic feet of which 850,000 cubic feet is firewood. Half the timber and firewood was used by the petroleum industry. Two wood cutting concessions covering 11,000 acres are held by sawmill concerns that turn out lumber for local use, and 12 concessions covering 23,000 acres are held by Petroleum Companies. 6,157 licenses, mostly for less than 20 trees each, distributed throughout the Colony were granted during the year.

74. The Forest Revenue in 1920 amounted to £11,132, the Expenditure was £5,757 and the surplus was £5,375. The total surplus for the past 11 years now amounts to £34,349.

MINES.

75. *General.*—The chief mineral industry of the Colony is Petroleum, although other minerals such as gold, silver, iron, coal, graphite and gypsum are known to occur.

76. In 1856 a Company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined Local Asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. From then to 1908 various attempts were made to obtain oil with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The production in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1920, 72,905,947 gallons.

77. A certain amount of drilling for oil has also been done in Tobago, but so far without success.

78. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age, the Island being separated geologically into two parts by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. North of this fault is the Metamorphic area and South the covering of Tertiaries. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal or monoclinal trough between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in the direction Pointe-à-Pierre to Nariva Swamp and an undulating area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum. The Specific Gravities of the crude oil vary on the different fields from an average of 0·9553 to 0·8015.

79. At the end of 1920 there were twenty-two Companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies held approximately 200,000 acres under lease and had a total share capital of over £10,000,000. This acreage does not include lands held under exploration and prospecting licenses. Forty-four wells were drilled on Crown Lands and 23 on private lands with a footage drilled of 53,404 on Crown and 23,972 on private lands during the year. The total number of wells drilled to date on Crown Lands is 313 and on private lands 210, making a total of 523 wells drilled in the Colony. The industry provides employment for nearly 5,000 men.

80. The total quantity of oil produced during 1920 was 72,905,947 Imperial Gallons, an increase of 8,469,315 as compared with 1919. Of this total 61,532,046 gallons were from Crown Lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The quantity exported amounted to 36,254,174 gallons valued at £656.783 as against 49,219,216 at £843,811 in 1918. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil won from Crown rights during the year amounted to £18,710 as against £17,205 in 1919, an increase of £1,505. The wayleaves amounted to £4,652, as compared to £4,282 in 1919. In addition to Petroleum the following were produced during the year: Asphalt 141,100 tons of an approximate value of £88,187; Manjak 134 tons valued at £698; Road Building material 191,488 tons valued at £25,919. The Revenue derived from Asphalt was £47,767, an increase over 1919 of £17,887.

81. The principal Oil Companies engaged in the work of Oil development are the Trinidad Leaseholds Limited from Crown Lands held under lease at Fyzabad and elsewhere, and from private lands at Barrackpore, &c., the United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited, partly from Crown and partly from their own at Point Fortin and elsewhere; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company Limited, from Crown Lands held under lease in the Ward of Oropuche; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown Lands at Tabaquite. There are still large areas of Crown Lands held under License by the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Limited, and the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, upon which geological surveys are still being carried out. Certain portions of these areas will eventually be taken up under lease. The total area of Crown Lands held by Companies under lease, prospecting and exploration licenses aggregates some 375,100 acres. Four important refineries are engaged in the distillation of Petroleum into its various products, while a few small topping plants produce petrol, distillate and residual oils.

LAND.

82. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes viz;—Those which are vested in the Crown and those which have

already been alienated. Crown Land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown Lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 and 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Joseph and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes are sold on petition made to the Governor as Intendant of Crown Lands at the following rates: £2 10 0 per acre not exceeding 20 acres: £3 15 0 per acre exceeding 20 acres but not exceeding 100 acres: Exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. These prices include the cost of survey, registration and grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. 689 Grants and Leases of an acreage of 4,165 of a total value of £17,460, and leases of residential lots to the value of £11,867 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th of December, 1917, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of scale, and price of Crown Lands. The area of Crown Land remaining unsold on 31st December, 1919, was:—

Trinidad	...	...	579,276 acres.
Tobago	...	...	16,946 ,,
			596,222 acres.

a great deal of which is in Forest Reserves or under License to Oil Companies.

83. Alienated land varies in value according to its situation and fertility, and the nature and condition of the cultivation The following may be taken as average values of properly cultivated land:—

Land with	Cocoa (full bearing)	...	£40	per acre.
,,	Coconuts (full bearing)	...	70	,,
,,	Canes ...	...	25	,,
,,	Other products or cleared for cultivation		£10 and 20	,,

84. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In

these older Grants the reservations vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation:—

> The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.
>
> From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.
>
> From 1889 to January 1902: All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.
>
> From January 1902 to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.
>
> From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

A Crown Grant issued since January 1902 is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land Registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

85. The mineral rights of the Crown can be leased or licensed as follows: Under Exploration and Prospecting Licenses or Mining Lease. A petition for an Exploration should describe the land required, giving the approximate acreage and boundaries and be accompanied by a deposit of £2. The License is granted at the discretion of the Intendant and grants the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The License is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting License. Such License is issued on the payment of £5 and the sum of 1/- per acre. The holder of a Prospecting License is entitled to enter upon the land named in the License for two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject however to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the license may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting License a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under License as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, etc., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has

been held under the License as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees of grant or registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

86. The number of applications received for licenses to explore and prospect for oil during 1920 was 21 and there were 3 applications for Mining Leases.

LEGISLATION.

87. Fifty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1920.

88. The following are the more important of those which are likely to be of interest outside the Colony:

No. 2. The Companies (Foreign Interests) Ordinance, prohibits the alteration except with the consent of the Governor of Articles of Association or Regulations which restrict Foreign Interests in Companies. The object of the Ordinance is to prevent Companies who have with consent of the Governor acquired oil-bearing lands on the condition that provision is made in their Articles of Association insuring the exclusion of foreign interests, from altering their Articles without the consent of the Governor.

No. 10. The Sedition Ordinance, provides for the punishment of seditious acts and seditious libel, the suppression of seditious publications, and the temporary suspension of newspapers containing seditious matters. The Governor-in-Executive Council is also given power to prohibit the importation of seditious publications, the object of which is to promote feelings of hostility between the several classes of the community and to excite racial hatred.

No. 17. The Vaccination Ordinance, prohibits the practice of arm-to-arm vaccination which the Medical Authorities consider is fraught with serious danger of the spread of communicable diseases, such as syphilis, yaws and leprosy.

No. 26. The Industrial Court Ordinance, to provide for the establishment of an Industrial Court for the settlement of industrial disputes and for advising the Governor on industrial and economic questions.

No. 33. The Bills of Exchange Ordinance, to amend the Bills of Exchange Ordinance with respect to the time of noting a dishonoured bill and to the measure of damages where a bill is dishonoured abroad. The Ordinance brings the law of the Colony into line with the law of the United Kingdom by allowing a dishonoured bill to be noted on the day of its dishonour or on the next succeeding business day and by making the measure of damages where a bill is dishonoured abroad "the amount of the re-exchange with interest thereon until the time of payment."

No. 44 The Increase of Rent Ordinance, prohibits any increase in the rent of a dwelling house; the demanding of a premium as a condition of the grant, renewal or continuance of a tenancy, and the making of ejectment orders unless there has been a breach by the tenant of the conditions of his tenancy, or the tenant has given notice to quit or is a nuisance to adjoining occupiers, or has neglectfully allowed the dwelling house to deteriorate or the dwelling house is reasonably required by the landlord for the occupation of himself or some person in his employ.

No. 45. The Shop Hours Ordinance, to provide for the regulation of the opening hours of shops and also of premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor. The Governor in Executive Council is given power to make closing orders fixing the opening hours during which shops may be open for serving customers.

No. 46. Oil Pollution and Water Conservation Ordinance, to provide for the control of pollution of land or water by oil mining operations and for the issue of licences for the abstraction of water from water-courses for industrial purposes. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of an "Oil and Water Board" to be appointed by the Governor. The duties of the Board are to hear complaints as to pollution, to grant compensation for any damage done by pollution, to prohibit oil mining operations causing the pollution, or to grant licenses for such operations as the Board consider most expedient in the public interest. The Board is also empowered to grant licences for the abstraction of water from any water-course whenever the Board consider such abstraction is necessary for the purpose of any industry including oil mining, irrigation and inundation for agricultural purposes. The Ordinance also provides for the approval by the Board of the sites and method of construction and for the inspection of all dams or reservoirs capable of containing more than a quarter of a million gallons of water or oil.

EDUCATION.

89. At the close of the year under review there were 293 elementary schools in the Colony, viz. 50 Government, and 243 Assisted Schools, of which 95 were Roman Catholics, 56 Church of England, 68 Canadian Mission, 12 Wesleyans, 11 Moravians and 1 Baptist.

90. The number of pupils on the roll in December 1920 was 50,381, of whom 27,703 were boys, and 22,678 girls. The daily average attendance was 27,806 or 55·19 per cent. of those on the Roll. As compared with the previous year an increase of 1,900 on the roll and 821 in average attendance was shown, which shows that the recovery from war distress is beginning.

91. During the year 111 candidates sat for the Board of Education Exhibitions. Exhibitions were awarded to 8, making a total number of 42 Exhibitioners who were being educated at Queen's Royal College and St. Mary's College at 31st December. There were 33 students in Training Schools at the same date. 49 candidates sat for the Teachers' Certificate Examination in March; of this number 37 passed, being 75·71 per cent. of those examined.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

92. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys, the Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St Joseph Convent in Port-of-Spain, which is also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College provides similar education for girls. The number of pupils on the roll at 31st December were:—

Queen's Royal College	169
St Mary's College	388
Naparima College	126
St. Joseph's Convent School	412
Total	1,095

93. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The lower forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate, and their report is published in the *Royal Gazette*. The Upper and Lower Sixth Forms are examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher and School Certificate Examinations respectively, while the pupils of the Fifth Form are entered for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

94. 516 pupils of the Lower Forms sat for examination in July, 1920: 69 pupils of the Fifth Form sat for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, while 29 candidates entered for the School Certificate and 27 for the Higher Certificate Examinations. Two Scholarships not exceeding £700 each, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other scientific or technical Institution to be approved of by the College Council, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. The number of Scholarships has been reduced to two annually, one of which is ear-marked for Agriculture Fifteen Higher Certificates were gained. The number of School Certificates awarded was thirteen. Forty-six candidates passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, eleven gaining honours, four of whom were placed in the First Class, while sixteen distinctions in different subjects were gained.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

95. The work of the Board of Industrial Training, established under Ordinance No. 14 of 1906, was carried on as usual during the year, at the close of which there were on its books 2,584 Registered Artisans, 62 Registered Masters, and 158 Registered Apprentices. In 1918, there were only 122 Registered Apprentices. The technical educational work of the Board was suspended for the greater part of the year on account of the destruction by fire of the Victoria Institute, and the subsequent inability to get trained instructors. An annual grant of £650 is voted the Board by the Legislature. Negotiations were in 1918 opened by the Board with the Royal Victoria Institute in the hope of the two bodies getting further together on the subject of Technical Education, but were eventually suspended pending the obtaining by the latter body of a suitable and qualified person to take charge of the scheme which was tentatively formulated. After the engagement of such a person in England the destruction of the Victoria Institute by fire led to the cancelling of his engagement.

96. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, towards which the sum of £200 is annually contributed by the Government, and for which on current account voluntary subscriptions amounting to £315 were collected during the year, as against £272 the previous year. Instruction is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, while men are taught Basket-making and Chair-caning, and women Knitting and Sewing. There are 43 students at this Institute.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(a.)—RAILWAYS.

97. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot hills of the northern range of hills to within

eight miles of the eastern coast, (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph, and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles, (3) the Cparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction, 14½ miles from Port-of-Spain in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles, (4) the Guaracara line, 10 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line north of San Fernando in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, to the South of San Fernando, also proceeding by another route to Princes Town, length with branches, 13¾ miles. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

98. The railways afford communication for passengers between all lines three times a day, and there are goods train opportunities once a day. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Tacarigua, giving a service of 6 to 8 trains daily each way. In connection with the railway at San Fernando, two small fast steamers make five trips a week to La Brea, (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-westesn point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers, mails and goods.

99. Another steamer makes six trips a week each way to and from the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

100. The railway stations are in telegraphic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, and there is a telephone line south-west of San Fernando along the steamer route, giving a total length of 114 miles of telegraph and about 55 miles of telephone lines, and important extensions are contemplated in the near future. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

(*b.*)—CABLE.

101. The communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe and other parts of the world is through the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's duplicate Cable system, which are the only cable lines from Trinidad Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

102. The shorter and more direct cable between Trinidad and Santiago, Cuba, touches at the Island of St. Croix (with a branch line to St. Thomas).

103. The other cable on leaving Grenada serves St. Vincent. (with a branch duplicate line to Barbados) St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Thomas, and meets its sister cable at Porto Rico and Jamaica, and they both terminate at Santiago, Cuba.

104. The Company's Cables connect with the French Cable Company's Line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

105. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company also have a branch duplicate line between Trinidad and British Guiana.

106. Wireless stations have been erected at Port-of-Spain and Scarborough, Tobago, and owing to the interruptions in the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's Cable, telegraphic communication was maintained during the year by wireless with British Guiana, and late in the year also with Barbados.

(*c.*)—STEAMSHIP.

107. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad:—

> The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, London Direct Line, Glasgow Direct Line, Leyland Line, Harrison Line, Compagnie General Transatlantique, Royal Dutch Mail, La Veloce (Navigation Italiana) Trinidad Line, (Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company), Lamport and Holt, Prince Line and Navigacion Fluvial y Costanera de Venezuela. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition there are a number of Steamers calling at the port for bunker coal and oil fuel.

108. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's subsidized Steamer *Belize*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes.

109. The itinerary is as follows :—

Northern route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going north on Monday at 9 p.m., and calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad viz., Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Grande Rivière, San Souci and Toco, arriving at Scarborough, Tobago on Tuesday afternoon. Thence goes East around Tobago calling at the following shipping places, Hillsboro, Pembroke. Roxborough, King's Bay. Spey Side, Man-o'-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mt. Irvine, and Milford arriving at Scarborough on Thursday, leaving the same day at 8 p.m. for Trinidad calling at Toco and thence to Port-of-Spain direct.

Southern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going south on Monday at 9 p.m., calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad, viz., Moruga, Guayaguayare, St. Margaret's, Plaisance, St. Joseph and Manzanilla from thence direct to Scarborough, Tobago, arriving there on Thursday morning and leaves at noon for Toco, San Souci, Grande Rivière, Matelot and Blanchisseuse, arriving at Port-of-Spain on Saturday morning.

(*d.*)—ROADS.

110. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and 50 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,074·01 miles—made up of 539·76 miles metal, 307·59 miles gravel or burnt clay, 74·66 miles natural soil cart roads, and 152·00 miles bridle road—were maintained at a cost of £103,661 or at an average rate of £99 2 10 per mile: and the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising, 651·64 miles—made up of 32.92 miles metal, 161·60 miles gravel or burnt clay and 233·88 miles natural soil cart road and 223·24 miles bridle road—at a cost of £25,056 or at an average rate of £38 8 6 per mile. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

111. The road system is being extended gradually but the war interfered seriously with the progress of the work. In 1910 a road scheme to cost £588,663 increased in 1917 to £592,829 was adopted and it provided for completion of the works estimated for within 10 years from 1st April, 1911. The outbreak of war in 1914 however completely upset the finance of the scheme owing to the difficulty of raising the loan which was necessary to cover a proportion of the cost. According to the arranged programme £530,000 should have been expended by 1919, but only a sum of £298,000 was available. This scheme has since been revised and extended. Under the revised scheme the expenditure provided for amounts to £963,644, but only £150,000 of this is recommended to be expended immediately. This amount is intended to cover a three years' programme from January, 1920 at the rate of £50,000 per year.

(*e*.) POSTAL.

112. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and about 99 out offices throughout the Colony.

113. The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter:—

Within the Colony	1d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	1d.
To other places for 1st oz. 2½d. and for each additional ounce 1½d.	

A surcharge war tax stamp of one penny was imposed in addition to the ordinary postage up to the 31st December, 1919.

114. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

H. B. WALCOTT,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

TRINIDAD,
15th September, 1921.

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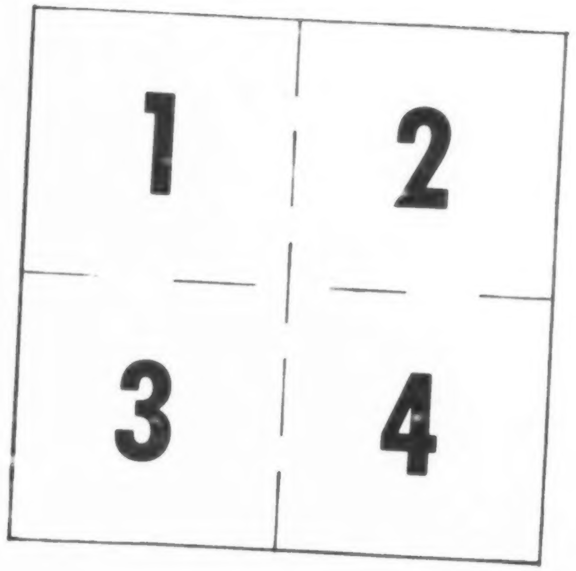

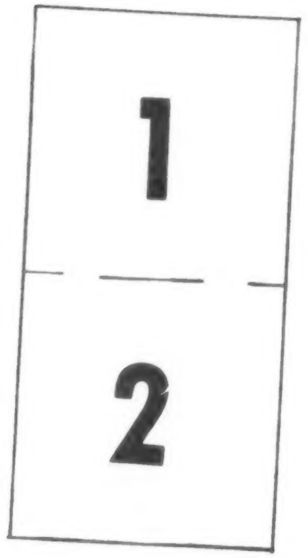

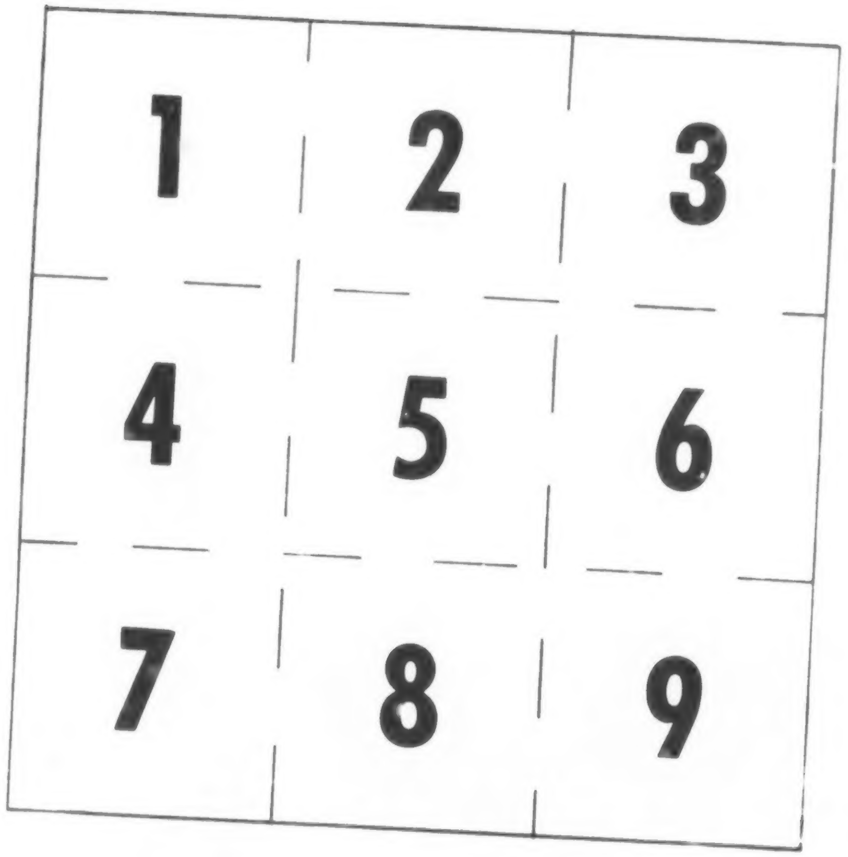

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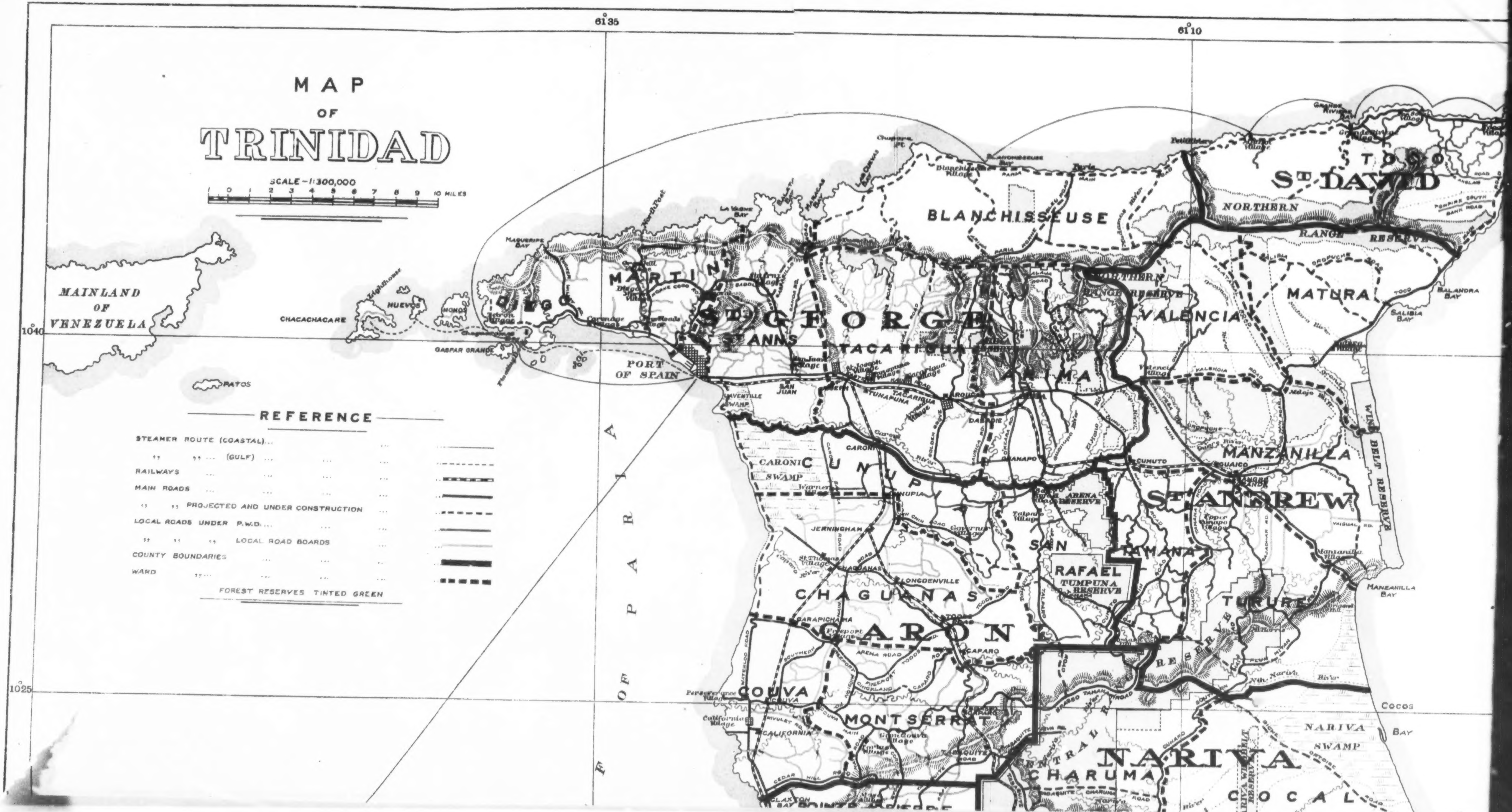MAP
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TUNAPUNA
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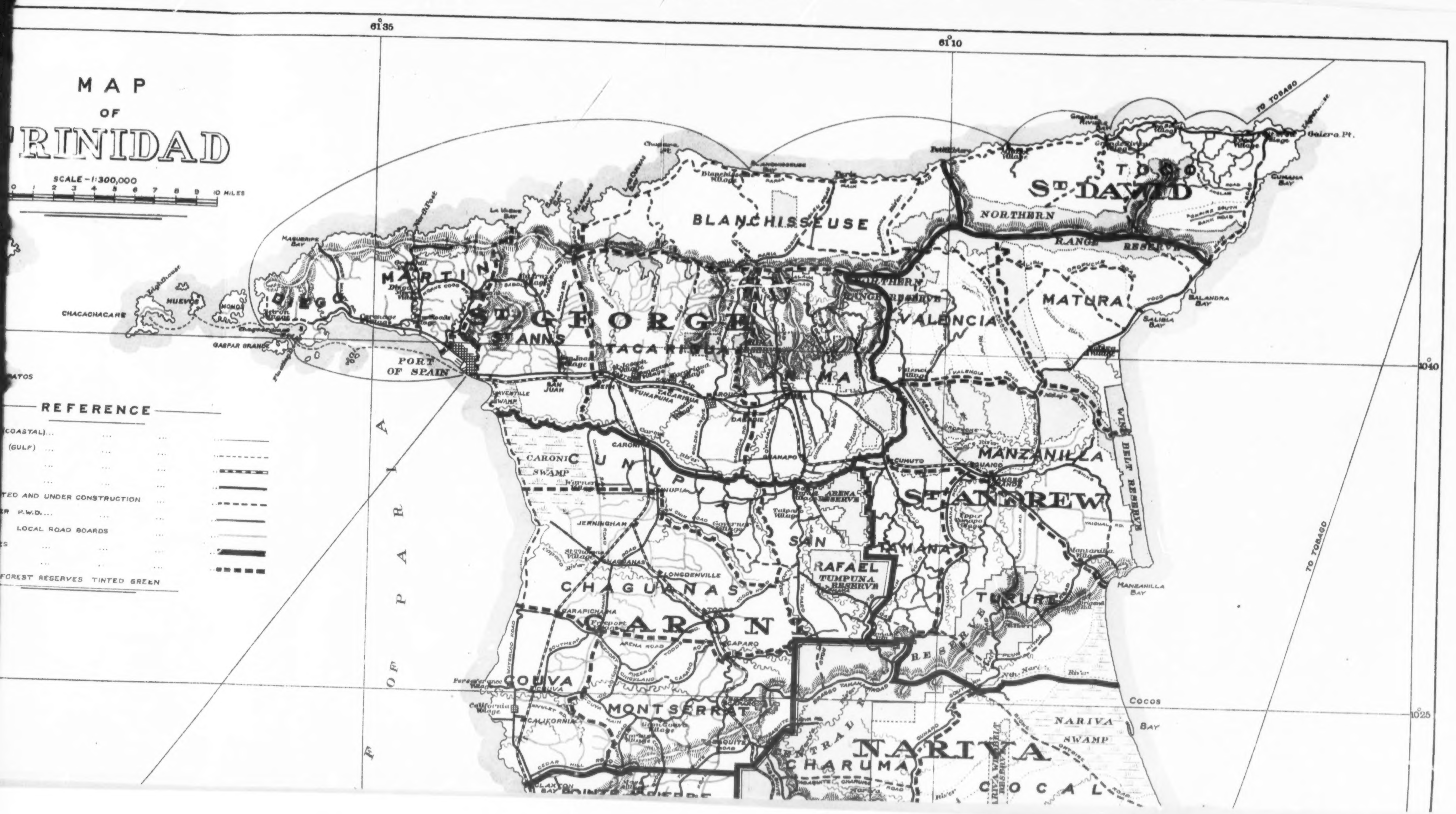
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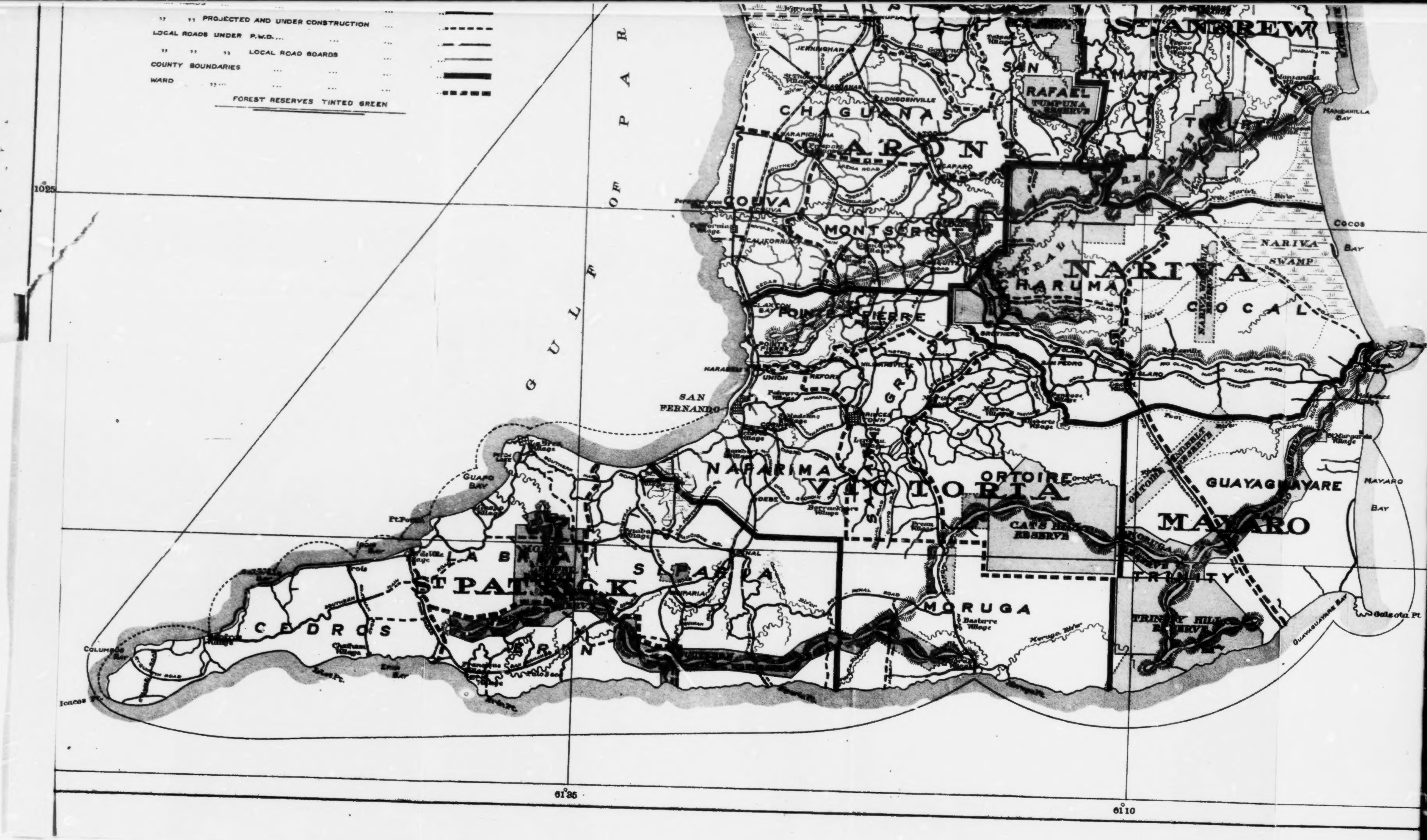
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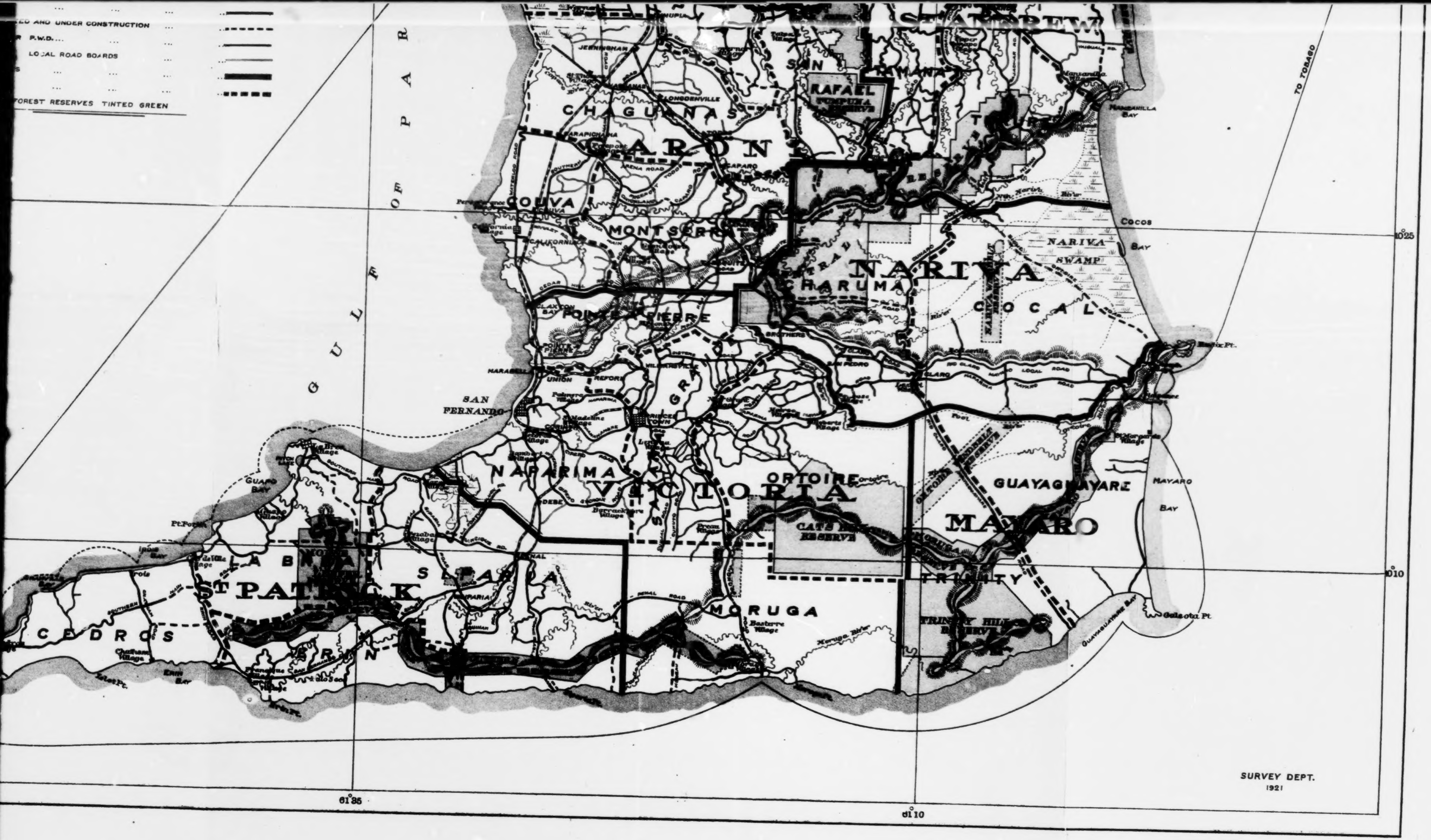
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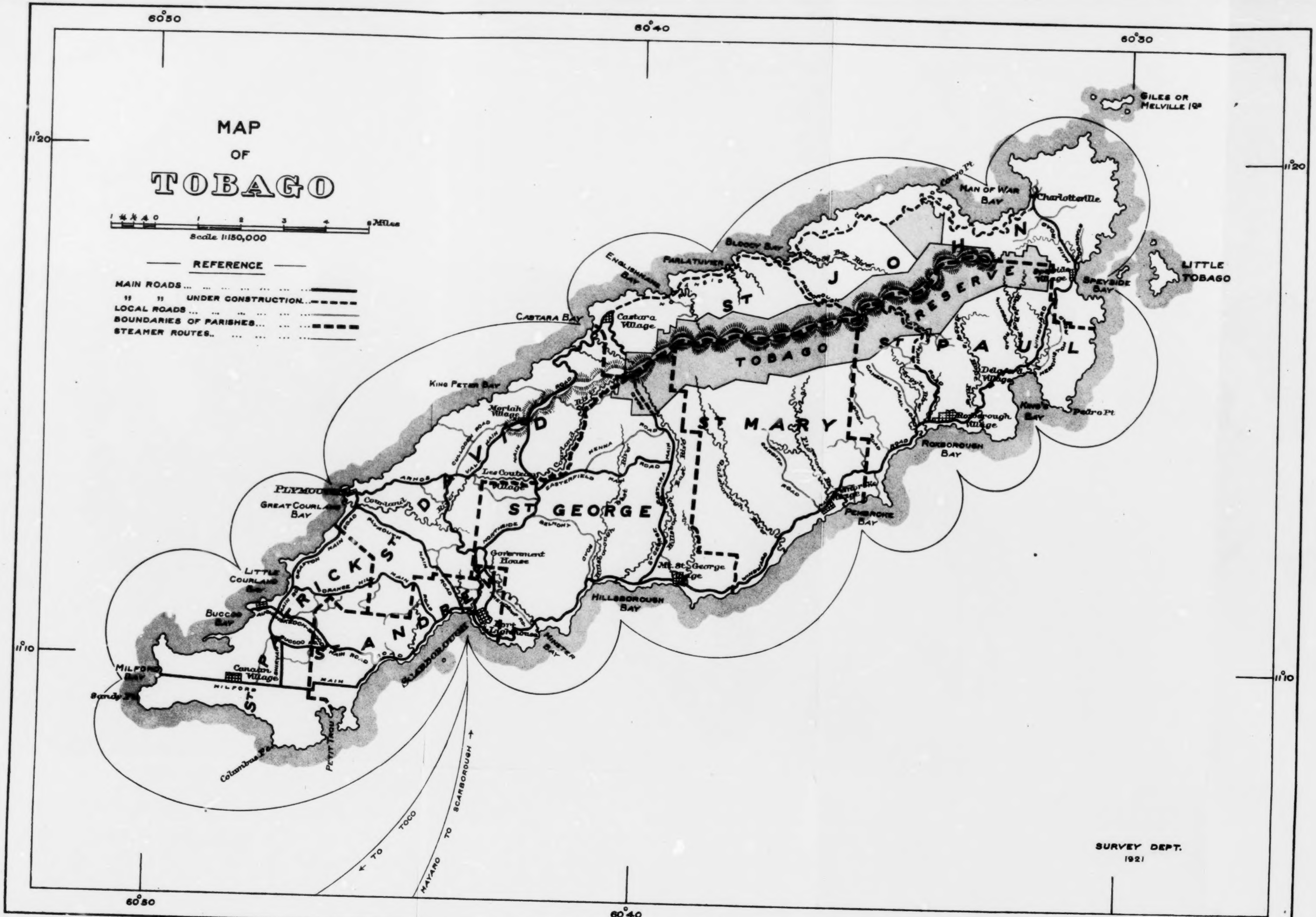
SURVEY DEPT.
1921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ROXBOROUGH BAY
PEMBROKE BAY
BLOODY BAY
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMAN'S BAY
CASTARA BAY
Castara Village
KING PETER BAY
Moriah Village
TOBAGO RESERVE
ST JOHN
ST PAUL
ST MARY
ST DAVID
ST GEORGE
ST PATRICK
ST ANDREW
Les Couteaux Village
Mt. St George Village
Government House
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
MINISTER BAY
Fort Lighthouse
SCARBOROUGH
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
MILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt
Canaan Village
Columbus Pt
PETIT TROU
MILFORD
MAIN ROAD
ARNOS VALE
EASTERFIELD
NORTHSIDE
BELMONT
ORANGE HILL
PLYMOUTH
GRAFTON
BUCCOO
HENNA
Courland
TO TOCO
NAVARO TO SCARBOROUGH
SURVEY DEPT.
1921

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1066	Gold Coast	,,
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1069	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
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1075	Nyasaland	1919
1076	Falkland Islands	,,
1077	Bermuda	1920
1078	Grenada	,,
1079	Uganda	1919–1920
1080	Fiji	1920
1081	Gibraltar	,,
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1099	New Hebrides	,,
1100	Somaliland	,,
1101	Straits Settlements	1920
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MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
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93	Pitcairn Island	Visit by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1135.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1921.

(For Report for 1920 see No. 1103.)

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

SITUATION AND AREA.

1. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 69 miles, and breadth about 54 miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

2. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21 North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

HISTORY.

3. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the

Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

4. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

CLIMATE.

6. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two distinct seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of about 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month. The coolest months are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The average rainfall is about 64 inches, that of 1921, from records taken at all stations, was 85·13 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken. Hurricanes are unknown.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

7. The revival in prosperity which marked the beginning of 1921 was not maintained. Very low prices for cocoa and sugar prevailed throughout the year and at its close the prospects were not encouraging for either product. A serious decline in revenue from Customs and Excise was the natural consequence.

8. Sir John Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., left the Colony on the 28th May and retired at the end of the year. During the five years of His Excellency's administration, which included the most critical period of the war, the Civil Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Government Railways and the Medical Service were re-organized. The drainage of the Caroni Swamp and the new Leper Settlement at Chacachacare were begun and a comprehensive plan was drawn up for the future development of the Colony.

9. During the year progress was made with various schemes for social improvement. The Catholic Home for Girls, which provides comfortable and inexpensive quarters for a number of working girls, was opened; preparations were well advanced for beginning the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, assisted by a Government grant of £1,000; and the building of a Sailors' and Soldiers' Club, intended mainly for the entertainment of Sailors from British Men of War, was almost completed by public subscription.

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

10. The estimated population of the two islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1921, was 368,943. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 128,533 and a small number of Chinese.

11. The Birth-rate was 31·64 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 24·02 per 1,000.

12. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,625 and the infantile mortality rate was 139·75 per 1,000 Births.

13. The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	1·61	per 1,000.
Malaria	2·42	do.
Tuberculosis	1·34	do.
Dysentery	0·60	do.
Enteric Fever	0·65	do.
Ankylostomiasis	0·81	do.

14. Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in six country districts.

15. Influenza was prevalent generally, and was of mild type. There was no epidemic prevalence of any other disease.

16. Venereal Clinics on modern lines were established at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

17. On the recommendation of the Central Board of Health, drainage schemes for the control of malaria were begun in three country districts. It is proposed to continue the development of these Major Anti-Malarial Measures. Minor Measures of a similar nature were maintained in all country districts.

18. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease was continued by the Rockfeller International Board of Health. The Central Board of Health co-operated by enforcing the establishment of latrines in advance of the treatment in the areas about to be operated in.

HOSPITALS.

19. The following hospital accommodation is provided :—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain ...	340 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	123 do
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ...	248 do

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

20. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1921 amounted to £1,867,944, exceeding the Estimate by £91,979 and less than the Revenue for the preceding financial year by £49,799. The following comparative table shews the several heads of Revenue and how the increase was made up :—

Heads of Revenue.	1920.	1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	638,098	524,408	...	113,690
2. Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ..	11,411	11,472	61	
3. Licences, Excise, &c.	545,522	502,525	...	42,997
4. Tax on Incomes	107,951	213,960	106,009	
5. Fees of Court and Office ..	111,774	168,795	57,021	
6. Post Office	13,468	13,077	..	391
7. Government Railway	225,404	223,005	...	2,399
8. Rent of Government Property ...	2,592	2,102	...	490
9. Interest	36,905	54,675	17,770	
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	18,920	9,125	...	9,795
11. Land Sales, Royalties	56,259	46,281	..	9,978
12. Produce Tax	65,396	49,593	..	15,803
13. Special Receipts	84,043	48,926	...	35,117
	1,917,743	1,867,944	180,861	230,660
	Net decrease		...	£49,799

21. The export tax on produce during the year was for General Revenue purposes as follows :—

Sugar	3/-	the	1,000 lb.
Cocoa	6½d.	,,	100 ,,
Coconuts	3/4	,,	1,000 nuts.
Copra	10/-	,,	1,000 lb.
Rum	3d.	,,	gallon.
Molasses	½d.	,,	,,
Cedar	3d.	,,	cubic foot.
Syrup	2d.	,,	gallon.

This tax brought in £49,593 as against £65,396 in 1920, a decrease of £15,803.

22. A tax on incomes in excess of £500 per annum was also imposed for revenue purposes which realised £213,960. The rates levied were :—

(*a*) Three pence on every £1 of income exceeding	£500 and up to £1,000 ;
(*b*) Sixpence on every additional £1 beyond £1,000 from	£1,001 up to £2,000 ;
(*c*) One shilling on every additional £1 beyond £2,000 from	£2,001 up to £5,000 ;
(*d*) Two shillings on every additional £1 beyond £5,000 from	£5,001 up to £8,000 :
(*e*) Four shillings on every additional £1 beyond £8,000 from	£8,001 up to £10,000 ;
(*f*) Five shillings on every additional £1 beyond £12,000 from	£12,001 up to £20,000 ;
(*g*) Six shillings on every additional £1 beyond £20,000 from	£20,001 upwards.

EXPENDITURE.

23. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £2,074,926 being £179,502 in excess of the Estimates, and £422,329 in excess of the expenditure for the previous year, and was £206,982 more than the revenue for the same period.

24. The expenditure included £185,874 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £92,053 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, £90,184 on Roads and Bridges, £404 on the Defence Scheme, £2,618 on the Trinidad Contingents of the British West Indies Regiment and £615 on Trinidad Returned Soldiers.

25. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1917	1,098,183	997,513	100,182	1,097,695
1918	1,172,700	1,046,944	77,314	1,124,258
1919	1,342,884	1,200,240	109,167	1,309,407
1920	1,917,743	1,566,113	86,484	1,652,597
1921	1,867,944	1,889,053	185,874	2,074,927

BALANCES.

26. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st December, 1920, showed a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £471,886 and that of the 31st December, 1921, a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £264,904. The financial transactions of the year thus resulted in a reduced surplus of £206,982, due to the large increase in the cost of all articles of food and of material for Public Works, Roads, Bridges and Railways.

PUBLIC DEBT.

27. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1920, amounted to £3,207,763. During the year £1,862 was redeemed leaving a total Loan indebtedness at 31st December, 1921, of £3,205,901. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £440,765.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

28. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

29. In 1903 an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2 and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1921, amounting to £179,591 13s. 4d.

30. Government Savings Banks are established in 24 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1921, was 31,534 with deposits amounting to £304,261. The savings banks are largely made use of by the East Indians, of whom at the 31st December, there were 12,454 depositors with £189,339 to their credit.

31. The Private Banks are the Colonial Bank, paid up capital £900,000 with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at £312,500; the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital £4,250,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of £312,500; Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000; and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital £3,125,000. In addition to engaging in banking business of every character, both the Colonial Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz.: 3 per cent.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

32. The c. i. f. value of the total imports amounted to £6,903,694 of which goods valued at £6,870,152 were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at £509,988 were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of £7,413,682, a decrease as compared with 1920 of £2,084,484.

33. The nature and value of the imports (excluding transhipments) for the last five years were as under :—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,896,868	2,037,263	2,466,174	2,980,839	2,748,580
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	401,700	548,915	462,744	833,226	504,219
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,746,903	1,717,100	2,085,554	4,622,614	3,570,813
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	23,528	15,478	70,058	49,837	19,279
Class 5—Bullion and Specie...	67,715	...	95,401	3,716	60,803
Total	4,136,714	4,318,756	5,179,931	8,490,232	6,903,694

34. Of the imports entered for home consumption, goods to the value of £3,000,780 were admitted free of duty. The Customs duty collected on the remainder amounted to £493,632.

35. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years, and shows the effect which the war has had in deflecting the trade with the United Kingdom to other markets. The share of the United Kingdom which in 1914 was 34·6 per cent. and had dropped in 1919 to 16·7 per cent. showed an upward tendency, being 25·37 per cent. for the year 1921 while the share of the United States which in 1914 was 29·5 per cent. shewed a decrease over the 1919 figures amounting in 1921 to 36·11 per cent.

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	850,504 *20·6%*	658,056 *15·3%*	864,233 *16·7%*	2,182,025 *26·58%*	1,726,585 *25·37%*
Canada ...	747,816 *18·1* ,,	804,005 *18·6* ,,	1,061,826 *20·5* ,,	1,252,099 *15·26* ,,	1,155,087 *16·97* ,,
Other British Possessions	424,547 *10·2* ,,	488,820 *11·2* ,,	427,859 *8·3* ,,	362,760 *4·42* ,,	273,794 *4·02* ,,
United States	1,579,562 *38·2* ,,	1,590,515 *36·9* ,,	2,024,516 *39·1* ,,	3,397,803 *41·39* ,,	2,457,593 *36·11* ,,
Venezuela ...	446,286 *10·8* ,,	711,128 *16·5* ,,	691,527 *13·3* ,,	677,421 *8·25* ,,	937,198 *13·77* ,,
France ...	41,503 *1·0* ,,	42,835 *·9* ,,	21,892 *·4* ,,	71,729 *·87* ,,	55,758 *·82* ,,
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...
O. Countries...	46,497 *1·1* ,,	23,397 *·6* ,,	88,078 *1·7*	264,970 *3·23* ,,	199,985 *2·94* ,,
	4,136,714	4,318,756	5,179,931	8,208,807	6,805,940

The figures in respect of 1921 do not include parcel post which amounted to £97,754, of which it is estimated that 68·1 per cent. was from the United Kingdom, 22·8 per cent. from the United States, 4·6 per cent. from Canada and 4·5 per cent. from other countries.

EXPORTS.

36. The f. o. b. value of the exports for the year amounted to £4,683,988, of which £4,093,395 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £590,593 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £509,988 giving a total export trade of £5,193,976. As compared with 1920 there was a decrease of £3,724,623 in the value of the exports of local products.

37. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	4,029,755	3,559,201	5,064,427	7,435,361	4,093,395
Re-exports ...	713,091	1,016,003	1,229,059	973,250	590,593
Total ...	4,742,846	4,575,204	6,293,486	8,408,611	4,683,988
Transit Goods ...	566,150	574,375	963,108	1,007,934	509,988
Total ...	5,308,996	5,149,579	7,256,594	9,416,545	5,193,976

38. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,662,100	3,158,278	4,586,059	6,987,758	3,317,216
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured ...	899,135	1,118,005	1,152,742	1,300,457	1,144,258
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured..	181,535	298,546	448,029	85,077	101,289
Class IV—Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	76	375	205	2,916	1,541
Class V—Bullion and Specie...	...	...	106,451	32,403	119,684
Total	4,742,846	4,575,204	6,293,486	8,408,611	4,683,988

39. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were :—

Asphalt (including Manjak)	92,324 tons	£ 235,460
Bitters	33,344 gals.	33,390
Cocoa	83,560,927 lb.	1,522,654
Coconuts	21,550,993 nuts	114,284
Copra	4,196,703 lb.	61,989
Molasses	60,729 gals.	2,346
Rum	162,337 gals.	58,552
Sugar	46,149 tons	1,458,514
Petroleum, Crude and Fuel	37,802,152 gals.	462,447
Petrol Spirit	2,763,435 gals.	173,427
Refined Kerosene	2,023,991 gals.	93,149

40. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years :—

	1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	1,946,609	*41·0%*	2,085,726	*45·6%*	2,444,447	*38·[illegible]%*	3,695,041	*43·94%*	1,899,004	*40·54%*
Canada ...	273,345	*5·8* ,,	225,352	*5·0* ,,	165,246	*2·6* ,,	194,780	*2·32* ,,	385,584	*8·23* ,,
O. B. Possessions	150,512	*3·2* ,,	279,152	*6·1* ,,	316,157	*5·0* ,,	391,072	*4·66* ,,	223,142	*4·76* ,,
United States..	1,473,631	*31·1* ,,	1,423,974	*31·2* ,,	1,777,632	*28·3* ,,	2,148,570	*25·55* ,,	1,336,144	*28·53* ,,
Venezuela ...	61,242	*1·3* ,,	32,299	*·7* ,,	166,993	*2·6* ,,	86,603	*1·03* ,,	58,394	*1·24* ,,
France ...	570,163	*12·0* ,,	204,989	*4·4* ,,	985,891	*15·7* ,,	972,413	*11·56* ,,	140,897	*3·01* ,,
Germany ...	...		...		...		...		...	
O. Countries ...	267,344	*5·6* ,,	323,712	*7·0* ,,	437,120	*7·0* ,,	556,757	*6·62* ,,	473,149	*10·10* ,,
Ships' Stores and Bunkers	...		...		...		363,375	*4·32* ,,	167,674	*3·59* ,,
Total ...	4,742,846		4,575,204		6,293,486		8,408,611		4,683,968	

41. The United Kingdom holds first place as the Colony's largest purchaser with 40·54 per cent. of the total exports, the United States second place with 28·53 per cent. and Canada third with 8·23 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom fell from 43·94 per cent. in 1920 to 40·54 per cent. in 1921, while those to the United States rose from 25·55 per cent. to 28·53 per cent. and France fell from 11·56 per cent. to 3·01 per cent.

TOTAL TRADE.

42. The total aggregate trade for the last five years, has been :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1917	4,789,719	5,308,996	10,098,715
1918	5,108,960	5,149,579	10,258,539
1919	6,217,234	7,256,594	13,473,828
1920	9,498,166	9,416,545	18,914,711
1921	7,413,682	5,193,976	12,607,658

SHIPPING.

43. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year at the several ports of entry was 4,462 with a tonnage of 2,818,418 an increase of 587 vessels and an increase of 3,872 tons as compared with 1920. There were 2,249 arrivals of 1,422,607 tons and 2,213 departures of 1,395,811 tons, of which 44·09 per cent. was British, as summarised below :—

	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	383	855,550		
British Steamers cleared	375	836,974		
British Sailing Vessels entered	622	26,631		
Do. cleared	587	23,198		
Total British	...	...	1,967	1,742,353
Foreign Steamers entered	359	510,676		
Foreign Steamers cleared	359	505,458		
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	885	29,750		
Do. cleared	892	30,181		
Total Foreign	...	. .	2,495	1,076,065
Total number and tons		...	4,462	2,818,418

AGRICULTURE.

44. The staple agricultural products of the Colony are Cacao, Coconuts and Sugar with its by-products Molasses and Rum. All have been affected by the unusual conditions prevailing in the world's markets. The year was one of the wettest on record, the fall of 75·51 inches at the Botanic Gardens having been surpassed only ten times in 60 years from 1862.

45. *Cacao.*—The exports of cacao in 1921 were the highest on record namely, 75,238,566 lb. nearly 13,000,000 lb. over 1920. Owing to the fall in prices the export value was very little more than half of that of the 1920 crop approximately £1,400,000 against £3,200,000. There were no unusual diseases or pests.

46. *Sugar.*– The sugar crop was 54,933 tons, about 3,500 tons below that of 1920, the shortage being due to heavy rains preventing cartage and reaping. The exports for 1921 were Sugar 46,149 tons, value £1,458,514 ; Molasses 60,729 gallons, value £2,346 ; Rum 162,337 gallons, value £58,552.

47. The considerable success achieved in the campaign waged against the mosaic disease gives reason to hope that with continued watchfulness and the co-operation of the planters, large and small, the disease will be prevented from doing any considerable harm in the future. Very little damage was done by the froghopper owing to the prevalence of parasites whose survival was favoured by the mildness of the dry season. Attention is being chiefly given now to the investigation of soil conditions, as attacks by froghoppers are apparently very largely encouraged by soil conditions.

48. *Coconuts.*—The exports in 1921 were 20,484,238 nuts and 4,196,703 lb. copra valued at £108,725 and £61,989 respectively. Taking as usual one pound of copra as the equivalent of three nuts the exports were approximately 33,000,000 nuts compared with 39,000,000 nuts in 1920. The low prices caused a fall in value from £416,575 to £172,077. The red ring disease is still troublesome on young plantations, and the local epidemics of bud rot have needed attention. Research work on coconut diseases is being actively pursued.

49. *Rubber.*—There is every indication that conditions in Trinidad are eminently suited to the success of Hevea. The leaf disease which has been disastrous in South America has no serious effects here. On the small area which exists under this cultivation tapping has been stopped for the time being owing to the unremunerative price.

50. *Limes.*– The prospect of extending the cultivation of the lime industry is very poor owing to the general prevalence of the wither tip or blossom blight disease. The work of

eradicating the disease was undertaken in Tobago, and the Department is endeavouring to introduce into Trinidad varieties which may prove resistent or immune.

51. *Food Supply.*—The Ground Provisions Depôt has continued to be of practical benefit to both producers and consumers, and has developed into a business with receipts for 1921 of over £1,000 a month, the total for the year being £12,024 16s. 10½d. The kiln drying, milling and storage plant at the Government Farm continues to be of great utility for the Farm itself, for the Depôt and for the public. Vegetable prize competitions were held to stimulate interest in vegetable growing.

52. *Stock.*—During the year the Department of Agriculture imported a Red Poll bull from England and pure bred Berkshire boars from Barbados for the improvement of stock in the Colony. A Catalonian jack donkey for mule breeding was purchased locally.

53. *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—There were thirty-one societies in operation at the end of 1921. Twenty-one in Trinidad and ten in Tobago. These societies are proving of immense help to the peasantry.

54. *Tobago.*—With the fall in prices the agricultural exports of Tobago were of considerably less value than in 1920, being £90,287 in 1921 compared with £146 565 in 1920. In quantity, cacao has slightly improved on the record year 1919, 2,136,048 lb. compared with 2,114,710 lb. Coconuts and copra together for the first time reached over 4,000,000 nuts. Ground provisions 1,951,000 lb. compared with 1,199,154 lb. in 1920. Sugar has fallen considerably and bay oil and rubber disappeared. With the live stock there has been little important change excepting a considerable reduction in the number of horses exported.

55. *Department of Agriculture.*—The staff of the new Department has been increased by the appointment of a Mycologist and an Economic Botanist. Work on the new Central Offices of the Department, which had reached an advanced stage, has been suspended pending improvement in the financial position of the Colony.

56. *Agricultural Map of the Colony.*—An agricultural map of Tobago was prepared by the Department of Agriculture and the Survey Department, supplementing the map of Trinidad issued last year

57. *General.*—Agricultural depression owing to low prices and short crops has necessitated the institution by the Government of a scheme for the relief of agriculturists by providing advances for the payment of mortgage interest and for the working of estates. This scheme may later develop into an

agricultural bank. In connection with the above arrangements protection was given to the owners of mortgaged properties by the institution of a temporary moratorium affecting agricultural mortgages.

FORESTS.

58. The area of forest land in the Colony is 1,118 square miles of Crown Land (exclusive of some small areas of private land still under forest), of which 1,098 square miles, or 98·22 per cent. is under commercial timber. The area set aside as Forest Reserves is 337·94 square miles or nearly 17 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. The Reserves are designed principally for the protection of the water supply, the preservation of favourable climatic influences and the maintenance of suitable breeding places for the bird and insect friends of Agriculture which are so necessary for its welfare. For the most part the Reserves are situated on the sources of the streams in hilly or mountainous land. Some are designed as wind-breaks and the others on poor land unfit for cultivation.

59. Within the Forest Reserves there are now 1,121 acres or 1·75 square miles of plantations containing nearly 326,000 planted trees. Of these 89 per cent. are indigenous species including 147,000 Cedar (Cedrela odorata. L.), 65,000 Poui (Tecoma serratifolia. Don.), 64,000 Cypre (Cordia gerascanthus. Jacq.), 9,000 Balsam (Copaifera officinalis. Jacq.) and 5,000 of other species, while the remaining 11 per cent. are exotic species including 27,000 Teak (Tectona grandis. L.). The Teak was first introduced from Burma in 1913, some of the trees now being nearly 70 feet high and over 3 feet in girth; the older trees are producing fertile seed in sufficient quantities for supplying the new plantations annually made as well as limited demands from places outside the Colony.

60. In addition to the plantations, Improvement Fellings have been made over 5,890 acres or 9·2 square miles for the purpose of increasing the stock of seedlings of the more valuable indigenous species. The results of this operation so far attained are very promising.

61. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1921 is estimated at 1,442,000 cubic feet, of which about 143,000 cubic feet is estimated to have been used as firewood. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which, though comparatively small, cannot be calculated. About two-thirds of the total cut of timber was utilised by the Petroleum industry; none was exported. Two wood cutting concessions, covering 12,000 acres, are held by sawmill concerns that turn out lumber for local use; only one was operated during the year. Sixteen concessions, covering

about 24,000 acres, are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. About 5,000 licences, mostly for less than 20 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony, were granted during the year.

62. The Forest Revenue for 1921 amounted to £10,290 and Expenditure to £7,459, leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of £2,831. The total surplus for the past 12 years now amounts to £37,180.

MINES.

63. *General.*—The chief mineral industry of the Colony is Petroleum, although other minerals such as gold, silver, iron, coal, graphite and gypsum are known to occur.

64. In 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined Local Asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. From then to 1908 various attempts were made to obtain oil with varying success. In 1908 the new Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1921, 82,395,595 gallons.

65. A certain amount of drilling for oil has also been done in Tobago, but so far without success.

66. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age, the Island being separated geologically into two parts by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. North of this fault is the Metamorphic area and South the covering of Tertiaries. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal or monoclinal trough between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in the direction Pointe-à-Pierre to Nariva Swamp and an undulating area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum. The Specific Gravities of the crude oil vary on the different fields from an average of 0·9553 to 0·8015.

67. At the end of 1921 there were twenty Companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies held approximately 100,000 acres under lease and had a total share capital of over £10,000,000. This acreage does not include lands held under exploration and prospecting licenses. Forty-nine wells were drilled on Crown Lands and thirty-five on private lands with a footage drilled of 70,710 on Crown and 46,150 on private lands during the year. The total

number of wells drilled to date on Crown Lands is 362 and on private lands 245, making a total of 607 wells drilled in the Colony. The industry provides employment for nearly 5,000 men.

68. The total quantity of oil produced during 1921 was 82,395,595 Imperial gallons, an increase of 9,489,648 as compared with 1920. Of this total 61,325,279 gallons were from Crown Lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The quantity exported amounted to 42,558,408 gallons valued at £725,697, as against 36,254,174 at £656,783 in 1920. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil won from Crown rights during the year amounted to £20,003, as against £18,710 in 1920, an increase of £1,293. The wayleaves amounted to £5,814, as compared to £4,651 in 1920. In addition to Petroleum the following were produced during the year: Asphalt 119,729 tons of an approximate value of £149,661; Road Building material 227,244 tons valued at £39,335. The Revenue derived from Asphalt was £39,711, as compared to £47,707 in 1920.

69. The principal Oil Companies engaged in the work of Oil development are the Trinidad Leaseholds Limited from Crown Lands held under lease at Fyzabad and elsewhere, and from private lands at Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited, partly from Crown and partly from their own at Point Fortin and elsewhere; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company Limited, from Crown Lands held under lease in the Ward of Oropuche; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown Lands at Tabaquite. There are still large areas of Crown Lands held under License by the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company Limited, and the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, upon which geological surveys are still being carried out. Certain portions of these areas will eventually be taken up under lease. The total area of Crown Lands held by Companies under lease, prospecting and exploration licenses, aggregates some 375,100 acres. Four important refineries are engaged in the distillation of Petroleum into its various products, while a few small topping plants produce petrol, distillate and residual oils.

LAND.

70. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes viz:--Those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown Land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown Lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 and 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Joseph and the new village of La Brea. Lands for

agricultural purposes are sold on petition made to the Governor as Intendant of Crown Lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre not exceeding 20 acres: £3 15s. 0d. per acre exceeding 20 acres but not exceeding 100 acres: exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. These prices include the cost of Survey, Registration and Grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. Four hundred and sixty-four Grants and Leases of an acreage of 2,614 of a total value of £7,435 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th of December, 1917, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of scale, and price of Crown Lands. The area of Crown Land remaining unsold on 31st December, 1921, was:—

Trinidad	572,993 acres.
Tobago	16,450 do.
	589,443 acres,

a great deal of which is in Forest Reserves or under License to Oil Companies.

71. Alienated land varies in value according to its situation and fertility, and the nature and condition of the cultivation. The following may be taken as average values of properly cultivated land:—

Land with Cocoa (full bearing) ...	£40 per acre.
Do. Coconuts (full bearing) ...	70 do.
Do. Canes	25 do.
Do. Other products or cleared for cultivation	£10 and 20 do.

72. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservations vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation:—

The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.

From 1889 to January, 1902: All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.

From January, 1902 to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.

From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other mineral are reserved.

A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

73. The mineral rights of the Crown can be leased or licensed as follows: Under Exploration and Prospecting Licenses or Mining Lease. A petition for an Exploration should describe the land required, giving the approximate acreage and boundaries and be accompanied by a deposit of £2. The License is granted at the discretion of the Intendant and grants the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The License is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting License. Such License is issued on the payment of £5 and the sum of 1/- per acre. The holder of a Prospecting License is entitled to enter upon the land named in the License for two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject however to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the License may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting License a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under License as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, etc., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the License as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees of grant or registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

74. The number of applications received for licenses to explore and prospect for oil during 1921 was 31, and there were no applications for Mining Leases.

LEGISLATION.

75. Seventy Ordinances were passed during the year 1921.

76. The following are the more important of those which are likely to be of interest outside the Colony :—

Nos. 3 and *44.* The Maintenance orders (facilities for enforcement) Ordinances, provide for the enforcement in this Colony of maintenance orders made in England and Ireland. Power is given to the Governor to extend the Ordinance to maintenance orders made in any British possession.

No. 5. The Prevention of Corruption Ordinance, adapts the provisions of certain English Acts relating to corrupt practices.

No. 8. The Customs Duties Ordinance, corrects errors in the tariff of duties imposed by Ordinance 40 of 1920.

No. 16. The Cocoa (import and export) Ordinance, provides for the control of cocoa imported into the Colony for re-exportation, in order to ensure that such cocoa should be shipped distinct from cocoa the produce of the Colony.

No. 36. The Aliens (Landholding regulation) Ordinance, provides that, with certain exceptions, aliens and companies under alien control may not hold land or any interest in or mortgage on land in this Colony except with the licence of the Governor. The Ordinance does not apply to the estate or interest of an alien in land held by him when the Ordinance came into operation, nor to land not exceeding 5 acres in area held on an annual tenancy for the purposes of residence, trade or business. Aliens who acquire land under a will or intestacy are allowed a year to dispose of the land or obtain a licence. The Governor is empowered to grant licences to aliens to be directors of, to hold shares in and to vote at meetings of a company. No person may, without licence, hold any land or mortgage or any shares or debentures of any company incorporated in the Colony in trust for an alien.

No. 40. The Tax on Incomes (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 2), provides for relief where income tax for 1921 has been paid in the Colony on income on which income tax has been paid in the United Kingdom.

No. 43. The Former Enemy Aliens (Amendment) Ordinance, provides that the term "former enemy alien" shall have the same meaning as in the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919, of the Imperial Parliament.

No. 50. The Judgments Extension Ordinance, adapts to local conditions Part II of the Administration of Justice Act, 1920, of the Imperial Parliament. This Ordinance provides that judgments obtained in a superior Court in the United Kingdom may be enforced by the Supreme Court here. Where a judgment has been obtained in the Supreme Court here, the Court may issue a certified copy thereof, and under the Administration of Justice Act such certified copy may be used for registering and enforcing the judgment in the United Kingdom. Provision is made to enable the Governor to extend the Ordinance to judgments obtained in other colonies.

No. 51. The General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, declares the terms and conditions applicable to loans authorized to be raised in England by the Colonial Government and provides for the creation of Trinidad and Tobago Inscribed Stock.

No. 57. The Custodian of Enemy Property (direction) Ordinance provides that all enemy property held by the Custodian of Enemy Property here shall be liable to the charges imposed by the various Treaty of Peace Orders.

Nos. 65 and *66.* The Mortgages Extension and the Agricultural Relief Ordinances, were passed to deal with a state of emergency brought about by the serious fall in the market value of the agricultural produce of the Colony. Ordinance No. 65 suspends until the 30th June, 1923 the powers of mortgagees :

(1) to demand payment of the sum secured;
(2) to exercise a power of sale over, or the right of entering into possession of or of appointing a receiver over, a plantation;
(3) to commence or continue an action for breach of covenant to pay the sum secured, or an action for any penal rate of interest.

Provided that at any time after 30th June, 1922, the Supreme Court may grant leave for the exercise of any of such powers if interest is unpaid for more than six months.

Ordinance No. 66 provides for advances from public funds to owners to enable them to maintain their estates in cultivation during the period of depression.

No. 68. The Customs Ordinance, consolidates and amends the law of the Colony relating to Customs other than Customs duties. The Ordinance has not yet been brought into operation.

EDUCATION.

77. At the close of the year under review there were 292 elementary schools in the Colony, viz.: 49 Government and 243 Assisted Schools, of which 94 were Roman Catholic, 56 Church of England, 69 Canadian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist.

78. The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1921, was 55,027, of whom 30,180 were boys and 24,847 girls. The daily average attendance was 29,022 or 52·74 per cent. of those on the Roll. As compared with the previous year an increase of 4,646 on the roll and 1,216 in average attendance was shown, which shows that the recovery from war distress is continuing.

79. During the year 95 candidates sat for the Board of Education Exhibitions. Exhibitions were awarded to 8, making a total number of 43 Exhibitioners who were being educated at Queen's Royal College and St. Mary's College at 31st December. There were 23 students in Training Schools at the same date, exclusive of private students making a total of 47 all of whom sat for the Teachers' Certificate Examination in March; of this number 34 passed, being 72·34 per cent. of those examined.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

80. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—the Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph Convent in Port-of-Spain, which is also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provides similar education for girls. The number of pupils on the roll at 31st December were:—

Queen's Royal College	190
St. Mary's College	401
Naparima College	87
St. Joseph's Convent School	434
Total	1,112

81. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The lower forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate, and their report is published in the *Royal Gazette*. The Upper and Lower Sixth Forms are examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher and School Certificate Examinations respectively, while the pupils of the Fifth Form are entered for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

82. Five hundred and forty-six pupils of the Lower Forms sat for examination in July, 1921; one hundred and twenty pupils of the Fifth Form sat for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, while twenty-seven candidates entered for the School Certificate and twenty-nine for the Higher Certificate Examinations. Two Scholarships not exceeding £700 each, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other scientific or technical Institution to be approved of by the College Council, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. The number of Scholarships has been reduced to two annually, one of which is an Agricultural Scholarship. Fourteen Higher Certificates were gained. The number of School Certificates awarded was fifteen. Eighty-nine candidates passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination, twenty-one gaining honours, six of whom were placed in the First Class, while thirty-five distinctions in different subjects were gained.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

83. The work of the Board of Industrial Training under Ordinance 14 of 1906 was carried on during the year, at the close of which there were on its books 2,584 Registered Artisans, 64 Registered Masters and 116 Registered Apprentices. In 1920 there were 158 Registered Apprentices, and the Board is of opinion that the decrease is not so much due to the falling off of apprentices as to the failure of certain masters to register apprentices, especially in the country districts where it is difficult to follow boy-labour in trades. The technical educational work of the Board continued to be suspended during the year on account of the destruction by fire of the Victoria Institute and of all the equipment of the Board, and also the inability to get trained evening instructors with the funds at the Board's disposal. The Board in April of this year expressed to the Government the opinion that a technical school should be established in Port-of-Spain under the entire control of the Government aided by a Technical Advisory Committee. An annual grant of £650 is received by the Board, a considerable amount of which is spent on Trade Bursaries and for the purposes of examination papers from the City and Guilds of London Institute. An application from the Board for an increased grant had to be refused by the Government during the year.

84. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the Instruction of the Blind towards which the sum of £250 (an increase of £50) is contributed by the Government towards current account, for which voluntary subscriptions amounting to £364 3s. 1d. were collected during the year. Instruction is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, while men are taught Basket-making and Chair-caning and women Knitting and Sewing. There are 40 male and female students. The Building Fund of this work

is kept entirely separate from current account, and early in the year the Board reported that the debt on the premises of £500 had been paid off by public subscription, and £552 8s. 8d. invested in the name of the Fund, principally in Government Debentures. The Government has not contributed to the purchase of the Building or the Building Fund, but during the year granted £150 to the Board for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(*a*)—RAILWAYS.

85. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph Junction, (7 miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction, (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, 10 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route from San Fernando to Princes Town, length with branches, 13¾ miles. The doubling of the line between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Junction (7½ miles) is being carried out; the remainder of the line is single line. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

86. The railways afford communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains once a day. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Tacarigua, giving a service of 6 to 8 trains daily each way.

87. In connection with the railway, two small, fast steamers make five trips a week between San Fernando and La Brea, (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers, mails and goods. Another steamer makes six trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

88. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, and there is a telephone line south-west of San Fernando along the steamer route, giving a total length of 114 miles of telegraph and about 55 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

(*b*)—CABLE.

89. The communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe and other parts of the world is through the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's duplicate cable system, which are the only cable lines from Trinidad. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

90. The shorter and more direct cable between Trinidad and Santiago, Cuba, touches at the Island of St. Croix (with a branch line to St. Thomas).

91. The other cable on leaving Grenada serves St. Vincent, (with a branch duplicate line to Barbados) St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Thomas and meets its sister cable at Porto Rico and Jamaica, and they both terminate at Santiago, Cuba.

92. The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

93. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company also have a branch duplicate line between Trinidad and British Guiana.

94. Wireless stations have been erected at Port-of-Spain and Scarborough, Tobago, and owing to the interruptions in the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's Cable, telegraphic communication was maintained during the year by wireless with British Guiana, and from 4th October to 9th November, with the outside world through the Wireless stations at Barbados and Martinique. Services open to the public are now in operation between Trinidad and the Dutch island of St. Martin and Trinidad and Venezuela.

(c)— STEAMSHIP.

95. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad :—

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. London Direct Line, Glasgow Direct Line, Leyland Line, Harrison Line, Compagnie General Transatlantique, Royal Dutch Mail, La Veloce (Navigation Italiana) Trinidad Line, (Furness Withy & Co.), Lamport and Holt, Prince Line and Navigacion Fluvial y Costanera de Venezuela. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition there are a number of Steamers calling at the port for bunker coal and oil fuel.

96. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's subsidized Steamer *Belize*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes.

97. The itinerary is as follows :—

Northern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going north on Monday at 9 p.m., and calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad viz, Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Grande Rivière, Sans Souci, and Toco, arriving at Scarborough, Tobago, on Tuesday afternoon ; thence goes East around Tobago calling at the following shipping places, Hillsboro, Pembroke, Roxborough, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mt. Irvine, and Milford, arriving at Scarborough on Thursday, leaving the same day at 8 p.m. for Trinidad calling at Toco and thence to Port-of-Spain direct.

Southern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going south on Monday at 9 p.m., calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad, viz., Moruga, Guayaguayare, St. Margaret's, Plaisance, St. Joseph and Manzanilla from thence direct to Scarborough, Tobago, arriving there on Thursday morning and leaves at noon for Toco, Sans Souci, Grande Rivière, Matelot and Blanchisseuse, arriving at Port-of-Spain on Saturday morning.

(d)—ROADS.

98. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and 50 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,074·01 miles—made up of 539·76 miles metal, 307·59 miles gravel or burnt clay, 74·66 miles natural soil cart

roads, and 152·00 miles bridle road—were maintained at a cost of £123,078 1s. 2d. or at an average rate of £114·59 per mile: and the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 651·64 miles - made up of 32·92 miles metal, 161·60 miles gravel or burnt clay and 233·88 miles natural soil cart road and 223·24 miles bridle road—at a cost of £31,710 3s 1d. or at an average rate of £48·66 per mile. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

99. The road system is being extended gradually but the war interfered seriously with the progress of the work. In 1910 a road scheme to cost £588,663 increased in 1917 to £592,829 was adopted and it provided for completion of the works estimated for within 10 years from 1st April, 1911. The outbreak of war in 1914 however completely upset the finance of the scheme owing to the difficulty of raising the loan which was necessary to cover a proportion of the cost. According to the arranged programme £530,000 should have been expended by 1919, but only a sum of £298,000 was available. This scheme has since been revised and extended. Under the revised scheme the expenditure provided for amounts to £963,644, but only £160,000 of this is recommended to be expended immediately. This amount is intended to cover a three years' programme from January, 1920.

(e) POSTAL.

100. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 108 out offices throughout the Colony.

101. The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter:—

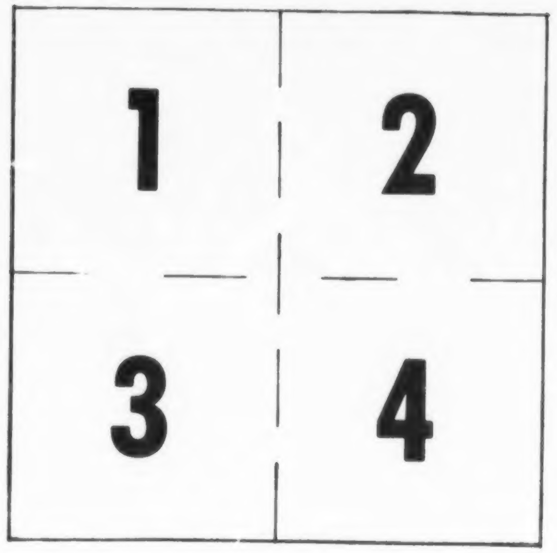
Within the Colony	1d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	2d.
To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional ounce 1½d.	

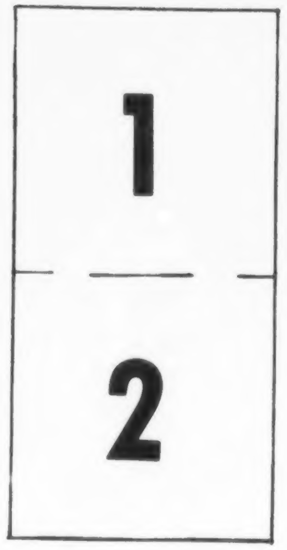
102. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

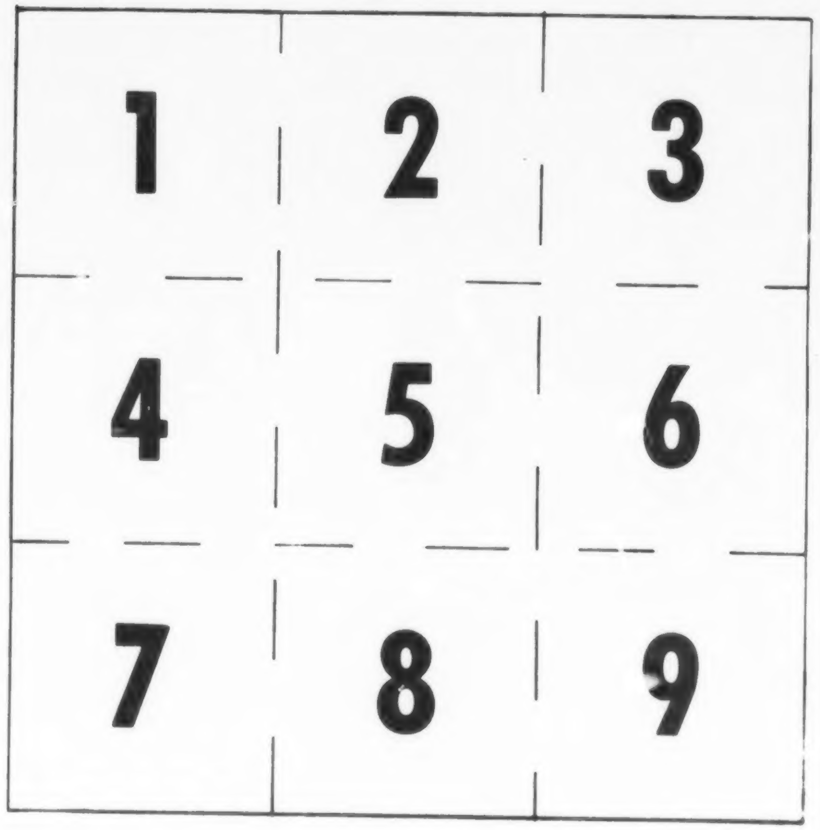
T. A. V. BEST,
Colonial Secretary.

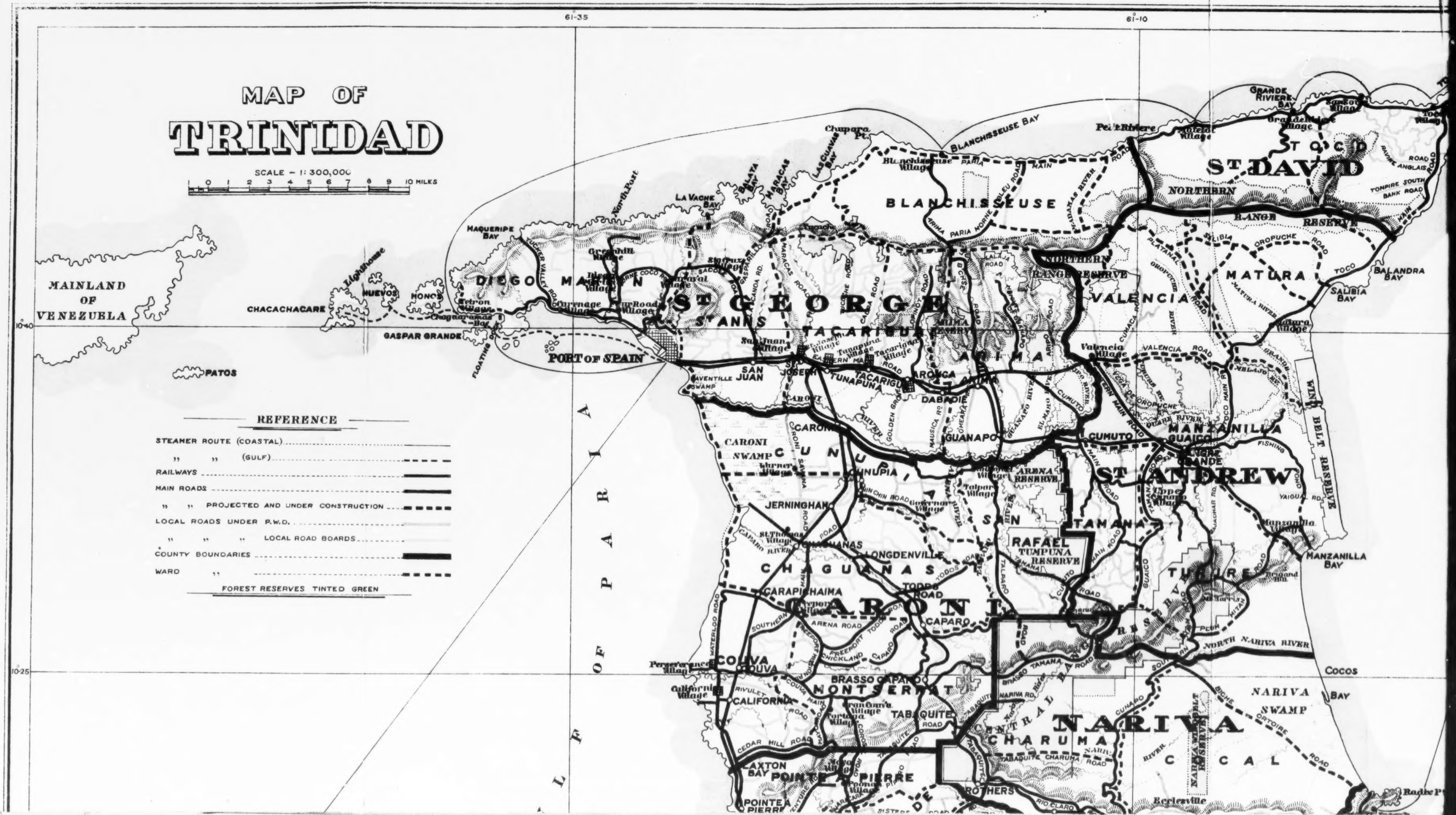
TRINIDAD,
24th August, 1922.

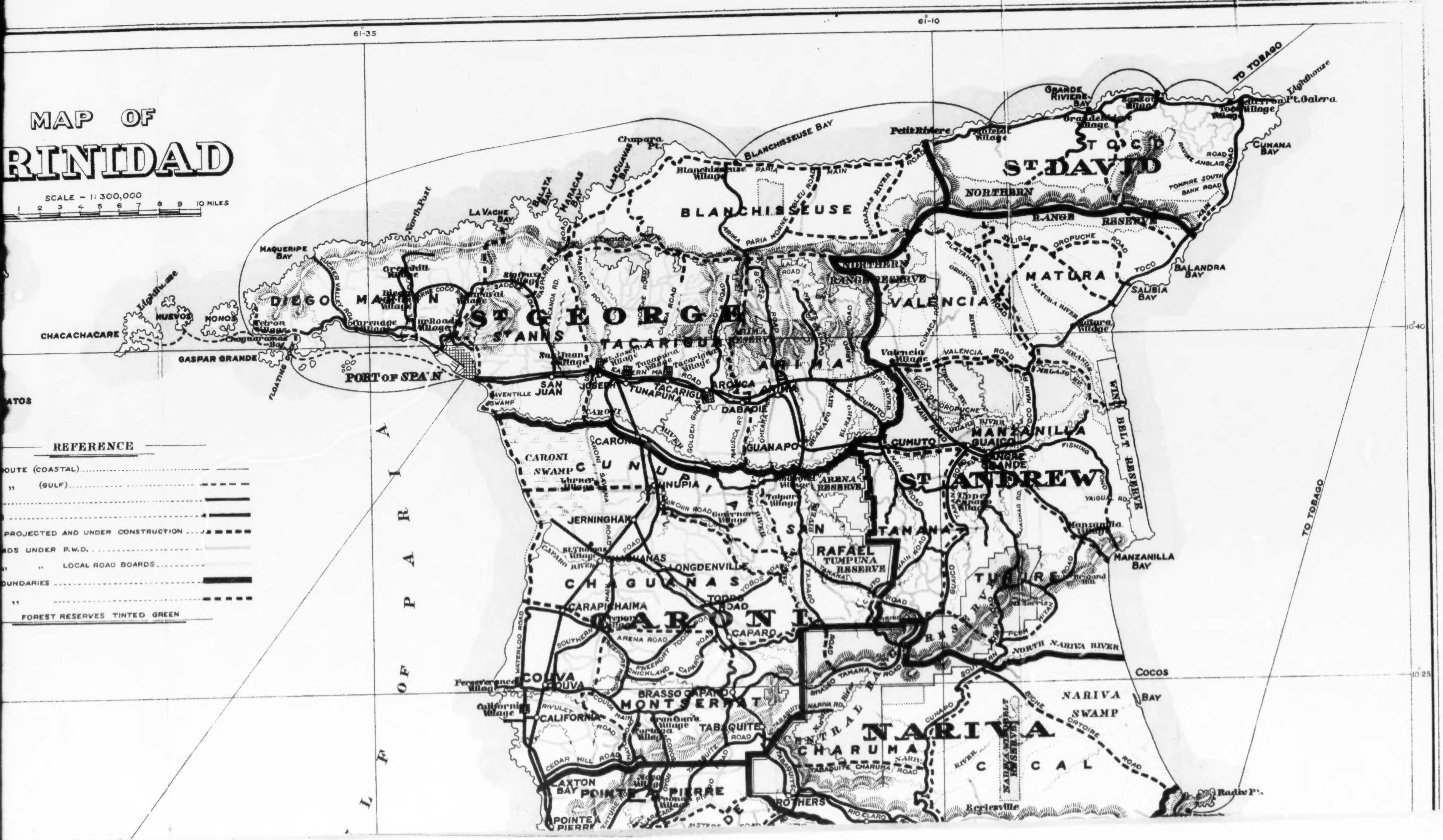
Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








MAP OF
TRINIDAD
SCALE – 1:300,000
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES
REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE (COASTAL)
,, ,, (GULF)
RAILWAYS
MAIN ROADS
,, ,, PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS UNDER P.W.D.
,, ,, ,, LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD ,,
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
61-35
61-10
10-40
10-25
MAINLAND OF VENEZUELA
CHACACHACARE
GASPAR GRANDE
PATOS
FLOATING DOCK
MAQUERIPE BAY
DIEGO MARTIN
PORT OF SPAIN
ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
SAN JUAN
ST JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
AROUCA
ARIMA
DABADIE
LA VACHE BAY
BALATA BAY
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
TOCO
ST DAVID
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
MATURA
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
VALENCIA
MANZANILLA
GUAICO
SANGRE GRANDE
ST ANDREW
WINDBELT RESERVE
MANZANILLA BAY
CUMUTO
GUANAPO
CARONI
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
JERNINGHAM
CHAGUANAS
LONGDENVILLE
CARAPICHAIMA
CARONI
CAPARO
ARENA RESERVE
SAN RAFAEL
TUMPUNA RESERVE
TAMANA
TURURE
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
COCOS BAY
NARIVA SWAMP
NARIVA
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
BRASSO CAPARO
MONTSERRAT
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
ECCLESVILLE
LAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
RIO CLARO
GULF OF PARIA


MAP OF
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SCALE – 1:300,000
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61-35
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REFERENCE
OUTE (COASTAL)
„ (GULF)
PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
ADS UNDER P.W.D.
„ „ LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
OUNDARIES
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FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
ATOS
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
FLOATING DOCK
PORT OF SPAIN
DIEGO MARTIN
MAQUERIPE BAY
LA VACHE BAY
BALATA BAY
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
Blanchisseuse Village
Petit Riviere
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
TO TOBAGO
Lighthouse
Pt. Galera
Toco Village
CUNANA BAY
TOCO
ST. DAVID
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
TOMPIRE SOUTH BANK ROAD
MATURA
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
Matura Bay
VALENCIA
Valencia Village
VALENCIA ROAD
ST. GEORGE
ST. ANNS
TACARIGUA
SAN JUAN
St. Juan Village
ST. JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
AROUCA
ARIMA
ARIMA RESERVE
DABADIE
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
CARONI
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
JERNINGHAM
ARENA RESERVE
MANZANILLA
GUAICO
SANGRE GRANDE
ST. ANDREW
EAST WIND BELT RESERVE
TAMANA
SAN RAFAEL
TUMPUNA RESERVE
LONGDENVILLE
CHAGUANAS
CARAPICHAIMA
TODDS
CARONI
CAPARO
TURURE
MANZANILLA BAY
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
COUVA
Perseverance Village
BRASSO CAPARO
MONTSERRAT
California Village
CALIFORNIA
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
COCAL
Cocos Bay
Radix Pt.
CLAXTON BAY
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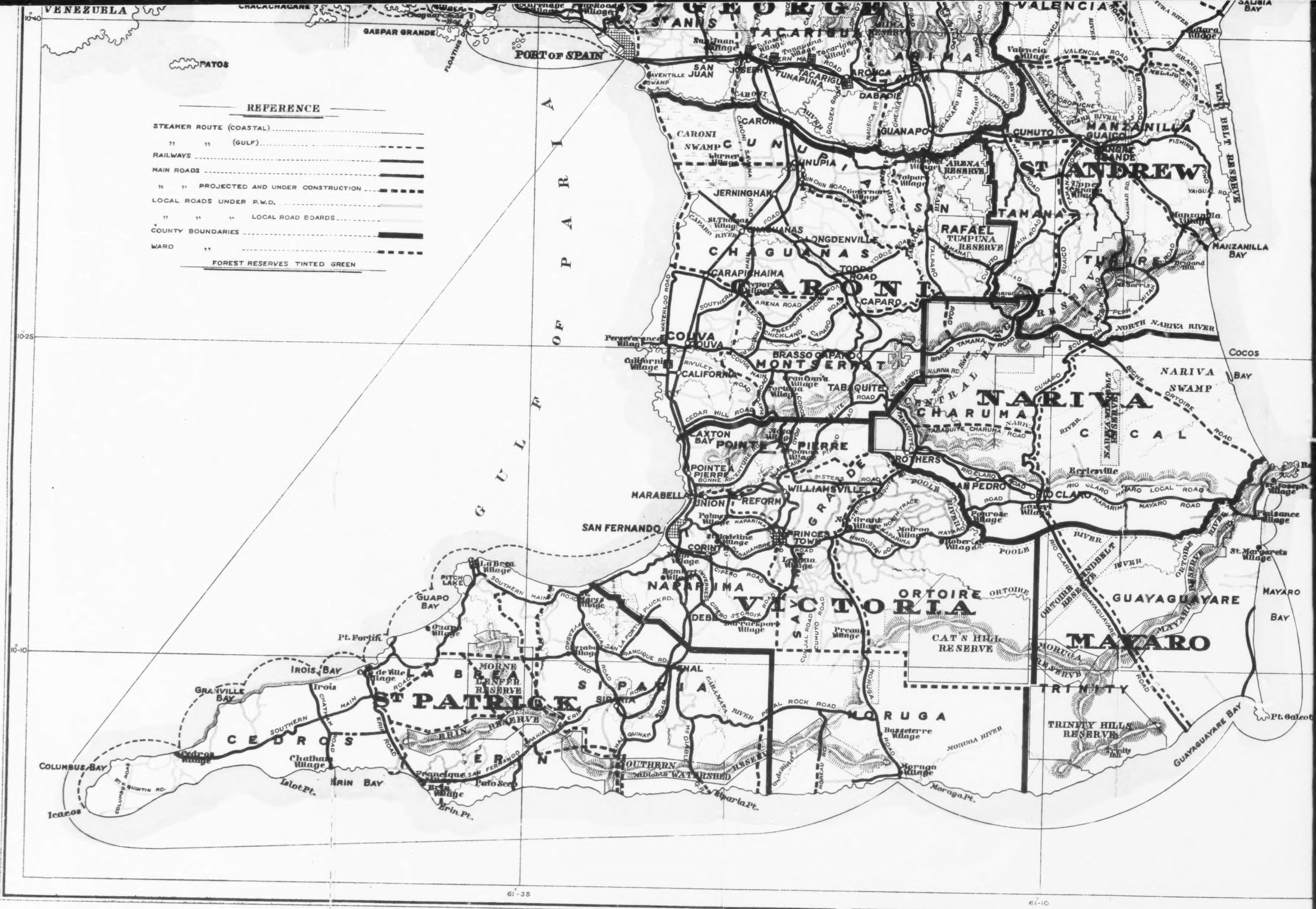
BROTHERS
RIO CLARO
Berleville
GULF OF PARIA
TO TOBAGO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" " " LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
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LONGDENVILLE
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CARAPICHAIMA
CAPARO
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
MONTSERRAT
BRASSO CAPARO
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
NARIVA
CHARUMA
NARIVA SWAMP
COCAL
Cocos Bay
Manzanilla Bay
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
MARABELLA
UNION
SAN FERNANDO
WILLIAMSVILLE
RIO CLARO
SAN PEDRO
PRINCES TOWN
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
SAVANA GRANDE
ORTOIRE
CAT S HILL RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO
Mayaro Bay
TRINITY
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
Guayaguayare Bay
Pt. Galeota
MORUGA
La Brea Village
PITCH LAKE
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
LA BREA
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
ST PATRICK
SIPARIA
ERIN
ERIN RESERVE
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
IROIS BAY
GRANVILLE BAY
CEDROS
COLUMBUS BAY
ERIN BAY
Icacos
Erin Pt.
Moruga Pt.
10°40
10°25
10°10
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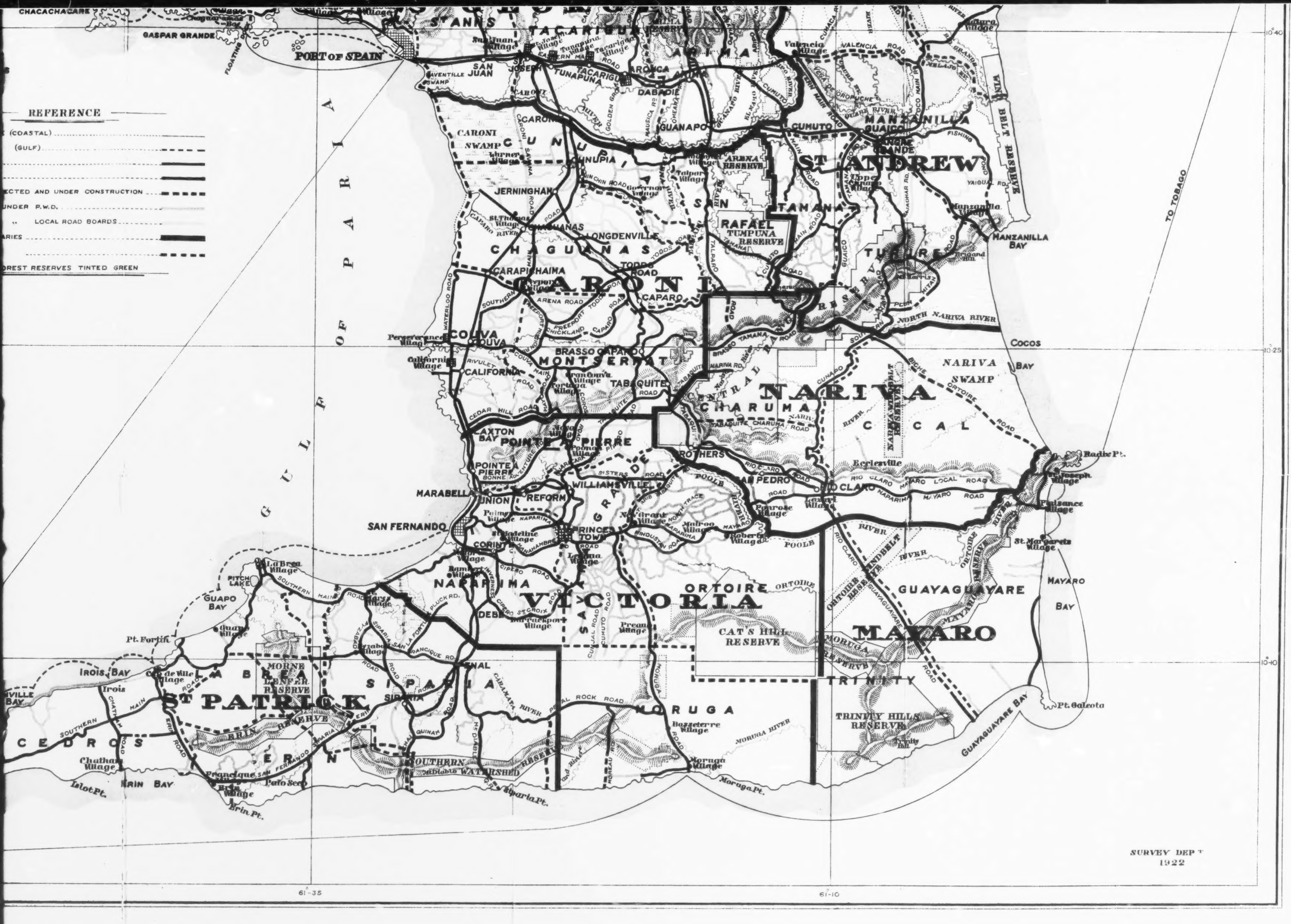
61°10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PORT OF SPAIN
GULF OF PARIA
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TUNAPUNA
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WINE BELT RESERVE
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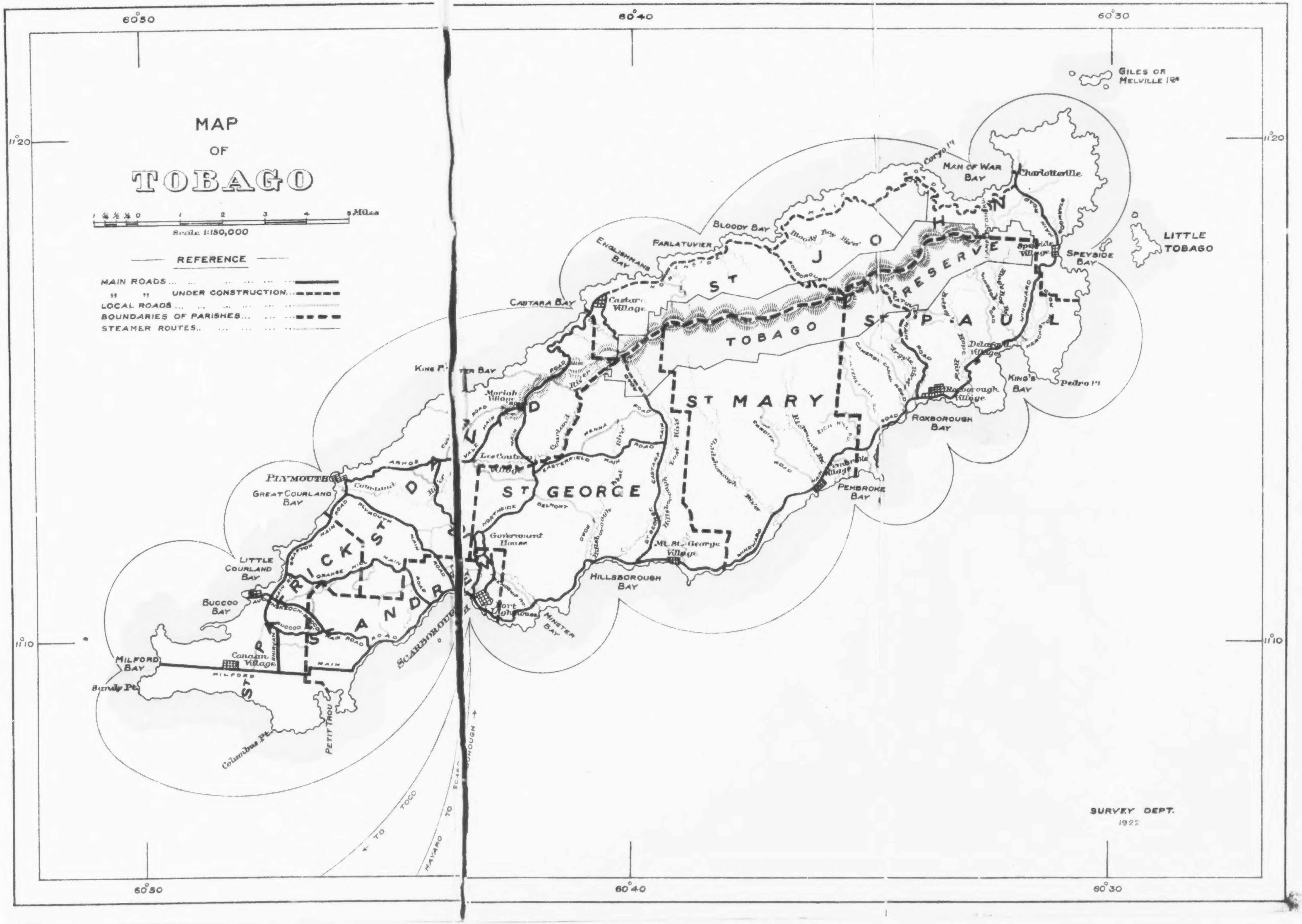
LONGDENVILLE
SAN RAFAEL
TUMPUNA RESERVE
TAMANA
TURURE
MANZANILLA BAY
TO TOBAGO
CARAPICHAIMA
CARONI
CAPARO
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
COCOS BAY
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
BRASSO CAPARO
MONTSERRAT
TABAQUITE
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
CHARUMA
COCAL
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
ROTHERS
RIO CLARO
MARABELLA
UNION
REFORM
WILLIAMSVILLE
SAN PEDRO
MAYARO LOCAL ROAD
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
CORINTH
ST JOSEPH VILLAGE
ST MARGARETS VILLAGE
LA BREA
PITCH LAKE
GUAPO BAY
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO BAY
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
MAYARO
Pt. Fortin
IROIS BAY
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
ST PATRICK
SIPARIA
MORUGA
TRINITY
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
Pt. Galeota
CEDROS
ERIN
ERIN BAY
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
Moruga Pt.
Erin Pt.
Islot Pt.
10°40
10°25
10°10
61°35
61°10
SURVEY DEPT
1922


MAP
OF
TOBAGO
Miles
Scale 1:150,000
REFERENCE
MAIN ROADS
" " UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
STEAMER ROUTES
60°50
60°40
60°30
11°20
11°10
GILES OR MELVILLE ISds
LITTLE TOBAGO
Charlotteville
MAN OF WAR BAY
Corgo Id
BLOODY BAY
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
CASTARA BAY
Castara Village
ST JOHN
TOBAGO RESERVE
ST PAUL
Speyside Village
SPEYSIDE BAY
Delaford Village
KING'S BAY
Pedro Id
Roxborough Village
ROXBOROUGH BAY
ST MARY
Pembroke Village
PEMBROKE BAY
ST GEORGE
Mt. St. George Village
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
MINSTER BAY
Fort Lighthouse
Government House
Les Coteaux Village
Moriah Village
ST DAVID
KING PETER BAY
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
ST PATRICK
ST ANDREW
SCARBOROUGH
MILFORD BAY
Canaan Village
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
PETIT TROU
TO TOCO
MAYARO TO SCARBOROUGH
SURVEY DEPT.
1922

COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1102	Swaziland	1920–1921
1103	Trinidad and Tobago	1920
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
1106	Seychelles	"
1107	Ashanti	"
1108	Hongkong	"
1109	British Guiana	"
1110	British Honduras	"
1111	Malta	1920–1921
1112	Uganda	1920
1113	Leeward Islands	1920–1921
1114	Nigeria	1921
1115	Mauritius	1920
1116	Jamaica	1921
1117	Cyprus	"
1118	Weihaiwei	"
1119	Gold Coast	1920
1120	Gambia	"
1121	Gambia	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1920–1921
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	"
1125	Zanzibar	"
1126	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
1127	Gibraltar	"
1128	St. Vincent	"
1129	St. Helena	"
1130	Fiji	"
1131	Basutoland	1921–1922
1132	Bermuda	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1921–1922
1134	Barbadoes	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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REPORT FOR 1922.

(For Report for 1921 see No. 1135.)

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Dieu et mon droit

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1923.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1922

SITUATION AND AREA.

1. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 69 miles, and breadth about 54 miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island ; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

2. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

HISTORY.

3. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the

Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

4. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

CLIMATE.

6. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month. The coolest months are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The average rainfall in 1922, from records taken at 93 stations, was 73·56 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken. Hurricanes are unknown.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

7. On the 14th January Colonel Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E., landed in the Colony and assumed office as Governor.

8. On the 23rd January the Honourable E. F. L. Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Honourable W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. and Mr. R. A. Wiseman of the Colonial Office arrived at Port-of-Spain on their mission to the West Indies on behalf of the Secretary of State.

In his report to the Secretary of State Mr. Wood recommended that the constitution of the Legislative Council should be altered to provide for the election of seven members. A Commission was subsequently appointed by the Governor to consider the qualifications to be required for election to the Council and for registration as a voter as well as the division of the Colony into Constituencies.

9. In Tobago a Public Library and a new Rifle Range were opened during the year.

10. The temporary buildings of the West Indian Agricultural College were formally opened by the Governor on the 16th October.

The object of this College is to promote the study of Tropical Agriculture in tropical surroundings and to create a body of British expert agriculturists, chemists and advisers well versed in the knowledge of the cultivation of land in the tropics, and in the means of combating pests and diseases. The Imperial Department of Agriculture, founded in 1898, was amalgamated with the College in April, 1922 and Sir Francis Watts, K.C.M.G., D.SC., Imperial Commissioner for Agriculture in the West Indies, is the first Principal of the College. Most of the Professors and Lecturers, with a number of Diploma and Post Graduate students were in residence before the end of the year.

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

11. The estimated population of the two islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1922, was 374,650. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 121,249 and a small number of Chinese.

12. The Birth-rate was 31·82 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 22·35 per 1,000.

13. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,654 and the infantile mortality rate was 138·68 per 1,000 Births.

14. The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	1·78	per 1,000.
Malaria	2·25	do.
Tuberculosis	1·13	do.
Dysentery	0·59	do.
Enteric Fever	0·54	do.
Ankylostomiasis	0·77	do.

15. Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in six country districts.

16. Influenza was prevalent generally, and was of mild type. There was no epidemic prevalence of any other disease.

17. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

18. On the recommendation of the Central Board of Health, drainage schemes for the control of malaria are being continued in the country districts. Minor Measures of a similar nature were maintained in all country districts during the year.

19. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease was continued by the Rockfeller International Board of Health. The Central Board of Health co-operated by enforcing the establishment of latrines in advance of the treatment in the areas about to be operated in.

HOSPITALS.

20. The following hospital accommodation is provided:—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain ...	340 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	123 do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ...	248 do.

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

21. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1922 amounted to £1,661,607, less than the Estimate by £176,060 and less than the Revenue for the preceding financial year by £206,337. The following comparative table shews the several heads of Revenue and how the decrease was made up:—

Heads of Revenue.	1921.	1922.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	524,408	525,723	1,315	
2. Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	11,472	13,055	1,583	
3. Licences, Excise, &c.	502,525	482,032	...	20,493
4. Tax on Incomes	213,960	196,735	...	17,225
5. Fees of Court and Office ..	168,795	138,462	...	30,332
6. Post Office	13,077	21,196	8,119	
7. Government Railway	223,005	204,667	...	18,338
8. Rent of Government Property ...	2,102	2,030	...	73
9. Interest	54,675	16,383	..	38,292
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	9,125	2,220	...	6,905
11. Land Sales, Royalties	46,281	59,093	12,812	
12. Produce Tax	49,593	11	..	49,582
13. Special Receipts	48,926	...	...	48,926
	1,867,944	1,661,607	23,829	230,166
	Net decrease		... £206,337	

22. No export tax on produce was levied during the year for General Revenue purposes owing to the low prices which obtained.

23. The tax on incomes in excess of £500 per annum imposed for revenue purposes realised £196,735. The rates levied were :—

(*a*) Sixpence on every £1 of income exceeding	£500 and up to £1,000 ;
(*b*) One shilling on every additional £1 beyond £1,000 from	£1,001 up to £2,000 ;
(*c*) Two shillings on every additional £1 beyond £2,000 from	£2,001 up to £5,000 ;
(*d*) Four shillings on every additional £1 beyond £5,000 from	£5,001 up to £8,000 ;
(*e*) Five shillings on every additional £1 beyond £8,000 from	£8,001 up to £12,000 ;
(*f*) Six shillings and eight pence on every additional £1 beyond £12,000 from ...	£12,001 upwards

EXPENDITURE.

24. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,939,215 being £16,208 in excess of the Estimates, and £135,711 less than the expenditure for the previous year, and was £277,608 more than the revenue for the same period.

25. The expenditure included £92,444 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £51,878 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, £37,805 on Roads and Bridges, £179 on the Defence Scheme, £2,362 on the Trinidad Contingents of the British West Indies Regiment and £220 on Trinidad Returned Soldiers.

26. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1918	1,172,700	1,046,944	77,314	1,124,258
1919	1,342,884	1,200,240	109,167	1,309,407
1920	1,917,743	1,566,113	86,484	1,652,597
1921	1,867,944	1,889,053	185,874	2,074,927
1922	1,661,607	1,846,771	92,444	1,939,215

BALANCES.

27. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st December, 1921, showed a surplus of Assets over Liabilities of £264,904 and that of the 31st December, 1922, a deficit of £12,704.

PUBLIC DEBT.

28. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1921, amounted to £3,205,902. During the year £200,000 debentures were raised locally under Ordinance 17 of 1921 in connection with the Caroni Reclamation Scheme, and the amount of the Imperial advance from the Imperial Treasury increased by £28,120 which represents the cost of obtaining the advance. £1,598 was redeemed during the year, leaving a total indebtedness at 31st December, 1922, of £3,432,424. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £486,090.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

29. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

30. In 1903 an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2 and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1922, amounting to £149,175.

31. Government Savings Banks are established in 25 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1922, was 30,552 with deposits amounting to £433,709. The savings banks are largely made use of by the East Indians, of whom at the 31st December, there were 11,648 depositors with £111,618 to their credit.

32. The Private Banks are the Colonial Bank, paid up capital £900,000 with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at £250,000; the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital £4,250,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of £312,500; Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000; and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital £3,125,000 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000. In addition to engaging in banking business of every character, the Colonial Bank, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz: 3 per cent.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES

IMPORTS.

33. The c. i. f. value of the total imports amounted to £4,604,880 of which goods valued at £4,572,206 were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at £612,527 were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of £5,217,407, a decrease as compared with 1921 of £2,196,275.

34. The nature and value of the imports (excluding transhipments) for the last five years were as under :—

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,037,263	2,466,174	2,980,839	2,748,580	1,998,878
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	548,915	462,744	833,226	504,219	334,314
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,717,100	2,085,554	4,622,614	3,570,813	2,223,330
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	15,478	70,058	49,837	19,279	19,359
Class 5—Bullion and Specie...	...	95,401	3,716	60,803	28,999
Total	4,318,756	5,179,931	8,490,232	6,903,694	4,604,880

35. Of the imports entered for home consumption, goods to the value of £1,463,750 were admitted free of duty. The Customs duty collected on the remainder amounted to £481,070.

36. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years, and shows the effect which the war has had in deflecting the trade with the United Kingdom to other markets is on the wane. The share of the United Kingdom which in 1914 was 34·6 per cent. and had dropped in 1919 to 16·7 per cent. shows an upward tendency, being 30·25 per cent. for the year 1922 while the share of the United States which in 1914 was 29·5 per cent. and rose to 41·39 in 1920 shewed a decrease over the 1921 figures falling to 27·64 per cent.

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	658,056 *15·3%*	864,233 *16·7%*	2,182,025 *26·58%*	1,726,585 *25·37%*	1,367,022 *30·25%*
Canada ...	804,005 *18·6* ,,	1,061,826 *20·5* ,,	1,252,099 *15·26* ,,	1,155,087 *16·97* ,,	956,578 *21·17* ,,
Other British Possessions	488,820 *11·2* ,,	427,859 *8·3* ,,	362,760 *4·42* ,,	273,794 *4·02* ,,	345,613 *7·65* ,,
United States	1,590,515 *36·9* ,,	2,024,516 *39·1* ,,	3,397,803 *41·39* ,,	2,457,593 *36·11* ,,	1,248,829 *27·64* ,,
Venezuela ...	711,128 *16·5* ,,	691,527 *13·3* ,,	677,421 *8·25* ,,	937,198 *13·77* ,,	289,567 *6·41* ,,
France ...	42,835 *·9* ,,	21,892 *·4* ,,	71,729 *·87* ,,	55,758 *·82* ,,	48,859 *1·08* ,,
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	48,224 *1·07* ,,
O. Countries...	23,397 *·6* ,,	88,078 *1·7*	264,970 *3·23* ,,	199,985 *2·94* ,,	213,978 *4·73* ,,
	4,318,756	5,179,931	8,208,807	6,805,940	4,518,670

The figures in respect of 1921 do not include parcel post which amounted to £86,210, of which it is estimated that 68·1 per cent. was from the United Kingdom, 22·8 per cent. from the United States, 4·6 per cent. from Canada and 4·5 per cent. from Other Countries.

EXPORTS.

37. The f. o. b. value of the exports for the year amounted to £4,229,403, of which £3,706,618 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £522,785 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £612,527 giving a total export trade of £4,841,930. As compared with 1921 there was a decrease of £352,046 in the value of the exports of local products.

38. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods :—

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	3,559,201	5,064,427	7,435,361	4,093,395	3,706,618
Re-exports ...	1,016,003	1,229,059	973,250	590,593	522,785
Total ...	4,575,204	6,293,486	8,408,611	4,683,988	4,229,403
Transit Goods ...	574,375	963,108	1,007,934	509,988	612,527
Total ...	5,149,579	7,256,594	9,416,545	5,193,976	4,841,930

39. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under :—

	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,158,278	4,586,059	6,987,758	3,317,216	2,715,734
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured ..	1,118,005	1,152,742	1,300,457	1,144,258	1,308,919
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured..	298,546	448,029	85,077	101,289	109,060
Class IV—Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	375	205	2,916	1,541	3,492
Class V—Bullion and Specie...	...	106,451	32,403	119,684	92,198
Total	4,575,204	6,293,486	8,408,611	4,683,988	4,229,403

40. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were :—

Asphalt (including Manjak)	139,433 tons	£ 339,824
Bitters	38,020 gals.	38,020
Cocoa	56,779,543 lb.	1,342,331
Coconuts	18,699,361 nuts	77,420
Copra	9,428,843 lb.	94,541
Molasses	197,619 gals.	8,249
Rum	24,352 gals.	5,313
Sugar	51,852 tons	1,145,278
Petroleum, Crude and Fuel	48,737,235 gals.	472,767
Petrol Spirit	5,465,149 gals.	221,531
Refined Kerosene	2,186,769 gals.	70,548

41. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years :—

	1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	2,085,726	*45·6%*	2,444,447	*38·8%*	3,695,041	*43·94%*	1,899,004	*40·54%*	1,643,998	*38·86%*
Canada ...	225,352	*5·0* ,,	165,246	*2·6* ,,	194,780	*2·32* ,,	385,584	*8·23* ,,	465,190	*11·00* ,,
O. B. Possessions	279,152	*6·1* ,,	316,157	*5·0* ,,	391,072	*4·66* ,,	223,142	*4·76* ,,	248,066	*5·87* ,,
United States..	1,423,974	*31·2* ,,	1,777,632	*28·3* ,,	2,148,570	*25·55* ,,	1,336,144	*28·53* ,,	1,058,718	*25·03* ,,
Venezuela ...	32,299	*·7* ,,	166,993	*2·6* ,,	86,603	*1·03* ,,	58,394	*1·24* ,,	71,366	*1·68* ,,
France ...	204,989	*4·4* ,,	985,891	*15·7* ,,	972,413	*11·56* ,,	140,897	*3·01* ,,	272,719	*6·45* ,,
Germany ...	...		...		...		...		72,637	*1·72* ,,
O. Countries ...	323,712	*7·0* ,,	437,120	*7·0* ,,	556,757	*6·62* ,,	473,149	*10·10* ,,	249,409	*5·90* ,,
Ships' Stores and Bunkers	...		...		363,375	*4·32* ,,	167,674	*3·59* ,,	147,300	*3·49* ,,
Total ...	4,575,204		6,293,486		8,408,611		4,683,988		4,229,403	

42. The United Kingdom holds first place as the Colony's largest purchaser with 38·86 per cent. of the total exports, the United States second place with 25·03 per cent. and Canada third with 11·00 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom fell from 40·54 per cent. in 1921, to 38·86 per cent. in 1922, while those to the United States fell from 28·53 per cent. to 25·03 per cent. The principal increases are those of Canada and France.

TOTAL TRADE.

43. The total aggregate trade for the last five years, has been :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1918	5,108,960	5,149,579	10,258,539
1919	6,217,234	7,256,594	13,473,828
1920	9,498,166	9,416,545	18,914,711
1921	7,413,682	5,193,976	12,607,658
1922	5,217,407	4,841,930	10,059,337

SHIPPING.

44. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year at the several ports of entry was 4,258 with a tonnage of 3,387,813 a decrease of 204 vessels and an increase of 569,395 tons as compared with 1921. There were 2,141 arrivals of 1,705,165 tons and 2,117 departures of 1,682,648 tons, of which 65·18 per cent. was British, as summarised below :—

	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	383	1,088,544		
British Steamers cleared	386	1,079,169		
British Sailing Vessels entered	544	20,352		
Do. cleared	539	20,181		
Total British	...	...	1,852	2,208,246
Foreign Steamers entered	378	566,123		
Foreign Steamers cleared	379	553,645		
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	836	30,146		
Do. cleared	813	29,653		
Total Foreign	...	...	2,406	1,179,567
Total number and tons		...	4,258	3,387,813

AGRICULTURE.

45. The staple agricultural products of the Colony are Cacao, and Sugar (with its by-products Molasses and rum) and Coconuts. All have been adversely affected by the unusual conditions prevailing in the world's markets.

46. *Cacao.*—In sharp contrast to 1921, when the crop was the largest on record, that of 1922 was the smallest for nine years, due largely to unfavourable weather at the end of the year; prices were however rather better. The exports were 50,645,635 lb. valued at £1,196,166, compared with 75,238,566 lb. valued at £1,361,734 in 1921. The claying of cocoa was prohibited by law, owing to abuse by certain dealers and consequent damage to the name of Trinidad cacao. There were no unusual diseases or pests.

47. *Sugar.*– The sugar crop was 59,948 tons, about 5,000 tons more than in 1921. The exports for 1922 were Sugar 50,054 tons, value £1,196,650; Molasses 197,690 gallons, value £8,249; Rum 23,106 gallons, value £5,103.

48. The campaign of the previous year against mosaic disease was successful, and there was no serious recurrence. Froghoppers—another trouble of recent years—were also but little in evidence.

49. *Coconuts.*—The exports in 1922 were 18,645,986 whole nuts valued at £77,252; 9,428,843 lb. of copra, valued at £94,541 and 48,862 gallons of coconut oil, valued at £7,198. The exports of nuts and copra together represent 47,000,000 nuts, a marked increase on the 33,000,000 of 1921. It is probable that a part of the increase is only apparent, due to pickings having been delayed in the hope (unfortunately not realised) of better prices. Coconut cultivation is extending rapidly.

50. *Rubber.*—There is every indication that conditions in Trinidad are eminently suited to Hevea. The leaf disease which has been disastrous in South America has no serious effects here. On the small area under this cultivation tapping was stopped owing to the unremunerative price of rubber but has been resumed.

51. *Limes.*- The prospect of extending the lime industry is very poor owing to the general prevalence of the wither tip or blossom blight disease. The work of eradicating the disease was undertaken in Tobago, and the Department has introduced into Trinidad varieties which it is hoped may prove resistent or immune.

52. *Food Supply.*—The Ground Provisions Depôt, opened in 1917, has continued to be of practical benefit to both producers and consumers, and has had another satisfactory year. With the fall in prices the receipts were £8,624, about £4,000 less than in

1921. The branch depôt in Tobago has also continued to work satisfactorily. The kiln drying, milling and storage plant at the Government Farm continues to be of great utility for the Farm itself, for the Depôt and the public.

53. *Fruit.*—Active efforts were made during the year to encourage fruit cultivation on a larger scale than hitherto and arrangements made for opening in Port-of-Spain a Government Fruit Depôt in 1923, to develop first the local and later an export trade.

54. *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—The number of societies in operation remained at twenty-one in Trinidad and ten in Tobago. They are passing through a difficult phase owing to the low prices of the staple crops, but it is hoped they will emerge without any very serious losses.

55. *Tobago.*—With the fall in prices the agricultural exports of Tobago were again of lower value; £75,507 compared with £90,287 in 1921 and £145,565 in 1920. In quantity cacao and coconuts were satisfactory, both close to previous records. Ground Provisions (yams and other vegetables) and fruit were largely exported, the Government Depôt in Scarborough doing useful work.

56. *General.*—Agricultural depression owing to low prices and short crops necessitated the institution by the Government of a scheme for the relief of agriculturists by providing advances for the payment of mortgage interest and for the working of estates. This scheme may later develop into an agricultural bank. In connection with the above arrangements protection was given to the owners of mortgaged properties by the institution of a temporary moratorium affecting agricultural mortgages.

FORESTS.

57. The area of forest land in the Colony is 1,118 square miles of Crown Land (exclusive of some small areas of private land still under forest), of which 1,098 square miles, or 98·22 per cent. is under commercial timber. The area set aside as Forest Reserves is 337·94 square miles or nearly 17 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. In locating the Forest Reserves mainly the indirect utility of Forests was considered. This indirect utility consists of the influence of forest growth on climatic conditions, in maintaining the humidity of the air, in protecting the water supply and preventing erosion. In addition the Reserves provide breeding places for the bird and insect friends of Agriculture. For the most part the Reserves are situated in hilly and mountainous land, around the sources of streams. Some are designed as wind breaks and others are situated on poor land unfit for agricultural cultivation. The economic importance of the Forests in regard to the timber supply of the

islands is gradually being realised. Eventually it is hoped to make Trinidad and Tobago independent of imported wood and to leave an exportable surplus.

58. Within the Forest Reserves there are now 1,248 acres of plantations containing nearly 350,000 planted trees. Of these 93 per cent. are indigenous species including 153,000 Cedar (*Cedrela mexicana,* Roem.), 81,000 Poui (*Tecoma serratifolia,* Don), 64,000 Cypre (*Cordia gerascanthus,* Jacq.), 9,000 Balsam (*Copaifera officinalis,* Jacq.) and 5,000 of other species, while the remaining 11 per cent. are exotic species including 27,000 Teak (*Tectona grandis,* L.). The Teak was first introduced from Burma in 1913, some of the trees now being nearly 70 feet high and over 3 feet in girth; the older trees are producing fertile seed in sufficient quantities for supplying the new plantations annually made as well as limited demands from places outside the Colony.

59. In addition to the plantations, Improvement Fellings have been made over 7,090 acres for the purpose of increasing the stock of seedlings of the more valuable indigenous species. The results of this operation so far attained are very promising.

60. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1922 is estimated at 2,400,000 cubic feet, of which about 1,500,000 cubic feet is estimated to consist of the softer woods largely used for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which, though comparatively small, cannot be calculated. About two-thirds of the total cut of timber was utilised by the Petroleum industry; none was exported. Two wood cutting concessions, covering 12,000 acres are held by sawmill concerns that turn out lumber for local use; only one was operated during the year. Twenty-three concessions, covering about 50,000 acres, are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. About 4,000 licences, mostly of less than 20 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony, were granted during the year.

61. The Forest Revenue for 1922 amounted to £12,004 and Expenditure to £8,330 leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of £3,674. In addition, timber to the value of £1,369 was supplied to the Public Works Department. The total surplus for the past 13 years now amounts to £42,223.

MINES.

62. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum, Asphalt and Manjak.

Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum are known to occur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

63. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined Local Asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1922, 85,566,303 gallons.

64. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an E.N.E.-W.S.W. direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average Specific Gravity of the Crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

65. Two shallow wells were drilled in Tobago in the year 1911 without success.

66. At the end of 1922 there were sixteen Companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held nearly 373,000 acres of Crown Lands under Licenses and Leases, of which approximately 100,000 acres were held under Mining Lease.

67. The principal oil producing Companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown Lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown Lands at Tabaquite; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields,

Limited, from private lands at Guapo. Geological surveys are still being carried out by the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company, Limited, on the large areas held by them under License. The area held by the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, under Prospecting License will be taken up under Mining Lease as from the 1st January, 1923. There are four refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton and Tabaquite, and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced. In addition there are several small topping plants.

68. Seventy-three wells with a total footage of 97,802 were drilled on Crown Lands and eighteen wells with a total footage of 38,068 were drilled on Private Lands during the year. The total number of wells drilled to date in the Colony is 710, of which 445 are on Crown Lands and 265 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1922 was 85,566,303 Imperial gallons, an increase of 3,170,708 gallons over the production for 1921. Of this total, 53,725,443 gallons were from Crown Lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil won from Crown rights during the year 1922 amounted to £19,542 as against £20,003 in 1921, and wayleave to £6,065 as against £5,814 in 1921. The quantity of Crude Oil and products exported amounted to 56,403,395 gallons valued at £767,026 as against 42,558,408 gallons valued at £725,697 in 1921. The industry provides employment for about 3,500 men.

69. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1922 was 182,655 tons having a value of approximately £114,159 and yielding a Revenue of £59,437 as compared with £39,711 in 1921. The quantity of stone quarried for roads and other purposes amounted to 262,044 tons valued at £33,566. The Asphalt and Quarrying industries provide employment for nearly 2,000 men.

LAND.

70. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes viz:—Those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown Land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown Lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 and 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Joseph and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes are sold on petition made to the Governor as Intendant of Crown Lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre not exceeding 20 acres: £3 15s. 0d. per acre exceeding 20 acres but not exceeding 100 acres: exceeding 100 acres at not

less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. These prices include the cost of Survey, Registration and Grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. Two hundred and fifty-four Grants and Leases of an acreage of 1,133 of a total value of £4,336 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th of December, 1917, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of scale, and price of Crown Lands. The area of Crown Land remaining unsold on 31st December, 1922, was :—

Trinidad	572,024 acres.
Tobago	15,826 do.
	587,850 acres,

a great deal of which is in Forest Reserves or under License to Oil Companies.

71. Alienated land varies in value according to its situation and fertility, and the nature and condition of the cultivation. The following may be taken as average values of properly cultivated land :—

Land with	Cocoa (full bearing) ...	£40	per acre.
Do.	Coconuts (full bearing) ...	70	do.
Do.	Canes	25	do.
Do.	Other products or cleared for cultivation	£10 and 20	do.

72. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservations vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation :—

The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.

From 1889 to January, 1902 : All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.

From January, 1902 to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.

From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

73. The mineral rights of the Crown can be leased or licensed as follows: Under Exploration and Prospecting Licenses or Mining Lease. A petition for an Exploration should describe the land required, giving the approximate acreage and boundaries and be accompanied by a deposit of £2. The License is granted at the discretion of the Intendant and grants the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The License is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting License. Such License is issued on the payment of £5 and the sum of 1/- per acre. The holder of a Prospecting License is entitled to enter upon the land named in the License for two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject however to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the License may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting License a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under License as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the License as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees of grant or registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

74. The number of applications received for licenses to explore and prospect for oil during 1922 was 9, and there was one application for Mining Leases.

LEGISLATION.

75. Forty-three Ordinances were passed during the year 1922.

76. The following are the more important of those remaining in force which are likely to be of interest outside the Colony :—

No. 9. The Land Surveyors Ordinance, provides that no person shall practise as a land surveyor unless licensed by the Governor on the recommendation of a Board of Examiners. A fee of £5 is payable for a licence. The Governor in Executive Council may make rules relating to the duration of articles, examinations and licences, the manner and system in accordance with which surveys are to be performed, the construction of plans and the marking of boundaries, and to offences by surveyors. Anyone practising as a Surveyor without a licence is liable to a penalty not exceeding £50, and a similar penalty is incurred for a contravention of the rules.

No. 14. The Trustee (Amendment) Ordinance, provides that orders made by the High Court of England or Ireland vesting in trustees land or personal estate in this Colony may be registered locally in the same manner as vesting orders made by the Supreme Court of the Colony.

No. 24. The expulsion of Undesirables Ordinance, enables the Governor, for the preservation of the peace and good order of the Colony, to make orders

(*a*) requiring any person (not being a British subject domiciled in the Colony or who has been resident therein for the preceding two years) to leave the Colony;

(*b*) prohibiting any person from landing in the Colony.

The Governor may, instead of ordering a person to leave the Colony, order him to be arrested and deported. Penalties are provided for failing to comply with an order, and for returning to the Colony without permission after having been deported or ordered to leave.

No. 37. The Treasury Bills Ordinance, enables the Governor when authorized by the Legislative Council to borrow money by the issue of Trinidad and Tobago Government Treasury Bills locally or in London.

No. 40. The Industrial Schools and Orphanages Ordinance, alters the title "Reformatory" to "Industrial School," and the title "Industrial School" to "Orphanage" and consolidates the law relating to such Institutions.

No. 43. The Claying of Cocoa (Prohibition) Ordinance, prohibits entirely the "claying" of cocoa, in consequence of the serious effect upon the reputation of Trinidad cocoa in foreign markets which has been brought about by the abuse of the process of "Claying." It is made an offence—

(*a*) To add clay to any cocoa.

(*b*) To be in possession of any clayed cocoa, except under certain specified conditions.

(*c*) To sell, purchase or export any clayed cocoa.

(*d*) For a licensed dealer in cocoa to be in possession of clay.

"Clay" is defined to be the substance commonly known as "red clay" and includes any substance capable of increasing the weight of or suitable for coating or colouring cocoa beans, or which may be used to make a mixture suitable for coating or colouring cocoa beans, whether such substance is in its natural condition or is mixed with any other substance.

Provision is made for the appointment of Inspectors, and power is given to such Inspectors and to members of the Constabulary Force to enter and search the premises of licensed cocoa dealers and also, in case of reasonable suspicion, to enter and search any lands or premises and to seize any clayed cocoa which may be found.

Inspectors are further empowered to examine cocoa intended for or in process of shipment, and for this purpose to enter on board any vessel, and to search and to seize any clayed cocoa found therein.

The penal clauses provide for:

(*a*) A fine not exceeding £100.

(*b*) In the case of a licensed dealer in cocoa, the cancellation of his licence, and

(*c*) In any case, the forfeiture of any clay or clayed cocoa in respect of which any person has been convicted.

EDUCATION.

77. At the close of the year under review there were 293 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 49 being Government and 244 Assisted Schools. There were 257 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 244 Assisted Schools 95 were Roman Catholic, 56 Church of England, 69 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were 2 Government and 4 Assisted Intermediate Schools.

78. The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1922, was 58,345 of whom 32,069 were boys and 26,276 were girls. The average daily attendance was 35,070, or 60·1 per cent. of the number on roll. As compared with the previous year there is an increase of 3,429 on the roll or 6·2 per cent. and of 4,217 in average attendance or 13·6 per cent. The increase in average attendance was 16·5 per cent. in Government Schools and 13 per cent. in Assisted Schools. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,491 (1,469 in 1921).

79. The total expenditure on education during the year 1922, deducting the amount received in school and examination fees was £137,165 2s. 11d. as compared with £150,299 0s. 8d. in 1921. 90 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 8 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. 8 College and 2 Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to 49 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December 1922 there were 28 Teaching Bursars at the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools, 14 students at the Assisted Hostels at Government expense and 4 students at the Government Training Colleges. There were 150 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 41 passed their prescribed examinations. 33 of the candidates were from the Training Colleges and Training Hostels, of whom 20 passed.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

80. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—the Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph Convent in Port-of-Spain which is also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provides similar education for girls. The number of pupils on the roll at 31st December, was:—

Queen's Royal College	225
St. Mary's College	453
Naparima College	98
St. Joseph Convent School	456
Total	1,232

81. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Lower Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper and Lower Sixth Forms are examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher and School Certificate Examinations respectively, while the pupils of the Fifth Form are entered for the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

82. Six hundred and eighty-one pupils of the Lower Forms of the Queen's Royal College and affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July 1922. Two hundred and twenty pupils sat for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations, while forty-six candidates sat for the School Certificate and twenty-eight for the Higher Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. One hundred and five candidates passed the Senior and Junior Local Examinations, sixteen gaining Honours, eight of whom were placed in the first Class, while thirty-one distinctions in various subjects were gained. Nineteen Higher and eighteen School Certificates were gained including eleven distinctions and eighty-six passes with credit. Two Scholarships, not exceeding in value £700 each, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, are awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships is awarded on the subjects of Group (IV) (Science) for the purpose of enabling the successful candidate to study the Science of Agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

83. At the end of the year 1922 there were on the registers of the Board of Industrial Training 2,584 artisans, 64 masters, and 58 apprentices in different trades. In 1921 there were 116 apprentices registered. The Board in the previous report expressed the opinion that the continuing decrease "is not so much due to the falling off of apprentices as to the failure of certain masters to register apprentices, especially in the country districts where it is difficult to follow boy-labour in crafts." As a consequence, on the 13th November, 1922, the law on the subject was amended by Ordinance No. 22 of that year, opportunity being taken to consolidate the four ordinances under which the Board was working. Under the new law it is hoped to make registration more effective in the direction indicated. The Technical Education work of the Board, which had been suspended on account of the destruction of the Victoria Institute by fire and also by reason of the inability to obtain the services of trained evening instructors with the funds at the Board's disposal, was partially re-started consequent on the accumulation of a balance

during the interregnum and the services of certain instructors being obtained with great difficulty. But the Board only sees its way to continue this work during the coming year, and the question of the sufficiency of its grant after that period has been represented and is under consideration of the Government with respect to the Estimates of 1924. The technical classes were resumed at Tranquillity Government Intermediate School, for the last term of the year, when the number enrolled was 105 consisting of 30 registered apprentices, 43 unregistered apprentices and learners, 6 unemployed and 26 artisans. The subjects dealt with were Workshop Practice, Workshop Arithmetic and Drawing, Elementary Mechanics and Mathematics, Building Construction, Typography and Bookbinding. An application for a vote of £100 for carrying out the powers of inspection under the new Ordinance had to be declined by the Government.

84. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the Blind towards which a grant of £250 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £301 6s. 9½d. were collected during the year. The Government also grants £150 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children. Instruction is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, while men are taught Basket-making and Chair-caning and women Knitting and Sewing. This institution deals with forty blind people. The debt on the building having been paid off, structural alterations were begun to accommodate four or five more blind children.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(*a*)—RAILWAYS.

85. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (7 miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction, (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, 10 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route from San Fernando to Princes Town, length with branches, 13 miles.

The line is double line between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (7 miles) the remainder of the line is single line. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

86. The railways afford communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains generally, once a day. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima, giving a service of 9 to 11 trains daily each way.

87. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes two trips a week between San Fernando and La Brea, (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods. Another steamer makes five trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

88. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, and there is a telephone line south-west of San Fernando along the steamer route, giving a total length of 127 miles of telegraph and about 116 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

(*b*)—CABLE.

89. The communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe and other parts of the world is through the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's duplicate cable system, which are the only cable lines from Trinidad. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

90. The shorter and more direct cable between Trinidad and Santiago, Cuba, touches at the Island of St. Croix (with a branch line to St. Thomas).

91. The other cable on leaving Grenada serves St. Vincent, (with a branch duplicate line to Barbados) St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Thomas and meets its sister cable at Porto Rico and Jamaica, and they both terminate at Santiago, Cuba.

92. The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

93. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company also have a branch duplicate line between Trinidad and British Guiana.

94. Wireless stations have been erected at Port-of-Spain and at North Post in Trinidad and at Scarborough, Tobago. Owing to the interruptions in the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's Cable, telegraphic communication was maintained during the year by wireless with British Guiana. Services open to the public are in operation between Trinidad and the Dutch island of St. Martin and Trinidad and Venezuela.

(*c*)— STEAMSHIP.

95. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad :—

Harrison Line, Leyland Line, Royal Netherlands West India Mail, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, La Veloce (Navigazione Italiana), Transatlantica Italiana, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Trinidad Line, (Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.), Prince Line, Lamport and Holt, Clyde Steamship Line and Cia. Anonima Venezolana de Navigacion. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition a number of Steamers call to load cargoes of petroleum, or to take in coal or oil fuel for bunker purposes.

96. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Steamer *Belize,* going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes. This service was previously run by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Limited, but only as recently as March, 1923, the Government purchased the s.s. *Belize,* and is running the service through local Agents.

97. The itinerary is as follows :—

Northern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going north on Monday at 9 p.m., and calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad viz.: Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Grande Rivière, Sans Souci and Toco, arriving at Scarborough, Tobago, on Tuesday afternoon ; thence goes East around Tobago

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calling at the following shipping places, Hillsboro, Pembroke, Roxborough, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mt. Irvine and Milford, arriving at Scarborough on Thursday, leaving the same day at 8 p.m. for Trinidad calling at Toco and thence to Port-of-Spain direct

Southern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going south on Monday at 9 p.m., calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad, viz.: Moruga, Guayaguayare, St. Margaret's, Plaisance, St. Joseph and Manzanilla from thence direct to Scarborough, Tobago, arriving there on Thursday morning and leaves at noon for Toco, Sans Souci, Grande Rivière, Matelot and Blanchisseuse, arriving at Port-of-Spain on Saturday morning.

(*d*)—ROADS.

98. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and 50 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,082·31 miles—made up of 557·03 miles metal, 290·70 miles gravel or burnt clay, 64·95 miles natural soil cart roads, and 169·63 miles bridle road—were maintained at a cost of £138,935 9s. 10½d. or at an average rate of £128·36 per mile; and the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 668·18 miles—made up of 31·93 miles metal, 169·13 miles gravel or burnt clay and 231·50 miles natural soil cart road and 235·62 miles bridle road—at a cost of £33,528 7s. 10d. or at an average rate of £50·17 per mile. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

99. The road system is being extended gradually but the war interfered seriously with the progress of the work. In 1910 a road scheme to cost £588,663 increased in 1917 to £592,829 was adopted and it provided for completion of the works estimated for within 10 years from 1st April, 1911. The outbreak of war in 1914 however completely upset the finance of the scheme owing to the difficulty of raising the loan which was necessary to cover a proportion of the cost. According to the arranged programme £530,000 should have been expended by 1919, but only a sum of £298,000 was available. This scheme has since been revised and extended. Under the revised scheme the expenditure provided for amounts to £963,644, but of this only £160,000 was recommended to be expended immediately

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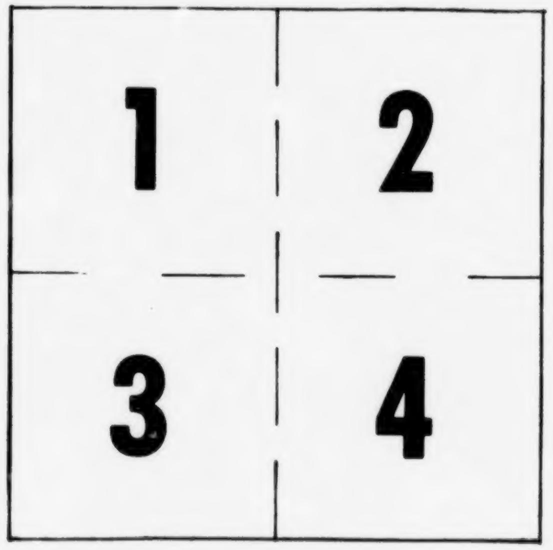
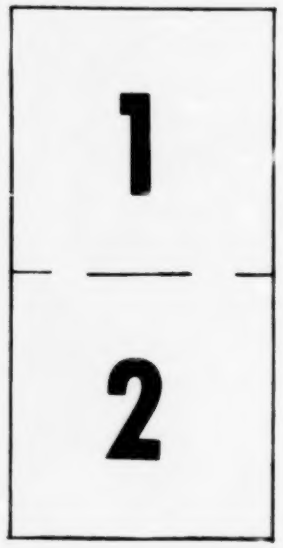
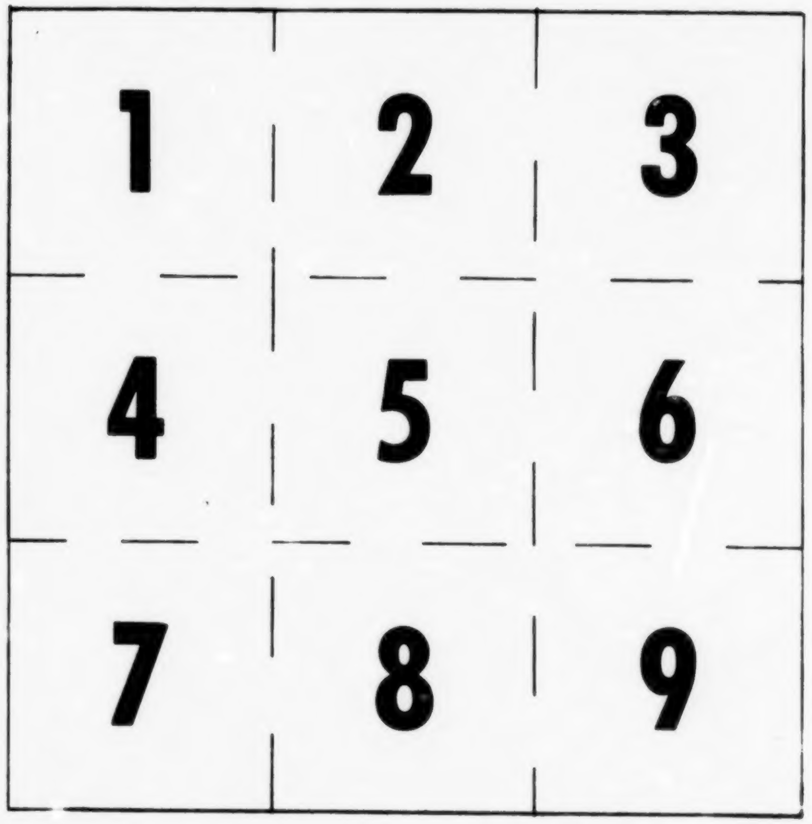
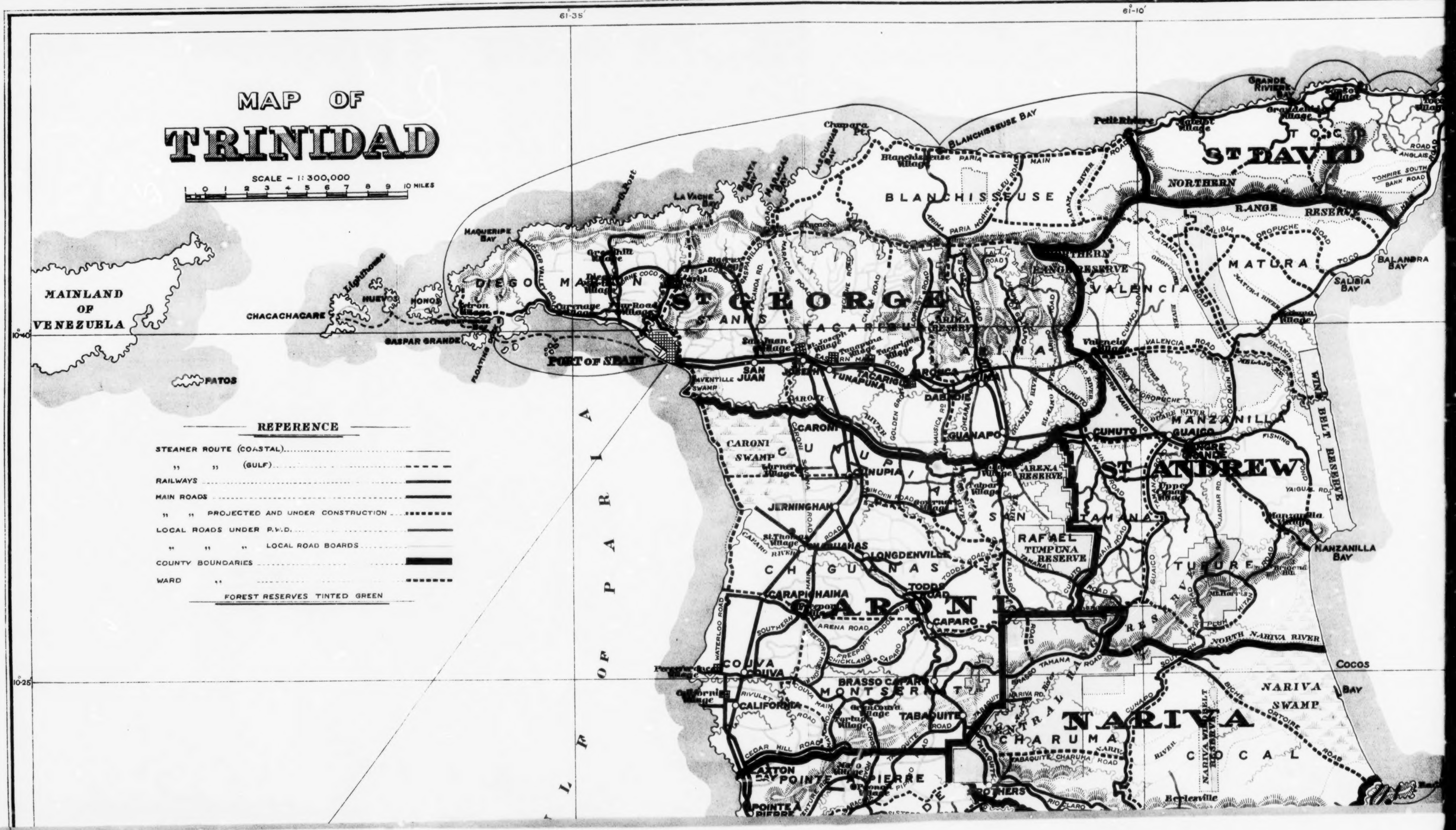
Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








MAP OF
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61°10'
10°40'
10°25'
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CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
PATOS
PORT OF SPAIN
DIEGO MARTIN
ST GEORGE
ST DAVID
ST ANDREW
CARONI
NARIVA
BLANCHISSEUSE
MATURA
VALENCIA
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
CUNUPIA
CHAGUANAS
MONTSERRAT
CHARUMA
COCAL
TOCO
MANZANILLA
TAMANA
TURURE
SAN JUAN
TUNAPUNA
CARONI SWAMP
NARIVA SWAMP
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
ARIMA RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
RAFAEL TUMPUNA RESERVE
WINE BELT RESERVE
CENTRAL RANGE
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
MANZANILLA BAY
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
COCOS BAY
MARACAS BAY
LA VACHE BAY
MAQUERIPE BAY
GULF OF PARIA
REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE (COASTAL)
" " (GULF)
RAILWAYS
MAIN ROADS
" " PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS UNDER P.W.D.
" " " LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD "
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN

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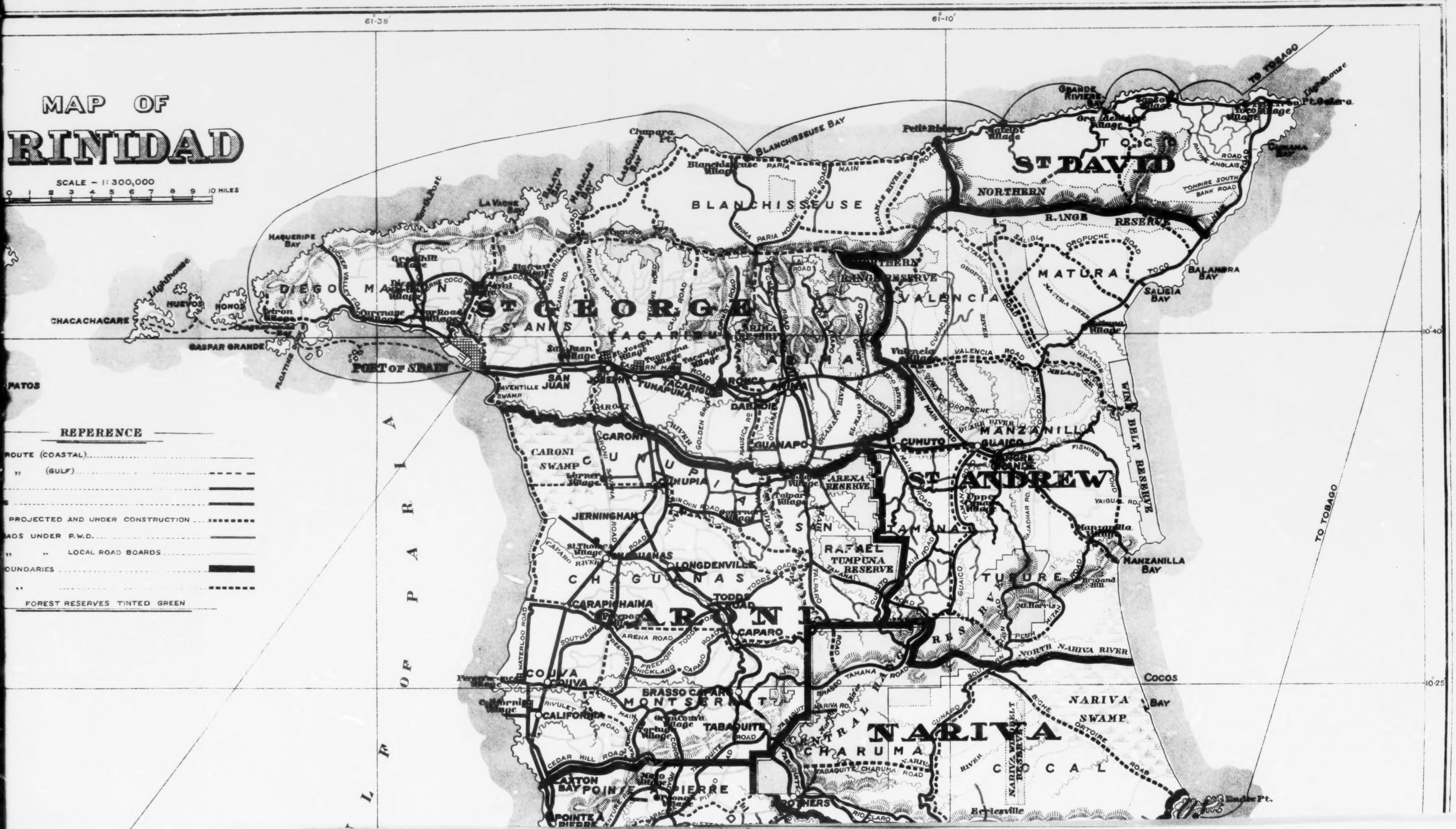MAP OF
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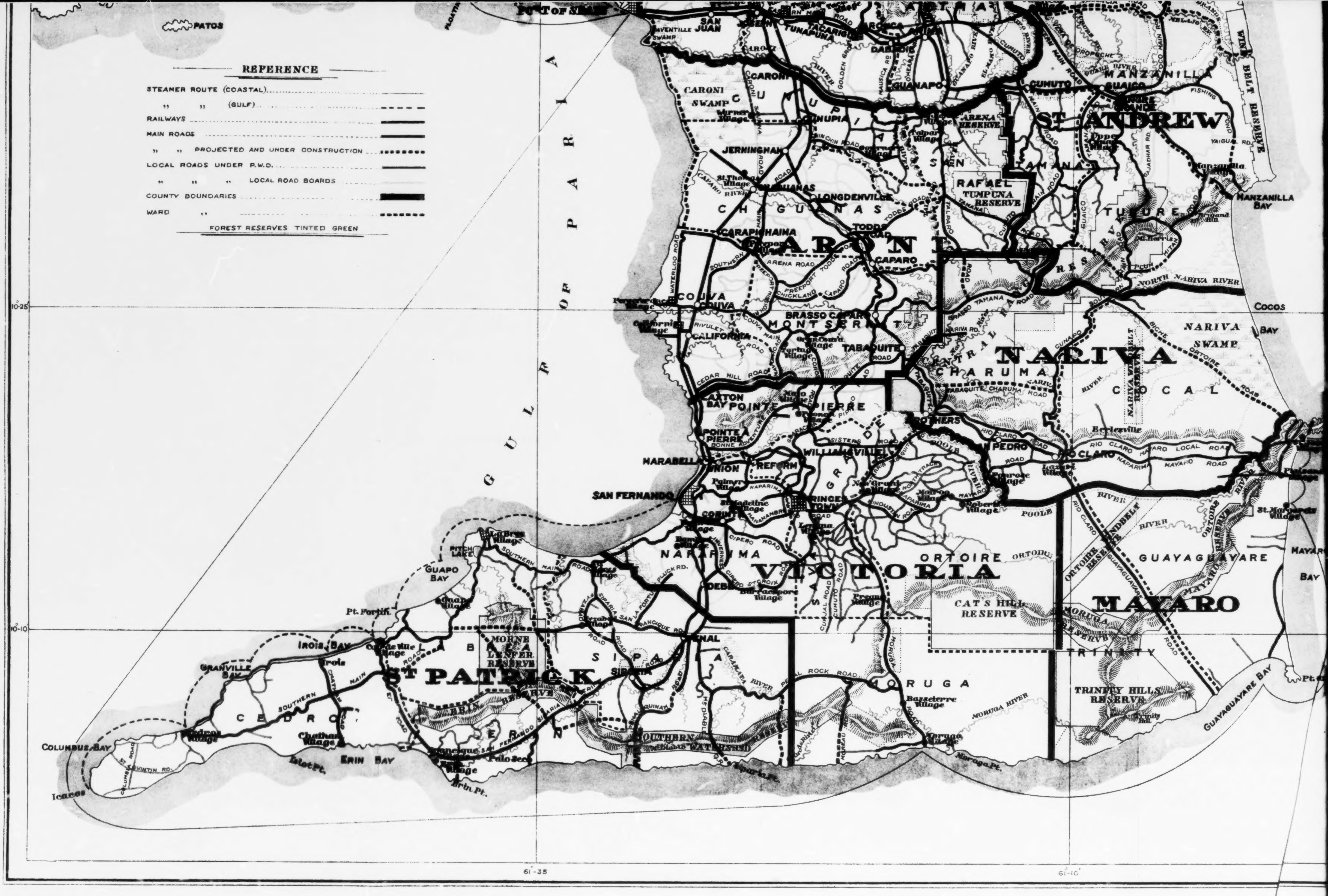
" " LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
OUNDARIES
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
TO TOBAGO
Lighthouse
Pt. Galera
Toco Village
Grande Riviere Bay
Petit Riviere
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
Blanchisseuse Village
Chupara Pt.
Maracas Bay
La Vache Bay
ST DAVID
TOCO
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
BLANCHISSEUSE
MATURA
Balandra Bay
Saline Bay
VALENCIA
Valencia Village
ST GEORGE
DIEGO MARTIN
Maqueripe Bay
Chacachacare
Huevos
Monos
Gaspar Grande
Port of Spain
San Juan
St. Joseph
Tunapuna
Tacarigua
Arouca
Arima
Arima Reserve
D'Abadie
Guanapo
Cumuto
Guaico
Sangre Grande
MANZANILLA
WINDBELT RESERVE
ST ANDREW
Manzanilla Village
Manzanilla Bay
TAMANA
TURURE
Rafael Tumpuna Reserve
Arena Reserve
CARONI
Caroni Swamp
CUNUPIA
Jerningham
Chaguanas
Longdenville
CHAGUANAS
Carapichaima
Caparo
Couva
California
Brasso Caparo
MONTSERRAT
Tabaquite
CENTRAL RANGE
NARIVA
CHARUMA
COCAL
Nariva Swamp
North Nariva River
Cocos Bay
Nariva Windbelt Reserve
Claxton Bay
Pointe a Pierre
GULF OF PARIA
PATOS
TO TOBAGO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TUNAPUNA
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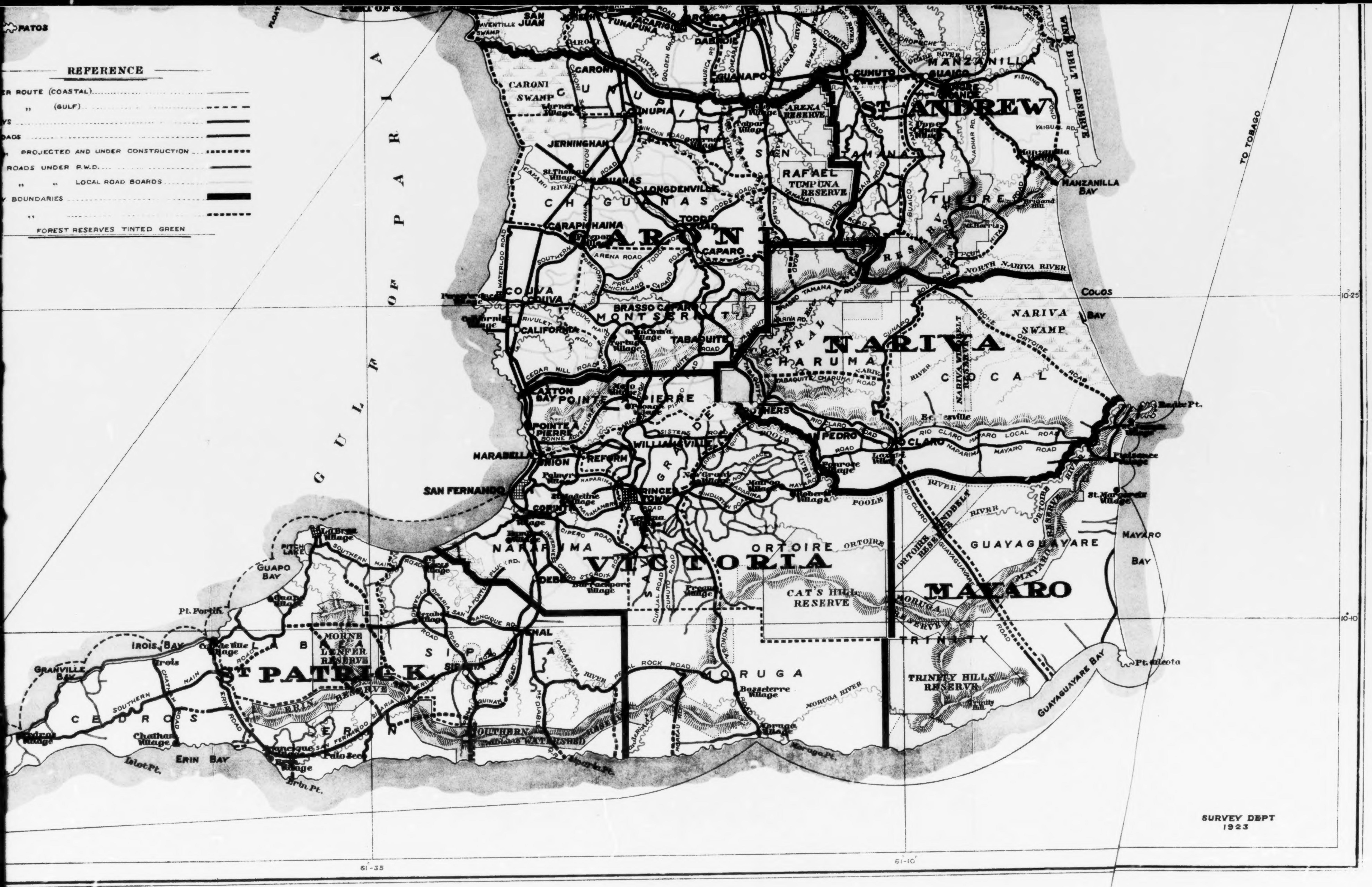
DABADIE
CARONI
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
MANZANILLA
WINE BELT RESERVE
ST ANDREW
ARENA RESERVE
RAFAEL TUMPUNA RESERVE
TAMANA
JERNINGHAM
CHAGUANAS
LONGDENVILLE
MANZANILLA BAY
TURURE
CARAPICHAIMA
CARONI
CAPARO
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
BRASSO CAPARO
MONTSERRAT
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
COCOS BAY
COCAL
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
BROTHERS
SAN PEDRO
RIO CLARO
MARABELLA
UNION
REFORM
WILLIAMSVILLE
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
ORTOIRE
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO
MAYARO BAY
PITCH LAKE
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
IROIS BAY
GRANVILLE BAY
LA BREA
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
SIPARIA
ST PATRICK
ERIN
CEDROS
COLUMBUS BAY
Icacos
ERIN BAY
Erin Pt.
Palo Seco
SOUTHERN WATERSHED
MORUGA
TRINITY
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
10°25
10°10
61°35
61°10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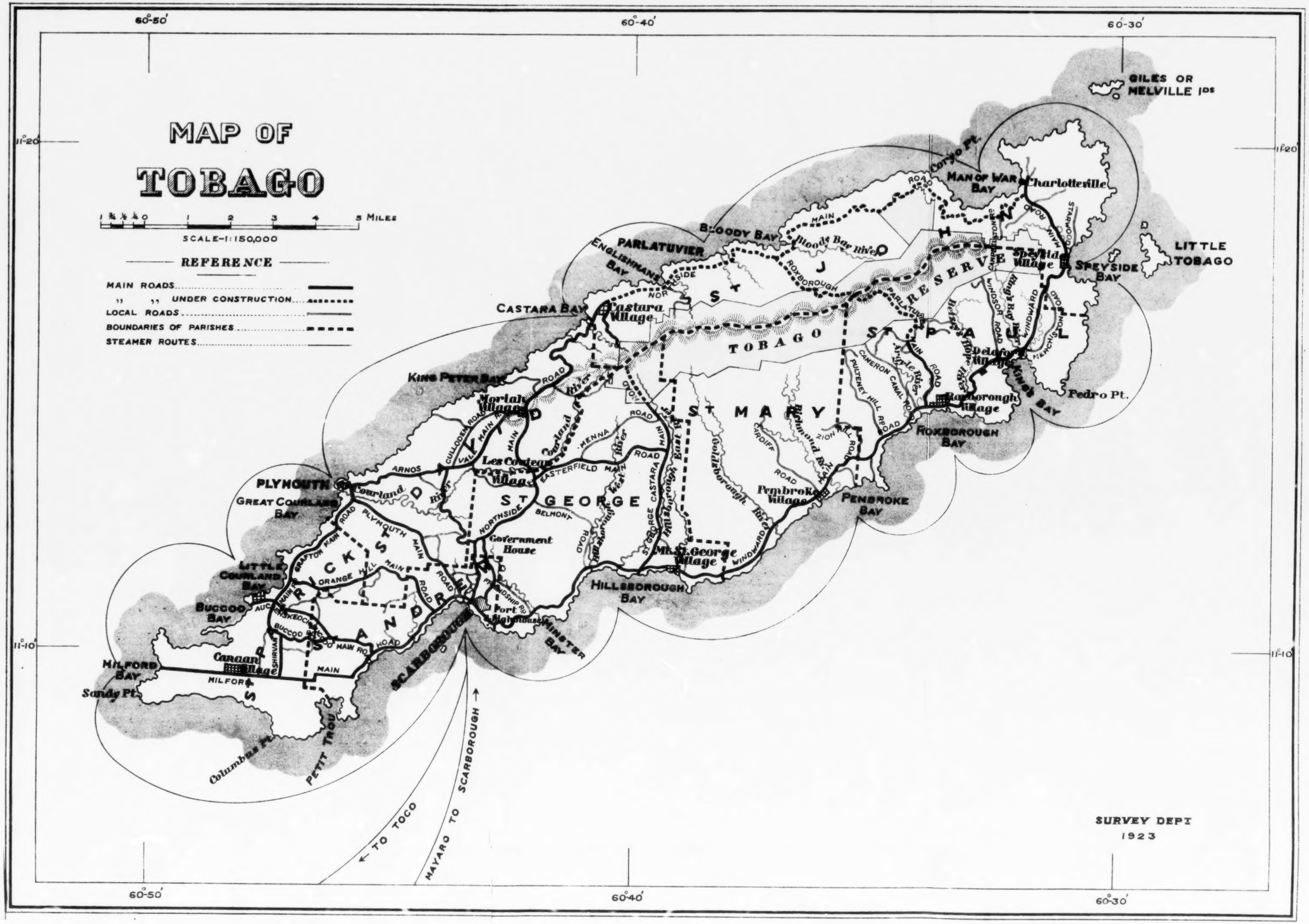
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
MORUGA
MORUGA RIVER
PITCH LAKE
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
IROIS BAY
GRANVILLE BAY
ST PATRICK
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
SIPARIA
ERIN RESERVE
CEDROS
ERIN BAY
Erin Pt.
Islot Pt.
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
10·25
10·10
61·35
61·10

SURVEY DEPT
1923


MAP OF
TOBAGO
1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
SCALE-1:150,000
REFERENCE
MAIN ROADS
,, ,, UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
STEAMER ROUTES
60°50'
60°40'
60°30'
11°20'
11°10'
GILES OR MELVILLE IDS
LITTLE TOBAGO
Corvo Pt.
MAN OF WAR BAY
Charlotteville
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMAN'S BAY
CASTARA BAY
Castara Village
Speyside Village
SPEYSIDE BAY
TOBAGO FOREST RESERVE
ST JOHN
ST PAUL
ST MARY
ST DAVID
ST GEORGE
ST PATRICK
ST ANDREW
Delaford Village
King's Bay
Pedro Pt.
Roxborough Village
ROXBOROUGH BAY
KING PETER BAY
Moriah Village
Les Coteaux Village
Courland River
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
Government House
Pembroke Village
PEMBROKE BAY
Mt. St. George Village
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
MINISTER BAY
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
Canaan Village
MILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
PETIT TROU
SCARBOROUGH
Fort
Lighthouse
← TO TOCO
MAYARO TO SCARBOROUGH →
SURVEY DEPT
1923

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from Loan funds. The Loan allocation has been exhausted and funds from General Revenue are not now available. In consequence work under the road scheme is temporarily at a standstill.

(*e*) POSTAL.

100. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 111 out offices throughout the Colony.

101. The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter:—

Within the Colony	1½d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	2d.
To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional ounce 1½d.	

102. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

T. A. V. BEST,
Colonial Secretary.

TRINIDAD,
8th June, 1923.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1131	Basutoland	1921–1922
1132	Bermuda	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1921–1922
1134	Barbados	,,
1135	Trinidad and Tobago	1921
1136	British Honduras	,,
1137	Ceylon	,,
1138	Swaziland	,,
1139	Hongkong	,,
1140	Straits Settlements	,,
1141	St. Lucia	,,
1142	Ashanti	,,
1143	Jamaica	,,
1144	Falkland Islands	1920
1145	Bahamas	1921–1922
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate (April–December)	,,
1154	Gold Coast	,,
1155	Nigeria	1922
1156	Nyasaland	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	,,
1158	Weihaiwei	1922
1159	Cyprus	,,
1160	Gambia	,,
1161	New Hebrides	1921 & 1922
1162	Nyasaland	1922
1163	Zanzibar	,,
1164	St. Helena	,,
1165	Sierra Leone	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

(11724) Wt.13159/784 625 9/23 Harrow G.75/2

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1208.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1923.

(For Report for 1922 see No. 1166.)

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
or 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
or through any Bookseller.

1924.

Price 1*s.* 6*d. Net.*

Printed in Trinidad.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

TRINIDAD:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1924.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1923.

SITUATION AND AREA.

1. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 69 miles, and breadth about 54 miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

2. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

HISTORY.

3. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this

is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

4. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

CLIMATE.

6. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month. The coolest months of the year are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The average rainfall in 1923, from records taken at 119 stations, was 70·24 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken. Hurricanes are unknown.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

7. His Excellency the Governor left for England on the 12th June and returned on the 21st October.

8. Sittings of the Franchise Commission were held on the 5th, 12th, 19th January and 2nd February and preparations for the change in the constitution were well advanced by the end of the year.

9 Work on the Caroni Reclamation Scheme, which was suspended after the bankruptcy of the contractor, was resumed by the Government on the 19th February. The drainage of Section No. 4 was completed.

10. The establishment of an Agricultural Bank by the Government was approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a capital of £250,000 including a reserve of £25,000.

11. Good progress was made with the Topographical Survey of the Colony which is expected to be completed early in 1925.

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The estimated population of the two islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1923, was 378,184. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 122,362 and a small number of Chinese.

13. The Birth-rate was 34·70 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 20·89 per 1,000.

14. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,695 and the infantile mortality rate was 129·78 per 1,000 Births.

15. The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	1·39 per 1,000.
Malaria	2·06 do.
Tuberculosis	1·30 do.
Dysentery	0·52 do.
Enteric Fever	0·38 do.
Ankylostomiasis	0·67 do.

16. Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in six country districts.

17. The year was a very healthy one, the Birth-rate being high and the Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate reaching a low record for the Colony.

18. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

19. On the recommendation of the Central Board of Health, drainage schemes for the control of malaria are being continued in the country districts. Minor Measures of a similar nature were maintained in all country districts during the year.

20. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease was continued by the Rockefeller International Board of Health. The Central Board of Health co-operated by enforcing the establishment of latrines in advance of the treatment in the areas about to be operated in.

HOSPITALS.

21. The following hospital accommodation is provided:—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain ...	340 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	123 do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ...	248 do.

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

22. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1923 amounted to £1,633,552, less than the Estimate by £155,916 and less than the Revenue for the preceding financial year by £28,055. The following comparative table shews the several heads of Revenue and how the decrease was made up:—

Heads of Revenue.	1922.	1923.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	525,723	580,250	54,527	
2. Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues ...	13,055	13,793	738	
3. Licences, Excise, &c.	482,032	509,055	27,023	
4. Tax on Incomes	196,735	68,294	...	128,441
5. Fees of Court and Office ..	138,462	150,036	11,574	
6. Post Office	21,196	37,156	15,960	
7. Government Railway	204,667	186,063	...	18,604
8. Rent of Government Property ...	2,030	1,687	...	343
9. Interest	16,383	12,199	..	4,184
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	2,220	4,132	1,912	
11. Land Sales, Royalties	59,093	60,676	1,583	
12. Produce Tax	11	241	230	
13. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ...	...	9,970	9,970	
	1,661,607	1,633,552	125,517	151,572
	Net decrease		...	£ 28,055

23. No export tax on produce was levied during the year for General Revenue purposes owing to the low prices which obtained.

24. The tax on incomes in excess of £500 per annum imposed for revenue purposes realised £68,294. The rates levied were :—

(a) Sixpence on every £1 of income exceeding	£500 and up to £1,000 ;
(b) One shilling on every additional £1 beyond £1,000 from	£1,001 up to £2,000 ;
(c) Two shillings on every additional £1 beyond £2,000 from	£2,001 up to £5,000 ;
(d) Four shillings on every additional £1 beyond £5,000 from	£5,001 up to £8,000 ;
(e) Five shillings on every additional £1 beyond £8,000 from	£8,001 up to £12,000 ;
(f) Six shillings and eight pence on every additional £1 beyond £12,000 from ...	£12,001 upwards
(g) Two shillings and sixpence on every £1 (Company Rate)	£1 upwards.

EXPENDITURE.

25. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,625,441 being £72,693 less than the Estimates, and £313,773 less than the expenditure for the previous year, and was £8,111 less than the revenue for the same period.

26. The expenditure included £35,275 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £14,258 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, £18,914 on Roads and Bridges, £1,945 on the Trinidad Contingents of the British West Indies Regiment and £158 on Trinidad Returned Soldiers.

27. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	EXPENDITURE.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1919	1,342,884	1,200,240	109,167	1,309,407
1920	1,917,743	1,566,113	86,484	1,652,597
1921	1,867,944	1,889,053	185,874	2,074,927
1922	1,661,607	1,846,771	92,444	1,939,215
1923	1,633,552	1,590,166	35,275	1,625,441

BALANCES.

28. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st December, 1922, showed a deficit of £12,704 and at 31st December, 1923, a deficit of £4,593.

PUBLIC DEBT.

29. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1922, amounted to £3,432,425. £6,787 was redeemed during the year, leaving a total indebtedness at 31st December, 1923, of £3,425,638. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £548,996.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

30. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

31. In 1903 an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2 and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1923, amounting to £147,290.

32. Government Savings Banks are established in 25 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1923, was 29,415 with deposits amounting to £382,281. The savings banks are largely made use of by the East Indians, of whom at the 31st December, there were 10,451 depositors with £133,848 to their credit.

33. The Private Banks are the Colonial Bank, paid up capital £900,000 with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at £250,000; the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital £4,250,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of £312,500; Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000; and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital £3,125,000 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000. In addition to engaging in banking business of every character, the Colonial Bank, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz: 3 per cent.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES

IMPORTS.

34. The c. i. f. value of the total imports amounted to £4,319,421 of which goods valued at £4,283,930 were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at £518,407 were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of £4,837,828, a decrease as compared with 1922 of £379,579.

35. The nature and value of the imports (excluding transhipments) for the last five years were as under :—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,466,174	2,980,839	2,748,580	1,998,878	1,830,303
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	462,744	833,226	504,219	334,314	452,567
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	2,085,554	4,622,614	3,570,813	2,223,330	1,991,870
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	70,058	49,837	19,279	19,359	9,978
Class 5—Bullion and Specie...	95,401	3,716	60,803	28,999	34,703
Total	5,179,931	8,490,232	6,903,694	4,604,880	4,319,421

36. Of the imports entered for home consumption, goods to the value of £640,614 were admitted free of duty. The Customs duty collected on the remainder amounted to £525,649.

37. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years, and shows the effect which the war has had in deflecting the trade with the United Kingdom to other markets is on the wane. The share of the United Kingdom which in 1914 was 34·6 per cent. and had dropped in 1919 to 16·7 per cent. shows an upward tendency, being 30·38 per cent. for the year 1923 while the share of the United States which in 1914 was 29·5 per cent. and rose to 41·39 in 1920 shewed a decrease over the 1922 figures falling to 25·21 per cent.

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	864,233 *16·7%*	2,182,025 *26·58%*	1,726,585 *25·37%*	1,367,022 *30·25%*	1,271,012 *30·38%*
Canada ...	1,061,826 *20·5* ,,	1,252,099 *15·26* ,,	1,155,087 *16·97* ,,	956,578 *21·17* ,,	866,933 *20·49* ,,
Other British Possessions	427,859 *8·3* ,,	362,760 *4·42* ,,	273,794 *4·02* ,,	345,613 *7·65* ,,	365,427 *8·64* ,,
United States	2,024,516 *39·1* ,,	3,397,803 *41·39* ,,	2,457,593 *36·11* ,,	1,248,829 *27·64* ,,	1,066,855 *25·21* ,,
Venezuela ...	691,527 *13·3* ,,	677,421 *8·25* ,,	937,198 *13·77* ,,	289,567 *6·41* ,,	360,345 *8·52* ,,
France ...	21,892 *·4* ,,	71,729 *·87* ,,	55,758 *·82* ,,	48,859 *1·08* ,,	63,671 *1·50* ,,
Germany ...	...	...	...	48,224 *1·07* ,,	38,937 *·92* ,,
O. Countries...	88,078 *1·7*	264,970 *3·23* ,,	199,985 *2·94* ,,	213,978 *4·73* ,,	198,217 *4·34* ,,
	5,179,931	8,206,807	6,805,940	4,518,670	4,231,397

The figures in respect of 1923 do not include parcel post which amounted to £88,024, of which it is estimated that 70 per cent. was from the United Kingdom, 20 per cent. from the United States, 5 per cent. from Canada and 5 per cent. from Other Countries.

EXPORTS.

38. The f. o. b. value of the exports for the year amounted to £4,785,594, of which £4,298,378 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £487,216 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £518,407 giving a total export trade of £5,304,001. As compared with 1922 there was an increase of £591,760 in the value of the exports of local products.

39. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	5,064,427	7,435,361	4,093,395	3,706,618	4,298,378
Re-exports ...	1,229,059	973,250	590,593	522,785	487,216
Total ...	6,293,486	8,408,611	4,683,988	4,229,403	4,785,594
Transit Goods ...	963,108	1,007,934	509,988	612,527	518,407
Total ...	7,256,594	9,416,545	5,193,976	4,841,930	5,304,001

40. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	4,586,059	6,987,758	3,317,216	2,715,734	2,720,037
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured ...	1,152,742	1,300,457	1,144,258	1,308,919	1,956,173
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured..	448,029	85,077	101,289	109,060	79,896
Class IV—Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	205	2,916	1,541	3,492	2,591
Class V—Bullion and Specie...	106,451	32,403	119,684	92,198	26,897
Total	6,293,486	8,408,611	4,683,988	4,229,403	4,785,594

41. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were :—

Asphalt (including Manjak) ...	168,260 tons ...	£ 377,814
Bitters	46,361 gals. ...	46,361
Cocoa	74,096,341 lb. ..	1,419,499
Coconuts	12,318,155 nuts ...	47,539
Copra	13,159,475 lb. ...	147,528
Molasses	128,435 gals. ...	2,913
Rum	23,733 gals. ...	5,132
Sugar	35,523 tons ..	1,113,319
Petroleum, Crude and Fuel ...	73,332,109 gals. ...	832,256
Petrol Spirit	10,571,963 gals. ..	356,263
Refined Kerosene	1,297,250 gals. ..	49,941

42. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years :—

	1819.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1982.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	2,444,447	*38·8%*	3,695,041	*43·94%*	1,899,004	*40·54%*	1,643,998	*38·86%*	2,200,525	*45·98%*
Canada ...	165,246	*2·6* ,,	194,780	*2·32* ,,	385,584	*8·23* ,,	465,190	*11·00* ,,	315,177	*6·59* ,,
O. B. Possessions	316,157	*5·0* ,,	391,072	*4·66* ,,	223,142	*4·76* ,,	248,066	*5·87* ,,	281,771	*5·89* ,,
United States..	1,777,632	*28·3* ,,	2,148,570	*25·55* ,,	1,336,144	*28·53* ,,	1,058,718	*25·03* ,,	1,086,034	*22·69* ,,
Venezuela ...	166,993	*2·6* ,,	86,603	*1·03* ,,	58,394	*1·24* ,,	71,366	*1·68* ,,	45,279	*·95* ,,
France ...	985,891	*15·7* ,,	972,413	*11·56* ,,	140,897	*3·01* ,,	272,719	*6·45* ,,	340,786	*7·12* ,,
Germany ...	...		...		...		72,637	*1·72* ,,	91,118	*1·90* ,,
O. Countries ...	437,120	*7·0* ,,	556,757	*6·62* ,,	473,149	*10·10* ,,	249,409	*5·90* ,,	277,620	*5·80* ,,
Ships' Stores and Bunkers	...		363,375	*4·32* ,,	167,674	*3·59* ,,	147,300	*3·49* ,,	147,284	*3·08* ,,
Total ...	6,293,486		8,408,611		4,683,988		4,229,403		4,785,594	

43. The United Kingdom holds first place as the Colony's largest purchaser with 45·98 per cent. of the total exports, the United States second place with 22·69 per cent. and France third with 7·12 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom fell from 40.54 per cent. in 1921, to 38·86 per cent. in 1922, but rose to 45.98 in 1923, while those to the United States fell from 28·53 per cent. in 1921 to 25·03 per cent. in 1922 and to 22·69 in 1923. The principal decreases are those of Canada and the United States.

TOTAL TRADE.

44. The total aggregate trade for the last five ,years, has been :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1919	6,217,234	7,256,594	13,473,828
1920	9,498,166	9,416,545	18,914,711
1921	7,413,682	5,193,976	12,607,658
1922	5,217,407	4,841,930	10,059,337
1923	4,837,828	5,304,001	10,141,829

SHIPPING.

45. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year at the several ports of entry was 4,476 with a tonnage of 3,899,582 an increase of 218 vessels and an increase of 511,769 tons as compared with 1922. There were 2,254 arrivals of 1,963,917 tons and 2,222 departures of 1,935,665 tons, of which 65·18 per cent. was British, as summarised below :—

	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	414	1,215,128		
British Steamers cleared	410	1,202,790		
British Sailing Vessels entered	621	23,391		
Do. cleared	603	22,281		
Total British	...	...	2,048	2,464,290
Foreign Steamers entered	410	676,008		
Foreign Steamers cleared	405	666,691		
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	809	48,690		
Do. cleared	804	43,903		
Total Foreign	...	...	2,428	1,435,292
Total number and tons		...	4,476	3,899,582

AGRICULTURE.

46. The staple agricultural products of the Colony are Cacao, Sugar (with its by-products molasses and rum) and Coconuts.

The Cacao market has continued low throughout the year and this combined with a yield below the average owing to unsuitable weather has caused anxiety. The market for sugar and coconuts has shewn a tendency to improve and the position of these industries may be regarded as satisfactory.

47. *Cacao.*—There was a recovery of production as compared with the very low yield of 1922, the exports being 67,692,267 lbs. valued at £1,286,494 as compared with 50,645,635 lbs. valued at £1,196,166 in 1922. There were no unusual disease or pests, but irregular weather conditions were responsible for considerable loss of crop.

48. *Sugar.*– The sugar crop was 41,619 tons, which shows a heavy reduction on the 1922 figure of 59,948 tons. This is accounted for by the reduction of planting and cultivation brought about by the low prices of 1922, the effect being especially marked on the cane farmers, who produced only half the tonnage provided the previous year. The exports for 1923 were Sugar 35,523 tons valued at £1,113,109; Molasses 128,435 gallons valued at £2,913; Rum 23,733 gallons valued at £5,132. There were no notable losses from plant disease. Under the direction of the inspection service of the Department of Agriculture the mosaic disease of sugar cane was kept strictly suppressed, although it is not yet eradicated. The principal insect pest, *i.e.,* the froghopper, was not much in evidence.

49. *Coconuts.*—The Coconut industry of the Colony continues to increase and there are still large areas which have not yet come into full bearing. There were the usual troubles with pests and diseases, but these were not severe enough to have any marked influence on output.

50. *Rubber.*—While there is only one estate with any extensive cultivation of Hevea, the condition of the trees on this and smaller areas continues to demonstrate the suitability of soil and climate for rubber production. Tapping was resumed with the improvement in prices and 60,699 lbs. of rubber valued at £3,828 was exported.

51. *Limes.*– The lime industry remained in a state of complete suspension during the year, but efforts are now being made to organize a co-operative factory which will deal with the quantities of fruit now being wasted.

52. *Fruit.*—A marked extension is taking place in the area, planted in citrus and other fruits and considerable interest is shown in the prospects of an export trade. During the period necessary for the development of the trees, the Government Fruit Shop in Port-of-Spain is proving extremely useful in disposing locally of the small quantities yet available.

53. *Food Supply.*—The Ground Provisions Depôt, opened in 1917, has continued to be of service to both producers and consumers, and its financial position remains satisfactory. The receipts were £7,732 as compared with £8,624 in 1922. A branch Depôt opened at Princes Town has so far attracted very little business. The buying Depôt in Tobago has remained actively at work and materially assists the small holders of that Island to market their produce in Port-of-Spain.

54. *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—The number of societies in operation remained at twenty-one in Trinidad and ten in Tobago. They are passing through a difficult phase owing to the low prices of the staple crops, but it is hoped they will emerge without any very serious losses.

55. *Tobago.*—The agricultural exports of Tobago showed a slight increase in value being £76,895 as against £75,507 in 1922. The decrease on previous years is due less to the reduction in quantity than to the fall in prices.

56. *General.*—Continued depression in the cacao industry made it necessary to continue the operations of the Agricultural Relief Committee, which makes advances for the purpose of maintaining the cultivation of estates and receives in return the crops produced. The scheme for an Agricultural Bank, which is designed to replace this body, has made considerable progress and there is every hope that the bank will soon be established. The Mortgages Extension Ordinance which protects the owners of mortgaged properties from foreclosure under certain circumstances was continued through the year.

FORESTS.

57. The area of forest land in the Colony is 1,118 square miles of Crown Land (exclusive of some small areas of private land still under forest), of which 904 square miles, or 81·75 per cent. is under commercial timber. The area set aside as Forest Reserves is 337·94 square miles or nearly 17 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. In locating the Forest Reserves mainly the indirect utility of Forests was considered. This indirect utility consists of the influence of forest growth on climatic conditions, in maintaining the humidity of the air, in protecting the water supply and preventing erosion. In addition the Reserves provide breeding places for the bird and insect friends of Agriculture. For the most part the Reserves are situated in

hilly and mountainous land, around the sources of streams. Some are designed as wind breaks and others are situated on poor land unfit for agricultural cultivation. The economic importance of the Forests in regard to the timber supply of the islands is gradually being realised. Eventually it is hoped to make Trinidad and Tobago independent of imported wood and to leave an exportable surplus.

58. Within the Forest Reserves there are now 1,248 acres of plantations containing nearly 350,000 planted trees. Of these 93 per cent. are indigenous species including 153,000 Cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*, Roem.), 81,000 Poui (*Tecoma serratifolia*, Don), 64,000 Cypre (*Cordia gerascanthus*, Jacq.), 9,000 Balsam (*Copaifera officinalis*, Jacq.) and 5,000 of other species, while the remaining 11 per cent. are exotic species including 27,000 Teak (*Tectona grandis*, L.). The Teak was first introduced from Burma in 1913, some of the trees now being nearly 70 feet high and over 3 feet in girth; the older trees are producing fertile seed in sufficient quantities for supplying the new plantations annually made as well as limited demands from places outside the Colony. Owing to the financial depression of the Colony, no new plantations were formed in 1923.

59. In addition to the plantations, Improvement Fellings have been made over 7,090 acres for the purpose of increasing the stock of seedlings of the more valuable indigenous species. The results of this operation so far attained are very promising. This work was suspended during 1923.

60. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1923 is estimated at 1,901,830 cubic feet, of which about 1,000,000 cubic feet is estimated to consist of the softer woods largely used for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which, though comparatively small, cannot be calculated. About half of the total cut of timber was utilised by the Petroleum industry; none was exported. One wood cutting concession, covering 6,000 acres is held by a sawmill concern that turns out lumber for local use. Seven concessions, covering about 19,000 acres, are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. About 7,000 licences, mostly of less than 10 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony, were granted during the year.

61. The Forest Revenue for 1923 amounted to £9,458 and Expenditure to £7,183 leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of £2,275. In addition, timber to the value of £297 was supplied to the Public Works Department. The total surplus for the past 14 years now amounts to £44,795.

MINES.

62. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum, Asphalt and Manjak.

63. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum are known to occur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

64. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined Local Asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1923, 106,780,531 gallons.

65. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are : A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges : an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an E.N.E.-W.S.W. direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average Specific Gravity of the Crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

66. Two shallow wells were drilled in Tobago in the year 1911 without success.

67. At the end of 1923 there were seventeen Companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held nearly 250,000 acres of Crown lands under Licenses and Leases, of which approximately 170,000 acres were held under Mining Lease.

68. The principal oil producing Companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from private lands at Guapo. The area held by the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, under Prospecting License was taken up under Mining Lease as from the 1st January, 1923. There are four refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-à-Perre, Point Fortin, Brighton and Tabaquite, and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

69. Seventy-five wells with a total footage of 87,148 were drilled on Crown lands and thirty-three wells with a total footage of 58,653 were drilled on private lands during the year. The total number of wells drilled to date in the Colony is 818, of which 520 are on Crown lands and 298 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1923 was 106,780,531 gallons, an increase of 21,237,795 gallons over the production for 1922. Of this total, 66,869,135 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1923 amounted to £24,845 as against £19,542 in 1922, and wayleaves to £7,366 as against £6,065 in 1922. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 85,136,457 gallons valued at £1,233,137 as against 56,403,395 gallons valued at £767,026 in 1922. The industry provides employment for about 3,000 men.

70. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1923 was 221,317 tons having a value of approximately £138,341 and yielding a Revenue of £72,448 as compared with £59,437 in 1922. The quantity of stone quarried for roads and other purposes amounted to 222,013 tons valued at £28,816. The Asphalt and Quarrying industries provide employment for nearly 2,000 men.

LAND.

71. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes viz.:—Those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 or 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain

St. Joseph and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes situate in the Counties of St. George, St David, St. Andrew, Caroni and Tobago are sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown Lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre in parcels not exceeding 20 acres: at £3 15s. 0d. per acre in parcels exceeding 20 acres but not exceeding 100 acres: and in parcels exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lands situate in the Counties of St. Patrick, Nariva and Mayaro are sold on petition in parcels of not less than 5 acres and upwards at £4 per acre. These prices include the cost of Survey, Registration and Grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. Two hundred and eighty-nine Grants and Leases of an acreage of 754 of a total value of £4,428 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th December, 1917, and the Order made by His Excellency the Intendant, which was published on the 29th November, 1923, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of scale, and price of Crown lands. The area of Crown Land remaining unsold on the 31st December, 1923, was :—

Trinidad	... ...	571,292 acres.
Tobago	... ...	15,804 do.
		587,096 acres,

a great deal of which is in Forest Reserves or under License to Oil Companies.

72. Alienated land varies in value according to its situation and fertility, and the nature and condition of the cultivation. The following may be taken as average values of properly cultivated land :—

Land with	Cocoa (full bearing) ...	£40	per acre.
Do.	Coconuts (full bearing) ...	100	do.
Do.	Canes	20	do.
Do.	Other products or cleared for cultivation	£10 and 20	do.

73. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservation vary considerably, and in the

oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation :—

The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.

From 1889 to January, 1902 : All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.

From January, 1902 to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.

From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

74. The mineral rights of the Crown can be leased or licensed as follows: Under Exploration and Prospecting Licenses or Mining Lease. A petition for an Exploration License should describe the land required, giving the approximate acreage and boundaries and be accompanied by a deposit of £5. The license is granted at the discretion of the Intendant and grants the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The license is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting License for which a fee of £5 is charged. On the issue of Exploration and Prospecting Licenses over Crown Lands the following fees shall be paid :—

For an Exploration License in respect of Crude Oil underlying Crown Lands.

For any area	not over	250	acres	...			an annual fee of	£	50.
For any area	over	250	acres	but not over	500	acres	do.	£	80.
Do.	do.	500	do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	£	100.
Do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	2,000	do.	de.	£	150.
Do.	do.	2,000	do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	£	200.
Do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	£	250.
Do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	£	320.
Do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	£	400.
Do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	£	550.
Do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	£	700.
Do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	£	900.
Do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	£	1,000.
Do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	100,000	do.	do.	£	1,250.

All such fees shall be payable in advance.

For an Exploration License in respect of other minerals no charge shall be made.

For a Prospecting License in respect of Crude Oil underlying Crown Lands or over alienated lands with the oil and other mineral rights reserved to the Crown which may if the petitioner so desires include other bituminous minerals (except coal) and natural gas, without additional fee, that is to say:—

For any area not over 250 acres					...		an annual fee of	£	100.
For any area	over	250	acres	but not over	500	acres	do.	£	160.
Do.	do.	500	do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	£	200.
Do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	2,000	do.	do.	£	300.
Do.	do.	2,000	do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	£	400.
Do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	£	500.
Do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	£	640.
Do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	£	800.
Do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	£	1,100.
Do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	£	1,400.
Do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	£	1,800.
Do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	£	2,000.
Do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	100,000	do.	do.	£	2,500.

For a Prospecting Licence in respect of other minerals, a fee at the rate of 1/- per acre of the land included in the license shall be paid.

All such fees shall be payable in advance.

The holder of a Prospecting License is entitled to enter upon the land named in the license for such period as the Governor may deem desirable, which period shall not exceed two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject however to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the license may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting license a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under License as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the license as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees of grant or registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

75. The number of applications received for licenses to explore and prospect for oil during 1923 was 2.

LEGISLATION.

76. Twenty-nine Ordinances were passed during the year 1923.

77. The following are the more important which are likely to be of interest outside the Colony :- -

No. 7. The Registration of Business Names Ordinance is adapted from the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916, of the Imperial Parliament (6 and 7 Geo. 5 c. 58).

No. 9. The Income Tax Ordinance is, subject to possible variations in the rate of tax, intended as a permanent measure to supersede the annual Income Tax Ordinances hitherto passed.

No. 11. The British Guiana and Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. Ordinance provides for the dissolution of the Trinidad Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to a new Company called the British Guiana and Trinidad Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.

No. 12. The Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinance enables the Collector of Customs, for the purpose of assessing the *ad valorem* duty payable on goods imported from a foreign country the currency of which has depreciated more than 50 per cent., to calculate the value of those goods in British Currency according to the value of goods of similar character imported from other countries.

No. 21. The Passports Ordinance prohibits the landing in the Colony of any passenger unless he can produce a valid passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his identity. "Passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and all persons employed in the work or service of the ship. Power is reserved to the Governor in Executive Council to exempt any class of persons from the operation of the Ordinance and to prescribe any requirement to be fulfilled by any class or description of alien passengers. An order has been made exempting tourists.

EDUCATION.

78. At the close of the year under review there were 293 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 49 being Government and 244 Assisted Schools. There were 257 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 244 Assisted Schools 95 were Roman Catholic, 56 Church of England, 69 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were 2 Government and 4 Assisted Intermediate Schools.

79. The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1923, was 57,955 of whom 35,205 were boys and 25,750 were girls. The average daily attendance was 35,649, or 61·4 per cent. of the number on roll. As compared with the previous year there is a decrease of 390 on the roll or ·67 per cent. and an increase of 579 in average attendance or 1·6 per cent. The increase in average attendance was ·34 per cent. in Government Schools and 1·9 per cent. in Assisted Schools. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,634 (1,491 in 1922).

80. The total expenditure on education during the year 1923, deducting the amount received in school and examination fees was £128,591 11s. 6d. as compared with £137,165 2s. 11d. in 1922. 91 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 14 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. 9 College and 1 Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to 48 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December, 1923 there were 36 Teaching Bursars at the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools, 13 students at the Assisted Hostels at Government expense and 2 students at the Government Training College. There were 246 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 104 passed their prescribed examinations. 33 of the candidates were from the Training Colleges and Training Hostels, of whom 25 passed.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

81. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph Convent in Port-of-Spain which is also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provides similar education for girls. The Education Board in 1923 agreed to the affiliation of a second school for girls, the Bishop's High School, Port-of-Spain, with effect from January 1924. The number of pupils on the roll at 31st December, was:—

Queen's Royal College	215
St. Mary's College	401
Naparima College	119
St. Joseph Convent School	410
Total	1,145

82. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Lower Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper Sixth Form is examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher Certificate Examination while the pupils of the Lower Sixth and Fifth Forms are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, taking the School Certificate and the Junior Examinations respectively.

83. Five hundred and twenty-one pupils of the Lower Forms of the Queen's Royal College and affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July 1923. Two hundred and eighty-three pupils sat for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, while twenty-six candidates sat for the Higher Certificate Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. One hundred and forty-two candidates passed the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, twenty-nine gaining Honours, while forty-seven distinctions in various subjects were gained. Nineteen Higher Certificates were gained including four distinctions. Two Scholarships, not exceeding in value £700 each, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships was awarded on the subjects of Group IV (Science) for the purpose of enabling the successful candidate to study the Science of Agriculture. Four "House Scholarships" of the annual value of £15 each were awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

84. The Technical Classes of the Board of Industrial Training which had been resumed for the last term of 1922 on an accumulated balance which the Board saved during their suspension from want of funds and teachers were continued throughout the year 1923 with remarkable success. The weekly average for the three terms of the year was, 1st term, 165, 2nd 143, 3rd 170 and the total number of hours put in 6,159. At the close of the year the classes were stronger than at the beginning. The classes of the year embodied Workshop Arithmetic, Workshop Drawing, Workshop Practice, Mechanics, Mathematics, Typography, Bookbinding and Building Construction, but Workshop Practice had to be abandoned owing to the difficulty of replacing a qualified instructor for this technical work. The Board again represented to the Government the inadequacy of its grant to continue its Technical Classes, grants of bursaries and to put into force the provisions of the amended and consolidated Ordinance No. 22 of 1922, and was successful in getting it increased from £650 to £1,000 at which figure it will stand for 1924. Its minimum requirements for these three purposes was, however, stated by the Board to be £1,250.

85. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the Blind towards which a grant of £250 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £472 3s. 3¼d. were collected during the year. The Government also grants £150 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children.

instruction is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, while men are taught Basket-making and Chair-caning and women Knitting and Sewing. This institution deals with some forty to fifty blind people and is a residential one for the education, maintenance and training of blind children and a day institution for the purposes of an adult school and affording a mid-day meal and a small wage for work to the blind of Port-of-Spain and its environs who are no longer children. It is at present the only blind institution in the West Indies and will next year celebrate its tenth anniversary.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(*a*)—RAILWAYS.

86. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction, (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, 10 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route from Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain to Princes Town, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double line between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles) the remainder of the line is single line. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

87. The railways afford communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains generally, once a day. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima, giving a service of 9 trains daily each way.

88. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes two trips a week between Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and La Brea, (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods. Another steamer makes five trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

89. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, and there is a telephone line south-west of San Fernando along the steamer route, giving a total length of 127 miles of telegraph and about 116 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

(*b*)—CABLE.

90. The communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe and other parts of the world is through the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's duplicate cable system, which are the only cable lines from Trinidad. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

91. The shorter and more direct cable between Trinidad and Santiago, Cuba, touches at the Island of St. Croix (with a branch line to St. Thomas).

92. The other cable on leaving Grenada serves St. Vincent, (with a branch duplicate line to Barbados) St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Thomas and meets its sister cable at Porto Rico and Jamaica, and they both terminate at Santiago, Cuba.

93. The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

94. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company also have a branch duplicate line between Trinidad and British Guiana.

95. Four Wireless stations were in operation during 1923, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, Tobago and Pointe Baleine. The North Post Station dealt exclusively with ship and Tobago traffic, while communication with British Guiana, St. Martin and Venezuela was carried out by Port-of-Spain. The Pointe Baleine Station, situated on the island of Gasparee, is of small power and serves the purpose of linking the Gulf Islands with Port-of-Spain.

(*c*)—STEAMSHIP.

96. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad:—

Harrison Line, Leyland Line, Royal Netherlands West India Mail, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, La Veloce (Navigazione Italiana), Transatlantica Italiana, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Canadian Pacific, Trinidad Line (Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.), Prince Line, Lamport and Holt, Colombian Steamship Line, Cia. Anonima Venezolana de Navigacion and the Nourse Line (from India). Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition a number of Steamers call to load cargoes of petroleum, or to take in coal or oil fuel for bunker purposes.

97. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Steamer *Belize*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes. This service was previously run by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, but in March, 1923, the Government purchased the s.s. *Belize*, and is running the service through local Agents.

98. The itinerary is as follows:—

Northern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going north on Monday at 9 p.m., and calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad, viz., Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Grande Rivière, Sans Souci and Toco, arriving at Scarborough, Tobago, on Tuesday afternoon; thence goes East around Tobago calling at the following shipping places, Hillsboro, Pembroke, Roxborough, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mt. Irvine and Milford, arriving at Scarborough on Thursday, leaving the same day at 8 p.m. for Trinidad calling at Toco and thence to Port-of-Spain direct.

Southern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going south on Monday at 6 p.m., calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad, viz., Moruga, Guayaguayare, St. Margaret's, Plaisance, St. Joseph from thence direct to Scarborough, Tobago, arriving there on Thursday morning and leaves at noon for Toco, Sans Souci, Grande Rivière, Matelot and Blanchisseuse, arriving at Port-of-Spain on Saturday morning.

(*d*)—ROADS.

99. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and 50 per cent. of the latter are under

the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,084·65 miles—made up of 556·53 miles metal, 291.60 miles gravel or burnt clay, 63·41 miles natural soil cart roads, and 173·11 miles bridle road—were maintained at a cost of £121,600 0s. 8½d. or at an average rate of £112·10 per mile; and the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 663·99 miles—made up of 32·93 miles metal, 169·50 miles gravel or burnt clay and 230·91 miles natural soil cart road and 230·65 miles bridle road—at a cost of £25,725 15s. 8½d. or at an average rate of £38·74 per mile. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

100. The road system is being extended gradually but the war interfered seriously with the progress of the work. In 1910 a road scheme to cost £588,663 increased in 1917 to £592,829 was adopted and it provided for completion of the works estimated for within 10 years from 1st April, 1911. The outbreak of war in 1914 however completely upset the finance of the scheme owing to the difficulty of raising the loan which was necessary to cover a proportion of the cost. According to the arranged programme £530,000 should have been expended by 1919, but only a sum of £298,000 was available. This scheme has since been revised and extended. Under the revised scheme the expenditure provided for amounts to £963,644, but of this only £160,000 was recommended to be expended immediately from Loan funds. The Loan allocation has been exhausted and funds from General Revenue are not now available. In consequence work under the road scheme is temporarily at a standstill.

(*e*) POSTAL.

101. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 109 out offices throughout the Colony.

102. The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter:—

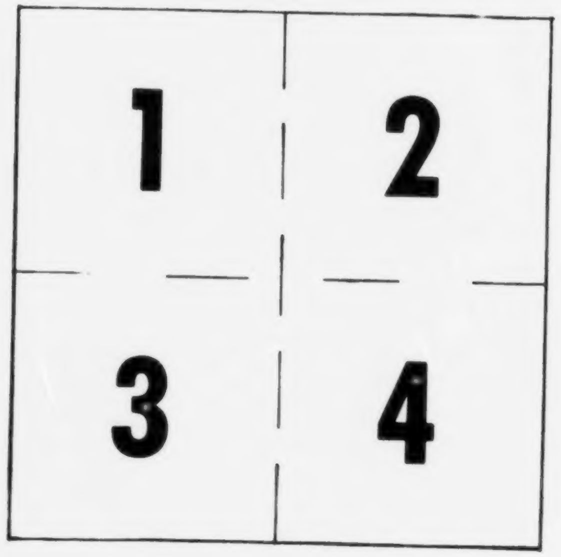
Within the Colony	1½d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	2d.
To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional ounce 1½d.	

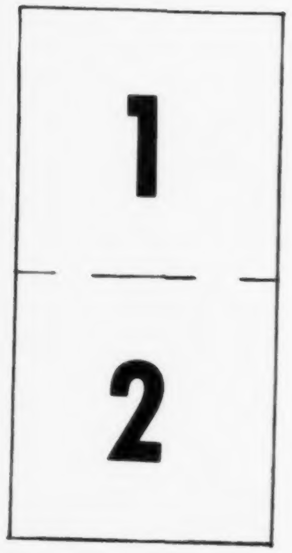
103. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

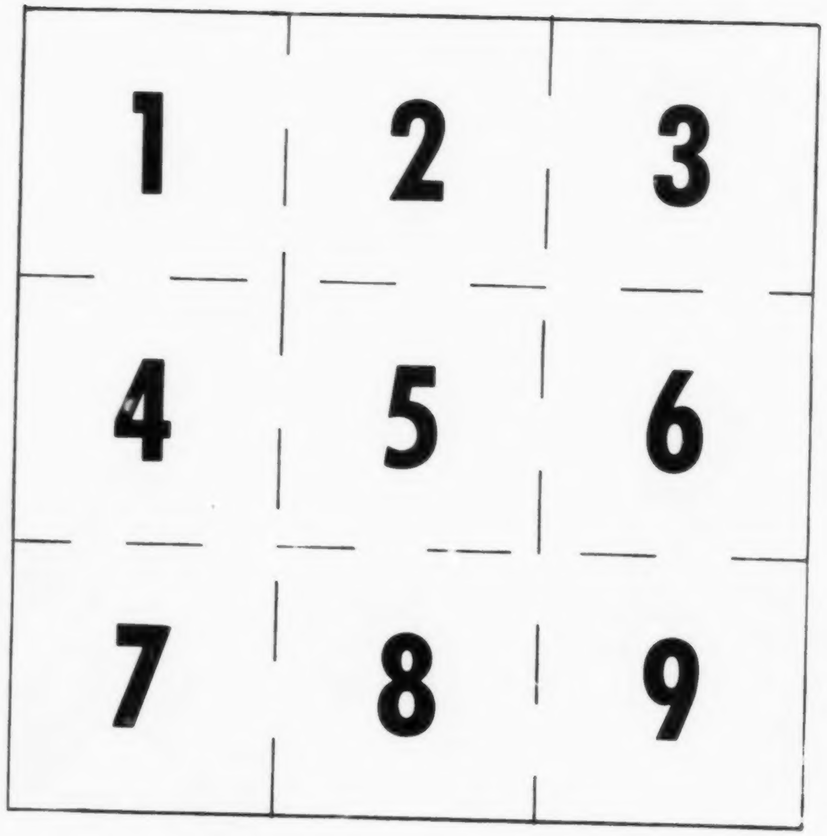
T. A. V. BEST,
Colonial Secretary.

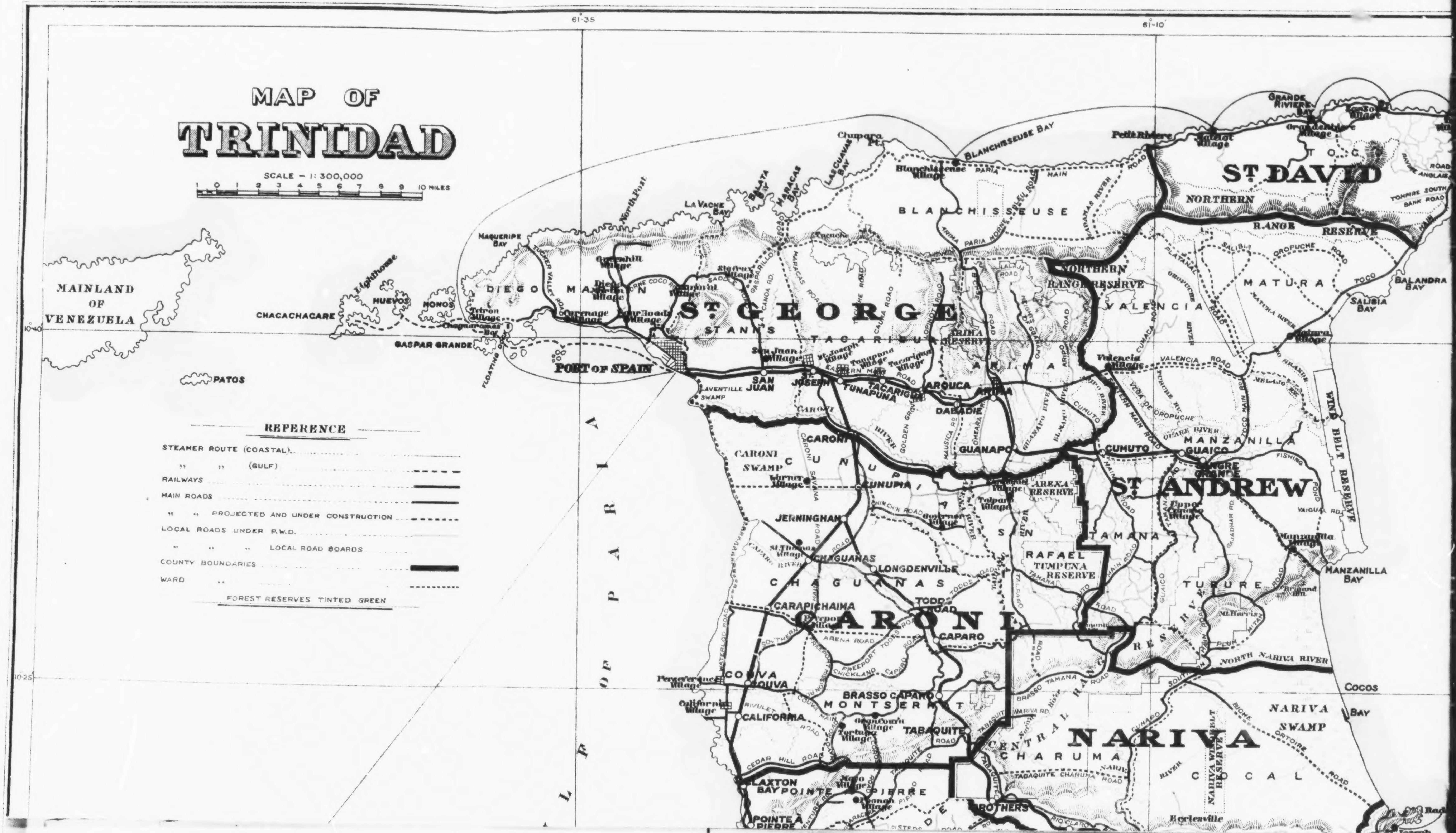
TRINIDAD,
27th May, 1924.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








MAP OF
TRINIDAD
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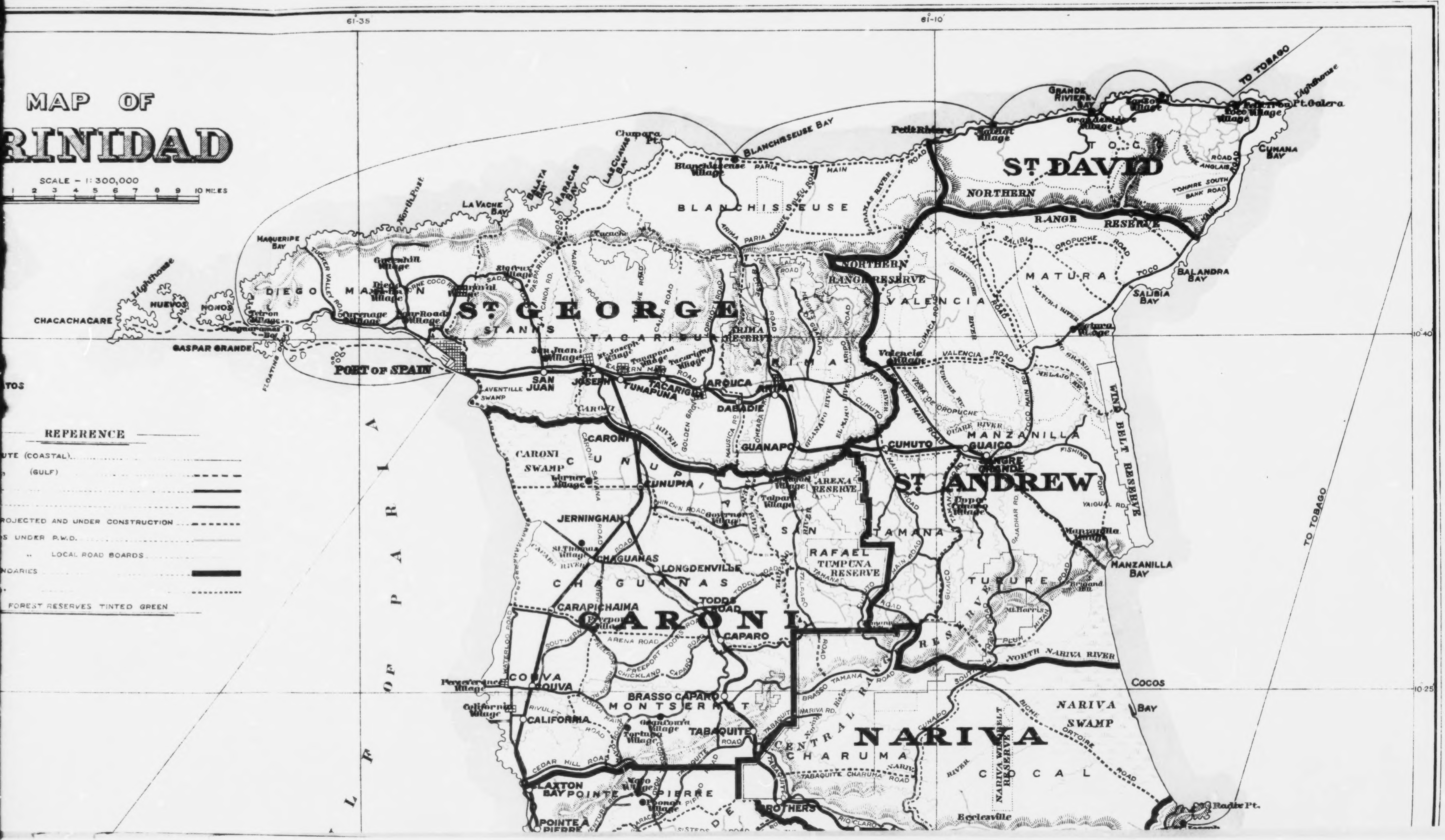
REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE (COASTAL)
" " (GULF)
RAILWAYS
MAIN ROADS
" " PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS UNDER P.W.D.
" " " LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
61·35
61·10
10·40
10·25
MAINLAND OF VENEZUELA
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
PATOS
DIEGO MARTIN
PORT OF SPAIN
ST. GEORGE
ST. ANN'S
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
BLANCHISSEUSE
ST. DAVID
TOCO
MATURA
VALENCIA
ST. ANDREW
MANZANILLA
TAMANA
TURURE
CARONI
CUNUPIA
CHAGUANAS
MONTSERRAT
NARIVA
CHARUMA
COCAL
GULF OF PARIA
SAN JUAN
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
AROUCA
DABADIE
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
GUAICO
SANGRE GRANDE
JERNINGHAM
LONGDENVILLE
CARAPICHAIMA
CAPARO
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
BRASSO CAPARO
TABAQUITE
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
BROTHERS
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOS BAY
NARIVA SWAMP
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
RAFAEL TUMPUNA RESERVE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
WIND BELT RESERVE
NARIVA WIND BELT RESERVE
CARONI SWAMP
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
MAQUERIPE BAY
LA VACHE BAY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NDARIES
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
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61°10'
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ST. GEORGE
ST. DAVID
ST. ANDREW
CARONI
NARIVA
PORT OF SPAIN
SAN JUAN
ST. JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
AROUCA
ARIMA
DABADIE
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
GUAICO
SANGRE GRANDE
CARONI
CUNUPIA
JERNINGHAM
CHAGUANAS
LONGDENVILLE
CARAPICHAIMA
CAPARO
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
BRASSO CAPARO
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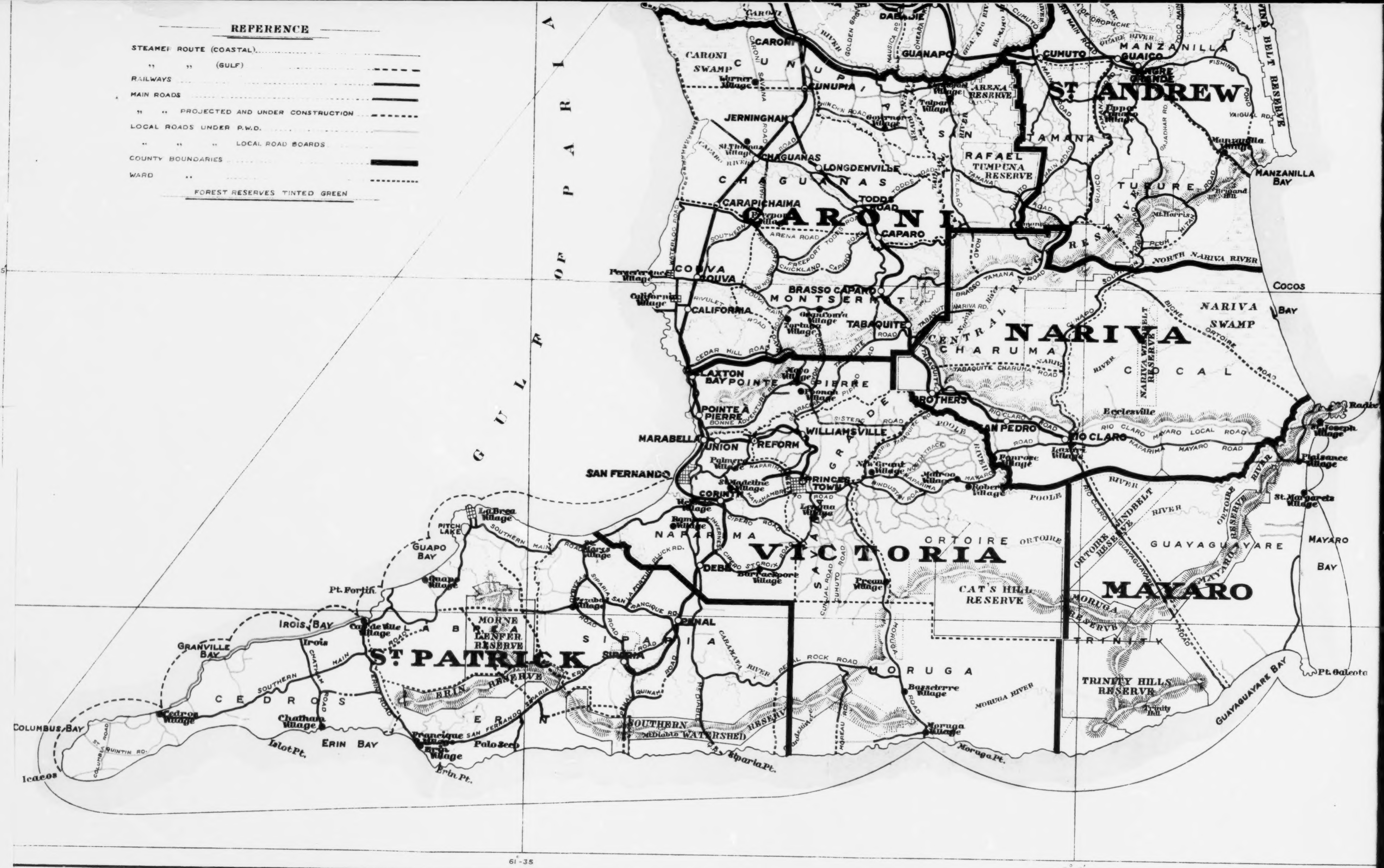
TABAQUITE
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
BROTHERS
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
DIEGO MARTIN
MAQUERIPE BAY
LA VACHE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
VALENCIA
MATURA
MANZANILLA
MANZANILLA BAY
TAMANA
SAN RAFAEL
TUMPUNA RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
TURURE RESERVE
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
NARIVA SWAMP
COCAL
COCOS BAY
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
CUMANA BAY
Pt. Galera
TO TOBAGO
TO TOBAGO
GULF OF PARIA
WIND BELT RESERVE
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
Radix Pt.
Eccleaville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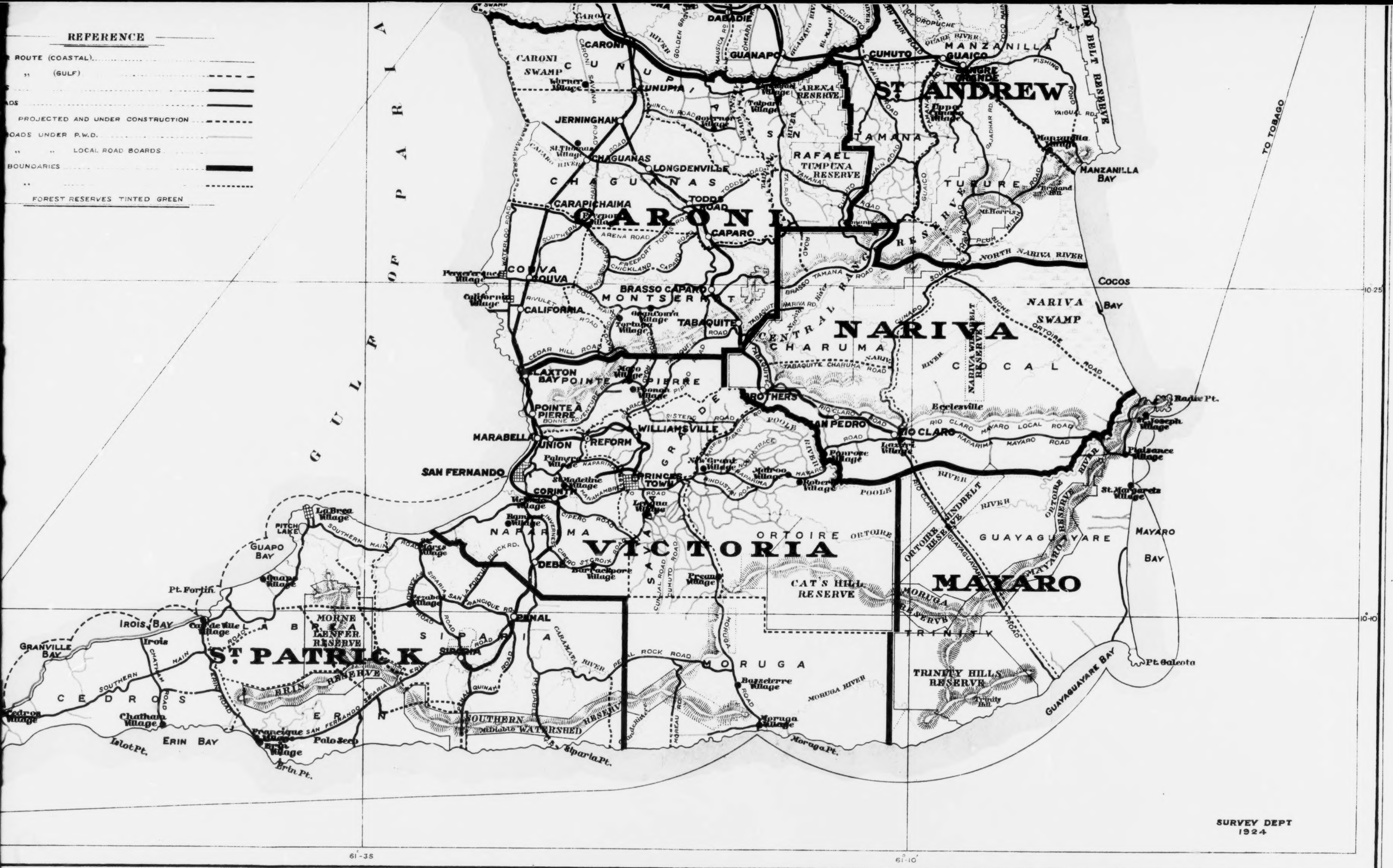
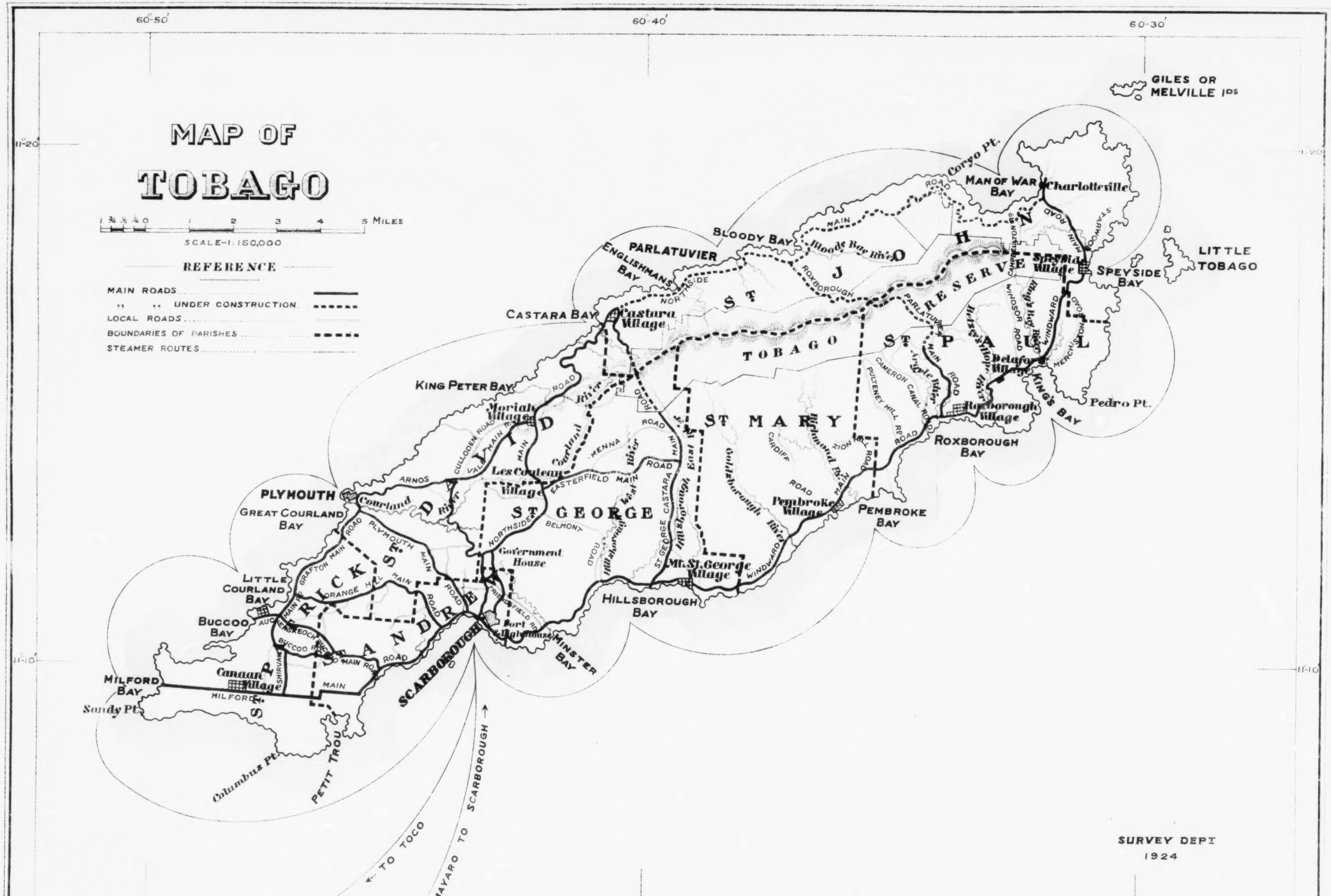
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
GULF OF PARIA
CARONI
ST. ANDREW
NARIVA
VICTORIA
MAYARO
ST. PATRICK
CUNUPIA
CHAGUANAS
MONTSERRAT
POINTE A PIERRE
SAVANA GRANDE
NAPARIMA
MORUGA
LA BREA
SIPARIA
CEDROS
ERIN
CHARUMA
COCAL
TAMANA
TURURE
MANZANILLA
ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
TRINITY
CENTRAL RANGE
SAN RAFAEL
CARONI SWAMP
NARIVA SWAMP
CUNUPIA
JERNINGHAM
CHAGUANAS
LONGDENVILLE
CARAPICHAIMA
TODDS ROAD
CAPARO
BRASSO CAPARO
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
TABAQUITE
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
MARABELLA
UNION
REFORM
WILLIAMSVILLE
SAN FERNANDO
CORINTH
PRINCES TOWN
BROTHERS
SAN PEDRO
RIO CLARO
DEBE
PENAL
SIPARIA
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
GUAICO
SANGRE GRANDE
DABADIE
CARONI
Manzanilla Village
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOS BAY
MAYARO BAY
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
Pt. Galeota
Plaisance Village
St. Joseph Village
St. Margaret's Village
Radix
Ecclesville
Pitch Lake
La Brea Village
Guapo Bay
Guapo Village
Pt. Fortin
Irois Bay
Irois
Granville Bay
Cedros Village
Columbus Bay
Icacos
Chatham Village
Erin Bay
Erin Village
Erin Pt.
Islet Pt.
Palo Seco
Siparia Pt.
Moruga Village
Moruga Pt.
Basseterre Village
Cap-de-Ville Village
Fyzabad Village
Rousillac Village
Morne L'Enfer Reserve
Erin Reserve
Southern Watershed Reserve
Cat's Hill Reserve
Trinity Hills Reserve
Trinity Hill
Moruga Reserve
Ortoire Reserve
Inniss Belt Reserve
Nariva Windbelt Reserve
Arena Reserve
Tumpuna Reserve
Tamana Reserve
Windbelt Reserve
North Nariva River
Ortoire River
Moruga River
Poole River
Pitch Road
Cipero Road
Southern Main Road
Rio Claro Mayaro Local Road
Naparima Mayaro Road
San Fernando Road
Cedar Hill Road
Freeport Todds Road
Arena Road
10°25'
61°35'
61°10'


REFERENCE
ROUTE (COASTAL)
„ (GULF)
PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
OADS UNDER P.W.D.
„ „ LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
BOUNDARIES
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
GULF OF PARIA
CARONI
ST ANDREW
NARIVA
VICTORIA
MAYARO
ST PATRICK
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
CHAGUANAS
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
TUMPUNA RESERVE
MANZANILLA
TURURE RESERVE
MONTSERRAT
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
CHARUMA
NARIVA SWAMP
COCAL
NARIVA WINDBELT RESERVE
POINTE A PIERRE
SAVANA GRANDE
NAPARIMA
ORTOIRE
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MORUGA RESERVE
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
TRINITY
MORUGA
SIPARIA
LA BREA
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
ERIN RESERVE
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
CEDROS
ERIN
DABADIE
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
GUAICO
SANGRE GRANDE
JERNINGHAM
LONGDENVILLE
CARAPICHAIMA
TODDS ROAD
CAPARO
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
BRASSO CAPARO
TABAQUITE
CLAXTON BAY
BROTHERS
SAN PEDRO
RIO CLARO
Ecclesville
MARABELLA
UNION
REFORM
WILLIAMSVILLE
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
CORINTH
DEBE
PENAL
SIPARIA
PITCH LAKE
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
IROIS BAY
GRANVILLE BAY
ERIN BAY
Islot Pt.
Erin Pt.
Palo Seco
Siparia Pt.
Moruga Pt.
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
Pt. Galeota
MAYARO BAY
COCOS BAY
MANZANILLA BAY
TO TOBAGO
Radix Pt.
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
MORUGA RIVER
10°25
10°10
61°35
61°10

SURVEY DEPT
1924



MAP OF TOBAGO
1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
SCALE–1:150,000
REFERENCE
MAIN ROADS
" " UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
STEAMER ROUTES
60°50′
60°40′
60°30′
11°20′
11°10′
GILES OR MELVILLE IDS
LITTLE TOBAGO
Corvo Pt.
MAN OF WAR BAY
Charlotteville
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
CASTARA BAY
Castara Village
NORTHSIDE
ST JOHN
TOBAGO RESERVE
Speyside Village
SPEYSIDE BAY
ST PAUL
Delaford Village
KING'S BAY
Pedro Pt.
Roxborough Village
ROXBOROUGH BAY
ST MARY
KING PETER BAY
Moriah Village
ST DAVID
Courland River
Les Coteaux Village
ST GEORGE
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
Government House
Mt. St. George Village
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
Pembroke Village
PEMBROKE BAY
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
ST PATRICK
ST ANDREW
SCARBOROUGH
Fort
MINSTER BAY
Canaan Village
MILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
PETIT TROU
← TO TOCO
MAYARO TO SCARBOROUGH →
SURVEY DEPT 1924

COLONIAL REPORTS, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1175	Barbados	1922-1923
1176	Basutoland	,,
1177	St. Vincent	1922
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1922-1923
1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	,,
1181	British Honduras	,,
1182	Uganda	,,
1183	Federated Malay States	,,
1184	Unfederated Malay States	,,
1185	State of Brunei	,,
1186	Straits Settlements	,,
1187	Falkland Islands	,,
1188	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
1189	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1922-1923
1190	Jamaica	1922
1191	Seychelles	,,
1192	Bahamas	1922-1923
1193	Somaliland	1922
1194	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1922-1923
1195	Leeward Islands	,,
1196	Turks and Caicos Islands	1922
1197	Nigeria	1923
1198	Weihaiwei	,,
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1922-1923
1200	Ashanti	,,
1201	Gambia	1923
1202	Bahamas	1923-1924
1203	Hongkong	1922
1204	Nyasaland	1923
1205	Cayman Islands	1922
1206	Cyprus	1923
1207	Gold Coast	1922-1923

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

(15396) Wt. 9961/643 625 8/24 Harrow G. 94

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1260.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1924.

(For Report for 1923 see No. 1208.)

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
To be purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;
York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
or 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
or through any Bookseller.

1925.

Price 1*s*. 6*d*. *Net.*

Printed in Trinidad.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1924.

SITUATION AND AREA.

1. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 69 miles, and breadth about 54 miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

2. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

HISTORY.

3. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this

is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

4. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis the Fourteenth creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis the Fourteenth restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

CLIMATE.

6. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month. The coolest months of the year are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The average rainfall in 1924, from records taken at 110 stations, was 69·42 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken. Hurricanes are unknown.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

7. Sir Samuel Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., having been appointed Governor of Jamaica, left for England on the 10th July. Before his departure His Excellency unveiled the Trinidad and Tobago War Memorial erected at a cost of £6,300 from a design by L. F. Rosslyn, R.B.S.

8. Sir H. A. Byatt, K.C.M.G., arrived at Port-of-Spain on the 22nd November and assumed the Government of the Colony.

9. On the 21st August the new Constitution was brought into force by Order in Council. It provides for a Legislative Council of the Governor as President, twelve Official and thirteen Unofficial members. Of the Unofficial members six are nominated and seven elected.

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

10. The estimated population of the two islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1924, was 381,753. The white population is chiefly composed of English. French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 123,903 and a small number of Chinese.

11. The Birth-rate was 33·66 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 20·02 per 1,000.

12. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,587 and the infantile mortality rate was 124·07 per 1,000 Births.

13. The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	... 1·38	per 1,000.
Malaria ...	... 1·99	do.
Tuberculosis ...	... 1·26	do.
Dysentery ...	... 0·56	do.
Enteric Fever ...	... 0·55	do.
Ankylostomiasis ...	... 0·82	do.

14. Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in six country districts.

15. The year was a very healthy one, the Birth-rate being high and the Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate reaching a low record for the Colony.

16. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

17. On the recommendation of the Central Board of Health, drainage schemes for the control of malaria are being continued in the country districts. Minor Measures of a similar nature were maintained in all country districts during the year.

18. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease was continued by the Rockefeller International Board of Health. The Central Board of Health co-operated by enforcing the establishment of latrines in advance of the treatment in the areas about to be operated in.

HOSPITALS.

19. The following hospital accommodation is provided :—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain ...	340 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	123 do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ...	248 do.

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

20. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1924 amounted to £1,586,834, less than the Estimate by £93,530 and less than the Revenue for the preceding financial year by £46,717. The following comparative table shews the several heads of Revenue and how the decrease was made up :—

Heads of Revenue.	1923.	1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	594,043	556,491	...	37,552
2. Licences, Excise, &c.	509,055	454,738	...	54,317
3. Tax on Incomes	68,294	106,719	38,425	
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	150,036	138,734	.	11,302
5. Post Office	37,156	37,649	493	
6. Government Railway	186,062	171.775	...	14,287
7. Rent of Government Property ...	1,687	1,679	...	8
8. Interest	12,199	10,034	..	2,165
9. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	4,132	6.617	2,485	
10. Land Sales, Royalties	60,676	71,381	10,705	
11. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ...	9,970	12,971	3,001	
12. Produce Tax	242	18,046	17.804	
	1,633,552	1,586,834	72,913	119,631
	Net decrease		...	£ 46,718

21. An export tax on produce was levied during the year for General Revenue purposes at the following rates :—

		£	s.	d.
Sugar,	per 1,000 lb.		2	8
Coconuts,	per 1,000			9
Copra,	per 1,000 lb.		2	8
Rum,	per 100 gallons		6	0
Bitters,	per 100 gallons	1	10	0
Molasses,	per 100 gallons			3

22. The tax on incomes in excess of **£250** per annum imposed for revenue purposes realised **£106,719.** The rates levied were :—

At 3d.	in the £1	up to	£ 500
6d.	do.	from	501-£ 750
9d.	do.	do.	751- 1,000
1/-	do.	do.	1,001- 1,500
1/6	do.	do.	1,501- 2,000
2/-	do.	do.	2,001- 3,000
2/6	do.	do.	3,001- 4,000
3/-	do.	do.	4,001- 5,000
4/-	do.	do.	5,001- 6,000
5/-	do.	do.	6,001- 8,000
6/-	do.	do.	8,001 upwards
2/6	do.	do.	(Company Rate.)

EXPENDITURE.

23. The total expenditure for the year amounted to **£1,572,765** being **£75,399** less than the Estimates, and **£52,676** less than the expenditure for the previous year, and was **£14,069** less than the revenue for the same period.

24. The expenditure included **£36,567** on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which **£11,655** was expended on Extraordinary Public Works and **£24,912** on Roads and Bridges.

25. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1920	1,917,743	1,566,113	86,484	1,652,597
1921	1,867,944	1,889,053	185,874	2,074,927
1922	1,661,607	1,846,771	92,444	1,939,215
1923	1,633,552	1,590,166	35,275	1,625,441
1924	1,586,834	1,536,198	36,567	1,572,765

BALANCES.

26. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st December, 1923, showed a deficit of £4,593 and at 31st December, 1924, a surplus of £9,477.

PUBLIC DEBT.

27. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1923, amounted to £3,425,638. £18,885 was redeemed during the year, leaving a total indebtedness at 31st December, 1924, of £3,406,753. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £585,727.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

28. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

29. In 1903 an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes was brought into force. Under this Ordinance notes of the denominations of $1, $2 and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1924, amounting to £147,290.

30. Government Savings Banks are established in 31 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1924, was 28,309 with deposits amounting to £364,360. The savings banks are largely made use of by the East Indians, of whom at the 31st December, there were 10,749 depositors with £143,316 to their credit.

31. The Private Banks are the Colonial Bank, paid up capital £900,000 with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at £250,000 ; the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital £4,250,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of £312,500 ; Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000 ; and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital £3,125,000 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000. In addition to engaging in banking business of every character, the Colonial Bank, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz : 3 per cent.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

32. The c. i. f. value of the total imports amounted to £4,287,943 of which goods valued at £4,286,410 were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at £484,168 were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of £4,772,111, a decrease as compared with 1923 of £365,717.

33. The nature and value of the imports (excluding transhipments) for the last five years were as under :—

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,980,839	2,748,580	1,998,878	1,830,303	1,715,456
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	833,226	504,219	334,314	452,567	360,350
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	4,622,614	3,570,813	2,223,330	1,991,870	2,181,502
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	49,837	19,279	19,359	9,978	15,784
Class 5—Bullion and Specie...	3,716	60,803	28,999	34,703	14,851
Total	8,490,232	6,903,694	4,604,880	4,319,421	4,287,943

34. Of the imports entered for home consumption, goods to the value of £751,218 were admitted free of duty. The Customs duty collected on the remainder amounted to £640,614.

35. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years, and shows that the effect which the war has had in deflecting the trade with the United Kingdom to other markets is on the wane. The share of the United Kingdom which in 1914 was 34·6 per cent. and had dropped in 1920 to 26·58 per cent. shows an upward tendency, being 34·57 per cent. for the year 1924 while the share of the United States which in 1914 was 29·5 per cent. and rose to 41·39 in 1920 shewed a decrease over the 1923 figures falling to 23·02 per cent.

	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	2,182,025	*26·58*%	1,726,585	*25·37*%	1,367,022	*30·25*%	1,271,012	*30·03*%	1,403,819	*34·57*%
Canada ...	1,252,069	*15·26* ,,	1,155,087	*16·97* ,,	956,578	*21·17* ,,	866,933	*20·49* ,,	814,386	*20·05* ,,
Other British Possessions	362,760	*4·42* ,,	273,794	*4·02* ,,	345,613	*7·65* ,,	365,427	*8·64* ,,	318,303	*7·84* ,,
United States	3,397,803	*41·39* ,,	2,457,593	*36·11* ,,	1,248,829	*27·64* ,,	1,066,855	*25·21* ,,	934,845	*23·02* ,,
Venezuela ...	677,421	*8·25* ,,	937,198	*13·77* ,,	280,567	*6·41* ,,	360,345	*8·52* ,,	293,065	*7·22* ,,
France ...	71,729	*·87* ,,	55,758	*·82* ,,	48,859	*1·08* ,,	63,671	*1·50* ,,	74,750	*1·84* ,,
Germany ...	...		...		48,224	*1·07* ,,	38,937	*·92* ,,	58,654	*1·39* ,,
O. Countries...	264,970	*3·23* ,,	199,985	*2·94* ,,	213,978	*4·73* ,,	198,217	*4·34* ,,	162,989	*4·01* ,,
	8,208,807		6,805,940		4,518,670		4,231,397		4,061,011	

The figures in respect of 1924 do not include parcel post which amounted to £226,932, of which it is estimated that 70 per cent. was from the United Kingdom, 20 per cent. from the United States, 5 per cent. from Canada and 5 per cent. from Other Countries.

EXPORTS.

36. The f. o. b. value of the exports for the year amounted to £4,893,863, of which £4,521,225 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £372,638 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £484,168 giving a total export trade of £5,378,031. As compared with 1923 there was an increase of £222,847 in the value of the exports of local products.

37. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods:—

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	7,435,361	4,093,395	3,706,618	4,298,378	4,521,225
Re-exports ...	973,250	590,593	522,785	487,216	372,638
Total ...	8,408,611	4,683,988	4,229,403	4,785,594	4,893,863
Transit Goods ...	1,007,934	509,988	612,527	518,407	484,168
Total ...	9,416,545	5,193,976	4,841,930	5,304,001	5,378,031

38. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under:—

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	6,987,758	3,317,216	2,715,734	2,720,037	2,711,618
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured .	1,300,457	1,144,258	1,308,919	1,956,173	2,085,957
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured..	85,077	101,289	109,060	79,896	73,273
Class IV—Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	2,916	1,541	3,492	2,591	4,427
Class V—Bullion and Specie...	32,403	119,684	92,198	26,897	18,588
Total	8,408,611	4,683,988	4,229,403	4,785,594	4,893,863

39. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were :—

Asphalt (including Manjak) ...	166,757⅓	tons ...	£ 385,949
Bitters	44,569	gals. ...	44,567
Cocoa	60,359,629	lb. ..	1,249,396
Coconuts	10,163,610	nuts ...	51,929
Copra	11,180,358	lb. ...	164,300
Molasses	1,505,881	gals. ...	24,843
Rum	85,632	gals. ...	18,448
Sugar	43,422	tons ..	1,233,944
Petroleum, Crude and Fuel ...	98,593,167	gals. ...	981,348
Petrol Spirit	13,469,621	gals. ..	362,235
Refined Kerosene	339,526	gals. ...	26,513

40. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years :—

	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	3,695,041	*43·94%*	1,899,004	*40·54%*	1,643,998	*38·86%*	2,200,525	*45·98%*	2,255,527	*46·09%*
Canada ...	194,780	*2·32* ,,	385,584	*8·23* ,,	465,190	*11·00* ,,	315,177	*6·59* ,,	465,774	*9·52* ,,
O. B. Possessions	391,072	*4·66* ,,	223,142	*4·76* ,,	248,066	*5·87* ,,	281,771	*5·89* ,,	325,636	*6·65* ,,
United States..	2,148,570	*25·55* ,,	1,336,144	*28·53* ,,	1,058,718	*25·03* ,,	1,086,034	*22·69* ,,	1,077,191	*22·01* ,,
Venezuela ...	86,603	*1·03* ,,	58,394	*1·24* ,,	71,366	*1·68* ,,	45,279	*·95* ,,	34,812	*·71* ,,
France ...	972,413	*11·56* ,,	140,897	*3·01* ,,	272,719	*6·45* ,,	340,786	*7·12* ,,	195,368	*3·99* ,,
Germany ...	...		...		72,637	*1·72* ,,	91,118	*1·90* ,,	110,922	*2·27* ,,
O. Countries ...	556,757	*6·62* ,,	473,149	*10·10* ,,	249,409	*5·90* ,,	277,620	*5·80* ,,	252,987	*5·17* ,,
Ships' Stores and Bunkers	363,375	*4·32* ,,	167,674	*3·59* ,,	147,300	*3·49* ,,	147,284	*3·08* ,,	175,646	*3·59* ,,
Total ...	8,408,611		4,683,988		4,229,403		4,785,594		4,893,863	

41. The United Kingdom holds first place as the Colony's largest purchaser with 46·09 per cent. of the total exports, the United States second place with 22·01 per cent. and Canada third with 9·52 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom fell from 40·54 per cent. in 1921, to 38·86 per cent. in 1922, but rose to 45·98 in 1923 and 46·09 in 1924, while those to the United States fell from 28·53 per cent. in 1921 to 25·03 per cent. in 1922 and to 22·01 in 1924. The principal decrease is in exports to France.

TOTAL TRADE.

42. The total aggregate trade for the last five years, has been :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1920	9,498,166	9,416,545	18,914,711
1921	7,413,682	5,193,976	12,607,658
1922	5,217,407	4,841,930	10,059,337
1923	4,837,828	5,304,001	10,141,829
1924	4,772,111	5,378,031	10,150,142

SHIPPING.

43. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year at the several ports of entry was 4,023 with a tonnage of 4,043,236 a decrease of 453 vessels and an increase of 143,654 tons as compared with 1923. There were 2,013 arrivals of 2,029,165 tons and 2,010 departures of 2,014,017 tons, of which 65·18 per cent. was British, as summarised below :—

	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	480	1,295,229		
British Steamers cleared	479	1,276,734		
British Sailing Vessels entered	485	20,613		
Do. cleared	479	20,797		
Total British	...	...	1,923	2,613,373
Foreign Steamers entered	398	682,788		
Foreign Steamers cleared	399	681,921		
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	650	30,535		
Do. cleared	653	34,619		
Total Foreign	...	...	2,100	1,429,863
Total number and tons		...	4,023	4,043,236

AGRICULTURE.

44. The staple products of the Colony are Cacao, Sugar (with its by-products molasses and rum) and Coconuts. The chief minor products exported are Coffee and Rubber.

The price of Cacao which had dropped dangerously low during 1922–23 improved slightly early in the year, and advanced markedly during the last three or four months. Unfortunately the new crop was late so but little advantage was gained.

Sugar and Coconuts realized better prices than in 1923. The export of Coffee showed a sudden increase.

45. *Cacao.*—The exports, value £1,165,816, were 56,402,755 lb.; about 11,000,000 lb. below 1923 and 6,000,000 below the average of the last five years. The reduction is doubtless due partly to neglect of cultivation entailed by the long prevailing low prices, and partly to unfavourable weather at the end of the year.

46. *Sugar.*– The sugar crop was 52,045 tons, which although still below the average, was about 10,000 tons above that of 1923. The exports were: Sugar 43,423 tons of the value £1,233,944: Molasses 1,505,881 gallons of the value £24,843; and rum 82,751 gallons of the value £18,063. The exports of molasses and rum were both much greater than in 1923.

The Department of Agriculture with the co-operation of the estates was able to keep the Mosaic disease well under control and, although not eradicated, the damage done was negligible. There was one of the periodical outbreaks of the Froghopper pest in the second half of the year which it is estimated will reduce the crop for 1925 by about 5 per cent. Proposals have been made by a joint Committee of the Agricultural and Commercial bodies for further work on this pest.

In the hope of allaying the dissatisfaction of some Cane Farmers with the price paid for their canes, His Excellency the Governor appointed a standing Cane Prices Committee to check the figures on which the prices paid under the sliding scale are based.

47. Angostura Bitters are manufactured entirely in the Colony the exports being 44,569 gallons of the value of £44,569.

48. *Coconuts.*—The cultivation of Coconuts continues to increase, but there was a drop in exports compared with the record year 1923. The crop is exported in three forms: whole nuts, copra and coconut oil. Taking 1 lb. of copra as equivalent

to 3 nuts, and 1 gallon of oil as 45 nuts, the exports represented 45,351,339 nuts, viz.:—

Coconuts	9,927,600	of the value	£ 50,833
Copra	11,180,358 lb.	do.	164,300
Coconut Oil	41,837 galls.	do.	7,631

Total value £222,764 compared with £191,583 in 1923.

49. *Rubber.*—Para (Hevea) rubber thrives but is dealt with seriously on only one or two estates.

The exports were 86,153 lb. (£5,920) compared with 60,699 lb. (£3,828) in 1923.

50. *Coffee.*—There was a marked increase in exports; 4,620 cwt. valued at £15,873 compared about 15 cwt. worth £53 in 1923.

51. *Limes.*—Owing largely to the discouragement caused by Withertip disease, there were no exports in 1922. In 1923 1,522 gallons of concentrated lime juice were exported, value £381, and in 1924 the corresponding figures were 7,505 and £1,015.

52. *Fruit.*—The increased interest in fruit was maintained and from the Nurseries of the Department of Agriculture there were sold sufficient budded and grafted plants of citrus fruits mangoes and avocadoes to add about 100 acres to the area under fruit.

On the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce a scheme was being drawn up at the close of the year for more extended trials with bananas. This is being handled by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

The Government Fruit Depôt started in 1923 has continued to do useful work.

53. *Food Supply.*—The Government Ground Provisions Depôt, opened in 1917, has continued to be of service to both producers and consumers. The branch depôt at Princes Town opened in 1923 was not found to be of service and has been closed. The depôt at Tobago remains to be of utility to the small proprietor, buying produce for export to Port-of-Spain.

54. *Tobago.*—The agricultural exports from Tobago to Port-of-Spain which in 1923 showed a slight rise of about £1,000 over 1922, increased again by nearly £15,000 to £91,133.

55. *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—The registration of one society had to be cancelled during the year and one new society was formed, leaving the number 31 as before. Some have continued to do excellent work: many, however, are passing through a difficult period owing to the burden of comparatively large loans taken up in years of high prices and difficult to repay during the succeeding depression.

56. *Agricultural Bank and Agricultural Relief.* — The Agricultural Bank was established with a capital of £250,000. It commenced operations in lending money (*a*) as mortgage loans of not more than 50 per cent. of the value of the estate, repayable in 30 years under an amortization scheme, or (*b*) as crop advances repayable in one year with extension under certain conditions. The limit for loans is £2,100 and for advances £210. The rate of interest charged is 7 per cent.

It was considered desirable to continue the operations of the Agricultural Relief Committee, which was instituted in the period of acute depression. It makes advances to maintain the cultivation of estates, receiving the produce in return. The Agricultural Bank will be able to deal with suitable cases and others are being gradually wound up. No new advances were made during the year.

The Mortgages Extension Ordinance, which protects the owners of mortgaged properties from foreclosure provided interest is not more than six months overdue, was again extended until March 31, 1925.

57. *Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.*—The foundation stone of the new main building of the College was laid by His Excellency the Governor on January 15 : it is expected to be opened in 1925. During the year the model sugar factory of the College was erected and equipped so that it can commence work with the crop of 1925. It will provide for the first time in the British Empire a thoroughly practical course of training in sugar technology. Facilities on the Experiment Stations, Farm and Cacao estate of the Department of Agriculture have been placed at the service of the College and close co-operation is maintained.

FORESTS.

58. The area of forest land in the Colony is 1,004 square miles of Crown Land (exclusive of some small areas of private land still under forest), of which about 800 square miles, or approximately 80 per cent. is under commercial timber. The area set aside as Forest Reserves is estimated at 338 square miles or nearly 17 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. In locating the Forest Reserves mainly the indirect utility of Forests was considered. This indirect utility consists of the influence of forest growth on climatic conditions, in maintaining the humidity of the air, in protecting the water supply and preventing erosion. In addition the Reserves provide breeding places for the bird and insect friends of Agriculture. For the most part the Reserves are situated in hilly and mountainous land, around the sources of

streams. Some are designed as wind breaks and others are situated on poor land unfit for agricultural cultivation. During the year a Committee appointed by the Governor considered a Report put forward by the Conservator of Forests and their main recommendations comprised a policy providing for a fuller utilisation of the native timbers of the Colony, and for their replacement by the regeneration of 900 acres per annum. The production of seasoned timber being the first step, this work has now been taken in hand by the Forest Department.

59. Within the Forest Reserves there are now 1,248 acres of plantations containing nearly 350,000 planted trees. Of these 93 per cent. are indigenous species including 153,000 Cedar (*Cedrela mexicana,* Roem.), 81,000 Poui (*Tecoma serratifolia,* Don), 64,000 Cypre (*Cordia gerascanthus,* Jacq.), 9,000 Balsam (*Copaifera officinalis,* Jacq.) and 5,000 of other species, while the remaining 11 per cent. are exotic species including 27,000 Teak (*Tectona grandis,* L.). The Teak was first introduced from Burma in 1913, some of the trees now being nearly 70 feet high and over 3 feet in girth ; the older trees are producing fertile seed in sufficient quantities for supplying the new plantations annually made as well as limited demands from places outside the Colony.

60. No new plantations were formed in 1924, the policy being to concentrate on silvicultural research. Forty-five 1-acre experimental plots were formed during the year with a view to the acquisition of knowledge respecting the silvicultural characteristics of several of the more important species especially *Cedrela mexicana,* Roem. A further 37 acres underwent experimental improvement cleanings. These operations were all carried out within the Forest Reserves.

61. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1924, is estimated at 1,809,950 cubic feet, of which about 1,080,000 cubic feet is estimated to consist of the softer woods largely used for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which, though comparatively small, cannot be calculated. About half of the total cut of timber was utilised by the Petroleum industry : 14,061 cubic feet of Cedar value £1,966 and 15,713 cubic feet of timber value £840 were exported. One wood cutting concession, covering 6,000 acres is held by a sawmill concern that turns out lumber for local use. Eleven concessions, covering about 35,000 acres, are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. About 8,000 licences, mostly for less than 10 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony, were granted during the year.

62. The Forest Revenue for 1924 amounted to £10,678 and Expenditure to £7,237 leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of £3,441. In addition, timber to the value of £692 was supplied to the Public Works Department. The total surplus for the past 15 years now amounts to £48,927.

MINES.

63. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum, Asphalt and Manjak.

64. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum are known to occur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

65. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined Local Asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1924, 141,981,420 gallons.

66. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an E.N.E.-W.S.W. direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average Specific Gravity of the Crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

67. Two shallow wells were drilled in Tobago in the year 1911 without success.

68. At the end of 1924 there were sixteen Companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held nearly 200,000 acres of Crown lands under Licenses and Leases, of which approximately 167,000 acres were held under Mining Lease.

69. The principal oil producing Companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from private lands at Guapo and the General Petroleum Co. of Trinidad, Ltd., from private lands at Oropuche. The area held by the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited under Prospecting License was taken up under Mining Lease as from the 1st January, 1923. There are four refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton and Tabaquite, and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

70. Seventy-six wells with a total footage of 87,148 were drilled on Crown lands and thirty-four wells with a total footage of 58,653 were drilled on private lands during the year. The total number of wells drilled to date in the Colony is 928, of which 596 are on Crown lands and 332 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1924 was 141,981,420 gallons, an increase of 35,200,889 gallons over the production for 1923. Of this total, 87,019,415 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1924 amounted to £31,006 as against £24,845 in 1923, and wayleaves to £9,291 as against £7,366 in 1923. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 112,858,523 gallons valued at £1,367,160 as against 85,136,457 gallons valued at £1,233,137 in 1923. The exports in 1924 formed 30·2 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony, viz.:—

Cocoa	£1,165,816
Sugar, Molasses and Rum ...	1,276,850
Asphalt	385,945
Coconuts and Copra ...	215,133

The petroleum industry provides employment for nearly 2,000 men.

71. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1924 was 223,867 tons having a value of approximately £139,917 and yielding a Revenue of £74,050 as compared with £72,448 in 1923. The quantity of stone quarried for roads and other purposes amounted to 198,089 tons valued at £25,399. The Asphalt and Quarrying industries provide employment for nearly 2,000 men.

LAND.

72. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes, viz.:—Those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 or 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain St. Joseph and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes situate in the Counties of St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, Caroni and Tobago are sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre in parcels not exceeding 20 acres: at £3 15s. 0d. per acre in parcels exceeding 20 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres: and in parcels exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lands situate in the Counties of Victoria, St. Patrick, Nariva and Mayaro are sold on petition in parcels of not less than 5 acres and upwards at £4 per acre. These prices include the cost of Survey, Registration and Grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. Three hundred and forty Grants and Leases of an acreage of 1,913 of a total value of £8,336 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th December, 1917, and the Order made by His Excellency the Intendant, which was published on the 29th November, 1923, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of sale, and price of Crown lands. The area of Crown land remaining unsold on the 31st December, 1923, was:—

Trinidad	569,406 acres.
Tobago	15,777 do.
	585,183 acres,

a great deal of which is in Forest Reserves or under License to Oil Companies.

73. Alienated land varies in value according to its situation and fertility, and the nature and condition of the cultivation. The following may be taken as average values of properly cultivated land:—

Land with Cocoa (full bearing) ...	£40	per acre.
Do. Coconuts (full bearing) ...	100	do.
Do. Canes	20	do.
Do. Other products or cleared for cultivation	£10 and 20	do.

74. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservation vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation :—

The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.

From 1889 to January, 1902: All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.

From January, 1902, to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.

From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

75. The mineral rights of the Crown can be leased or licensed as follows: Under Exploration and Prospecting Licenses or Mining Lease. A petition for an Exploration License should describe the land required, giving the approximate acreage and boundaries and be accompanied by a deposit of £5. The license is granted at the discretion of the Intendant and grants the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The license is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting License for which a fee of £5 is charged. On the issue of Exploration and Prospecting Licenses over Crown Lands the following fees shall be paid :—

For an Exploration License in respect of Crude Oil underlying Crown Lands.

For any area not over	250	acres		...		an annual fee of	£	50.
For any area over	250	acres	but not over	500	acres	do.	£	80.
Do. do.	500	do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	£	100.
Do. do.	1,000	do.	do.	2,000	do.	de.	£	150.
Do. do.	2,600	do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	£	200.
Do. do.	3,000	do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	£	250.
Do. do.	5,000	do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	£	320.
Do. do.	7,000	do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	£	400.
Do. do.	10,000	do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	£	550.
Do. do.	14,000	do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	£	700.
Do. do.	20,000	do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	£	900.
Do. do.	30,000	do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	£	1,000.
Do. do.	50,000	do.	do.	100,000	do.	do.	£	1,250.

All such fees shall be payable in advance.

For an Exploration License in respect of other minerals no charge shall be made.

For a Prospecting License in respect of Crude Oil underlying Crown Lands or over alienated lands with the oil and other mineral rights reserved to the Crown which may if the petitioner so desires include other bituminous minerals (except coal) and natural gas, without additional fee, that is to say :—

For any area not over 250 acres					...		an annual fee of	£	100.
For any area	over	250	acres	but not over	500	acres	do.	£	160.
Do.	do.	500	do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	£	200.
Do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	2,000	do.	do.	£	300.
Do	do.	2,000	do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	£	400.
Do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	£	500.
Do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	£	640.
Do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	£	800.
Do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	£	1,100.
Do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	£	1,400.
Do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	£	1,800.
Do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	£	2,000.
Do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	100,000	do.	do.	£	2,500.

For a Prospecting Licence in respect of other minerals, a fee at the rate of 1/- per acre of the land included in the license shall be paid.

All such fees shall be payable in advance.

The holder of a Prospecting License is entitled to enter upon the land named in the license for such period as the Governor may deem desirable, which period shall not exceed two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject, however, to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the license may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting License a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under License as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the license as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees of grant or registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

76. The number of applications received for licenses to explore and prospect for oil during 1924 was 13.

LEGISLATION.

77. Twenty-eight Ordinances were passed during the year 1924.

78 The following are the more important which are likely to be of interest outside the Colony :- –

No. 2. The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance fixes the rate of tax on incomes over £250 per annum of persons other than companies and allows residents in the Colony and non-resident British subjects deductions in respect of wife, children and life insurance.

No. 12. The Agricultural Bank Ordinance. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of a bank for the purpose of fostering and encouraging agriculture in the Colony. The Bank is to be administered by a Board of five members appointed by the Governor. The funds of the Bank will be the proceeds of loans raised by the Government, but pending the raising of a loan, the Treasurer may be authorized to make advances to the Bank. The Board may make loans on first mortgage on agricultural lands, not exceeding £2,000 in any one case. The loans are repayable by equal annual or semi-annual instalments sufficient to cover the interest and to provide for repayment within a definite period, probably thirty years. Temporary advances not exceeding two-thirds of the value of the crop, and not in any case exceeding £1,000, may be made for labour and other crop expenses and for maintenance and improvement. Such advances will bear interest and be repayable on 30th June next following the date of the advance. Any owner who applies a loan or advance to purposes other than those authorized by the Ordinance or disposes of crops or produce in respect of which an advance has been made except in manner directed by the Board, is liable to a fine of £100 or imprisonment for six months.

The Governor in Executive Council is empowered to make regulations for all matters necessary for regulating the administration of the Bank and carrying out the provisions of the Ordinance.

No. 14. The Mortgages Extension (Continuance) Ordinance provides that the moratorium declared by Ordinance 1-1922 shall continue until the 31st March, 1925, and then expire.

No. 18. The Cinematograph (Amendment) Ordinance provides that posters advertising cinematograph films shall be subject to the same censorship as films.

No. 19. The Patents Ordinance, provides for the local protection of patents granted in the United Kingdom on registration in the Colony.

No. 23. The Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance, 1924, extends the definition of wireless telegraphy to include wireless telephony.

EDUCATION.

79. At the close of the year under review there were 292 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 48 being Government and 244 Assisted Schools. There were 256 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 244 Assisted Schools, 95 were Roman Catholic, 56 Church of England, 69 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were 2 Government and 4 Assisted Intermediate Schools.

80. The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1924, was 56,985 of whom 31,784 were boys and 25,111 were girls. The average daily attendance was 35,012, or 61·4 per cent. of the number on roll. As compared with the previous year there is a decrease of 970 on the roll or 1·6 per cent., and of 637 in average attendance or 1·8 per cent. There was an increase in average attendance of ·01 per cent. in Government Schools and a decrease of 2·1 per cent. in Assisted Schools. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,599 (1,634 in 1923).

81. The total expenditure on education during the year 1924, deducting the amount received in school and examination fees was £112,899 9s. 0d. as compared with £128,591 11s. 6d. in 1923. 123 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 35 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. 9 College and 2 Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to 52 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December, 1924 there were 36 Teaching Bursars at the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools, 9 students at the Assisted Hostels at Government expense and 4 students at the Government Training College. There were 321 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 153 passed their prescribed examinations. 29 of the candidates were from the Training Colleges and Training Hostels, of whom 19 passed.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

82. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph Convent and the Bishop's High School in Port-of-Spain which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The Education Board in 1924 agreed to the affiliation of a third school for girls, the Naparima Girls' High School, San Fernando, with effect from January, 1925. The number of pupils on roll at 31st December was:—

Queen's Royal College	209
St. Mary's College	408
Naparima College	107
St. Joseph's Convent School	421
Bishop's High School	93
Total	1,238

83. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Middle Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper Sixth Form is examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher Certificate Examination while the pupils of the Lower Sixth and Fifth Forms are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, taking the School Certificate and the Junior Examinations respectively.

84. Three hundred and five pupils of the Middle Forms of the Queen's Royal College and affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July, 1924. Two hundred and thirty pupils sat for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, while thirty-one candidates sat for the Higher Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. One hundred and fifty-eight candidates passed the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, forty-five gaining Honours, while forty-seven distinctions in various subjects were gained. Twenty Higher Certificates were gained. Two Scholarships, not exceeding in value £700 each, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships was awarded on the subjects of Group IV (Science) for the purpose of enabling the successful candidate to study the Science of Agriculture. Four "House Scholarships" of the annual value of £15 each were awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

85. The Technical Classes of the Board of Industrial Training shewed another year of continued growth during 1924, when the weekly average attendance rose to 222 with a total number of 8,894 hours as against an average of 159 attendances and a total number of 6,159 hours in 1923. There were 164 students in attendance distributed among the following classes:—

Workshop Arithmetic	95
Workshop Drawing	93
Workshop Practice	32
Mechanics	77
Mathematics	52
Typography	32
Building Construction	26
Bookbinding	17

Four grades—Preliminary, Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced—are necessary in Workshop Arithmetic and Drawing, while the other subjects are organised in two or three grades as required. The total expenditure on the classes for the year, including instructors' fees, equipment. lighting, &c., was £433 14s. 1d., which works out at just over 11½d. for each hour of instruction. The students have continued to show interest and keenness in their work and it has been arranged that they shall be examined intermediately and finally by the City and Guilds of London Institute. Under the new scheme there will be, therefore, three classes of craftsmen—

(1) Those who have served an apprenticeship but have passed no test of theoretical knowledge;

(2) those who have completed their five years' training and have passed the Intermediate Examination. showing they have *some* knowledge as well as practical ability;

(3) those with training and who possess the certificate of the London City and Guilds' Institute having passed an examination equivalent to that of the English apprentice.

86. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the Blind towards which a grant of £250 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £277 10s. 0½d. were collected during the year. The Government also grants £150 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children. Instruction is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. while men are taught Basket-making and Chair-caning and women Knitting and Sewing. This institution deals with some forty to fifty blind people and is a residential one for the

education, maintenance and training of blind children and a day institution for the purposes of an adult school and affording a mid-day meal and a small wage for work done to the blind of Port-of-Spain and its environs who are no longer children. It is at present the only blind institution in the British West Indies and during the year celebrated its tenth anniversary.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(*a*)—RAILWAYS.

87. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles: (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles: (4) the Guaracara line, 10 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route from Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain to Princes Town, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double line between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line is single line. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

88. The railways afford communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains generally, once a day. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima, giving a service of 13 trains daily each way.

89. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes two trips a week between Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and La Brea (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods. Another steamer makes five trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

90. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, and there is a telephone line south-west of San Fernando along the steamer route, giving a total length of 127 miles of telegraph and about 116 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

(*b*)—CABLE.

91. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

92. The cable operated by the Pacific Cable Board was opened to traffic from this Colony on the 1st December. The cable after leaving Trinidad touches at Barbados and runs from thence to Turks Island. There is also a branch line from Barbados to Georgetown, British Guiana.

93. Connection north of Turks Island to North America and Europe is made through the cables of the Direct West India Cable and the Halifax-Bermuda cable, touching at Bermuda and Halifax. At Halifax cablegrams for Europe are transferred to the Imperial and Commercial cables, and Canadian and United States traffic to the C.P.R. Telegraphs which connects with the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company.

94. Communication between Barbados and the islands of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua and St. Kitts is maintained by means of wireless stations. A station is also under construction at Montserrat. These stations are equipped with a continuous wave for point to point working, and with interrupted continuous wave for working ship stations on 600 metres. Montserrat will have spark equipment only for communicating with the other islands of the Leeward Group.

95. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, until recently the only Company operating in the Colony, has a duplicate cable system. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

96. The shorter and more direct cable between Trinidad and Santiago, Cuba, touches at the Island of St. Croix (with a branch line to St. Thomas).

97. The other cable on leaving Grenada serves St. Vincent, (with a branch duplicate line to Barbados) St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Thomas and meets its sister cable at Porto Rico and Jamaica, and they both terminate at Santiago, Cuba.

98. The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

99. Four Wireless stations were in operation during 1924, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, Tobago and Pointe Baleine. The North Post Station dealt exclusively with ship and Tobago traffic, while communication with British Guiana, St. Martin and Venezuela was carried out by Port-of-Spain. The Pointe Baleine Station, situated on the island of Gasparee and operated by the Pointe Baleine Hotel is of small power and serves the purpose of linking the Gulf Islands with Port-of-Spain.

(*c*)—STEAMSHIP.

100. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad:—

Harrison Line, Leyland Line, Royal Netherlands West India Mail, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, La Veloce (Navigazione Italiana), Transatlantica Italiana, Horn Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Canadian Pacific, Trinidad Line (Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.), Prince Line, Lamport and Holt, Colombian Steamship Line, Aluminum Line, Cia. Anónima Venezolana de Navigacion and the Nourse Line (from India). Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition a number of Steamers call to load cargoes of petroleum, or to take in coal or oil fuel for bunker purposes.

101. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Steamer *Belize,* going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes. This service was previously run by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, but in March, 1923, the Government purchased the s.s. *Belize,* and is running the service through local Agents.

102. The itinerary is as follows :—

Northern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going north on Monday at 9 p.m., and calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad, viz.: Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Grande Rivière, and Toco, arriving at Scarborough, Tobago, on Tuesday afternoon; thence goes East around Tobago calling at the following shipping places, viz., Hillsborough, Pembroke, Roxborough, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mt. Irvine * and Milford,* arriving at Scarborough on Thursday, leaving the same day at 8 p.m. for Trinidad calling at Toco and thence to Port-of-Spain direct, arriving on Friday morning.

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* The steamer calls at Mt. Irvine and Milford once a month alternately.

Southern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going south on Monday at 6 p.m., calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad, viz.: Moruga, Guayaguayare, St. Margaret's, St. Ann's and St. Joseph, thence direct to Scarborough, Tobago, arriving there on Thursday morning and leaves at noon for Toco, Grande Rivière, Matelot and Blanchisseuse, arriving at Port-of-Spain on Friday morning.

(*d*)—ROADS.

103. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and 50 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,087·04 miles—made up of 555·58 miles metal, 298·64 miles gravel or burnt clay, 80·90 miles natural soil cart roads, and 151·92 miles bridle road—were maintained at a cost of £119,394 4s. 7½d. or at an average rate of £109·83 per mile; and the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 662·92 miles—made up of 34·72 miles metal, 173·87 miles gravel or burnt clay and 196·13 miles natural soil cart road and 258·20 miles bridle road—at a cost of £26,867 14s. 0½d. or at an average rate of £40·52 per mile. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

104. The road system is being extended gradually but the war interfered seriously with the progress of the work. In 1910 a road scheme to cost £588,663 increased in 1917 to £592,829 was adopted and it provided for completion of the

works estimated for within 10 years from 1st April, 1911. The outbreak of war in 1914 however completely upset the finance of the scheme owing to the difficulty of raising the loan which was necessary to cover a proportion of the cost. According to the arranged programme £530,000 should have been expended by 1919, but only a sum of £298,000 was available. This scheme has since been revised and extended. Under the revised scheme the expenditure provided for amounts to £963,614, but of this only £160,000 was recommended to be expended immediately from Loan funds. The Loan allocation has been exhausted and funds from General Revenue are not now available. In consequence work under the road scheme is temporarily at a standstill.

(*e*) POSTAL.

105. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 109 out offices throughout the Colony.

106. The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter:—

Within the Colony	1½d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	2d.
To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional ounce 1½d.	

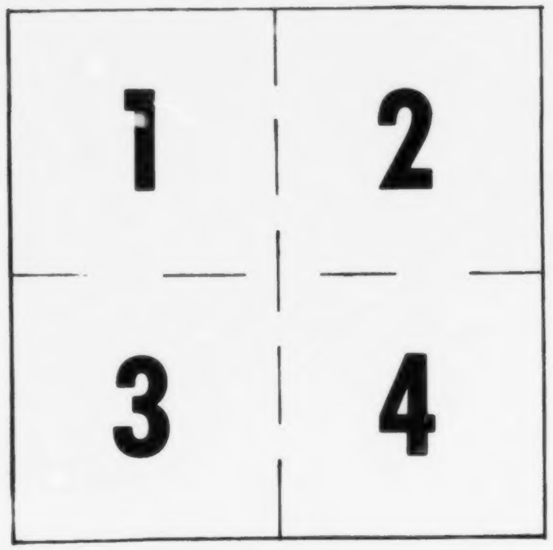
107. The Government Savings Bank is a branch of the Post Office Department and has its Head Office in Port-of-Spain. In addition Savings Bank facilities are provided at 31 Post Offices throughout the Colony. The number of depositors at the end of 1924 totalled 28,309 with deposits amounting to £364,360 standing to their credit:

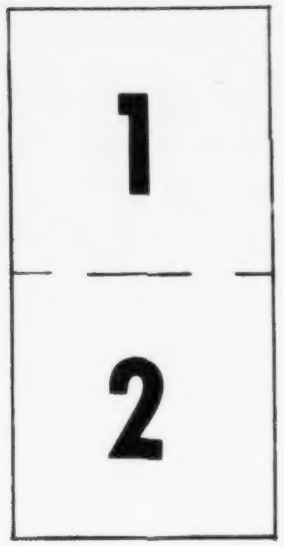
108. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

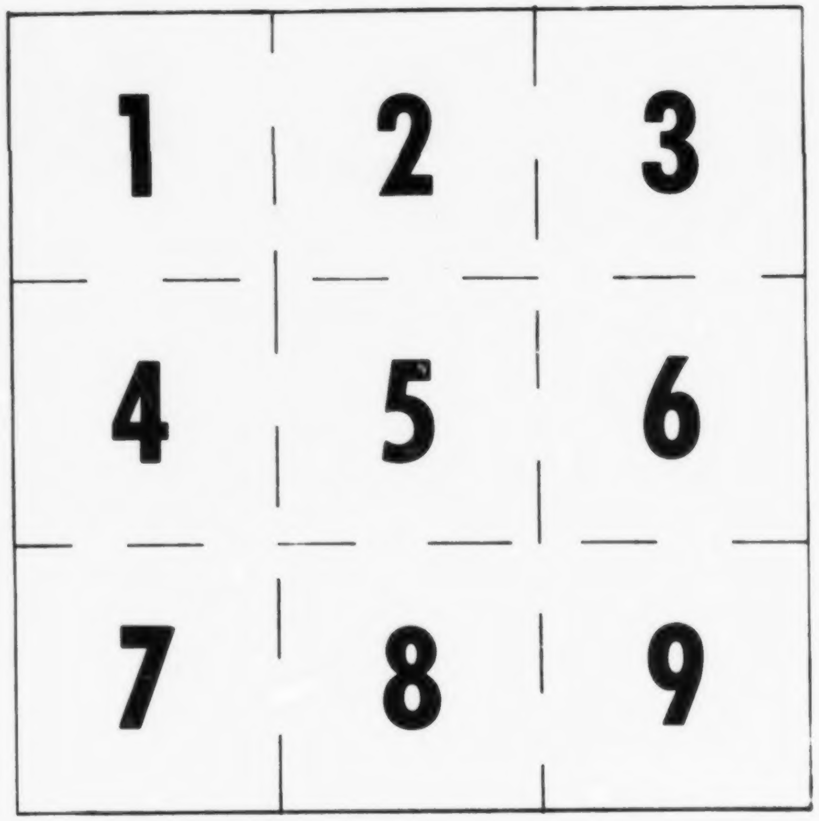
T. A. V. BEST,
Colonial Secretary.

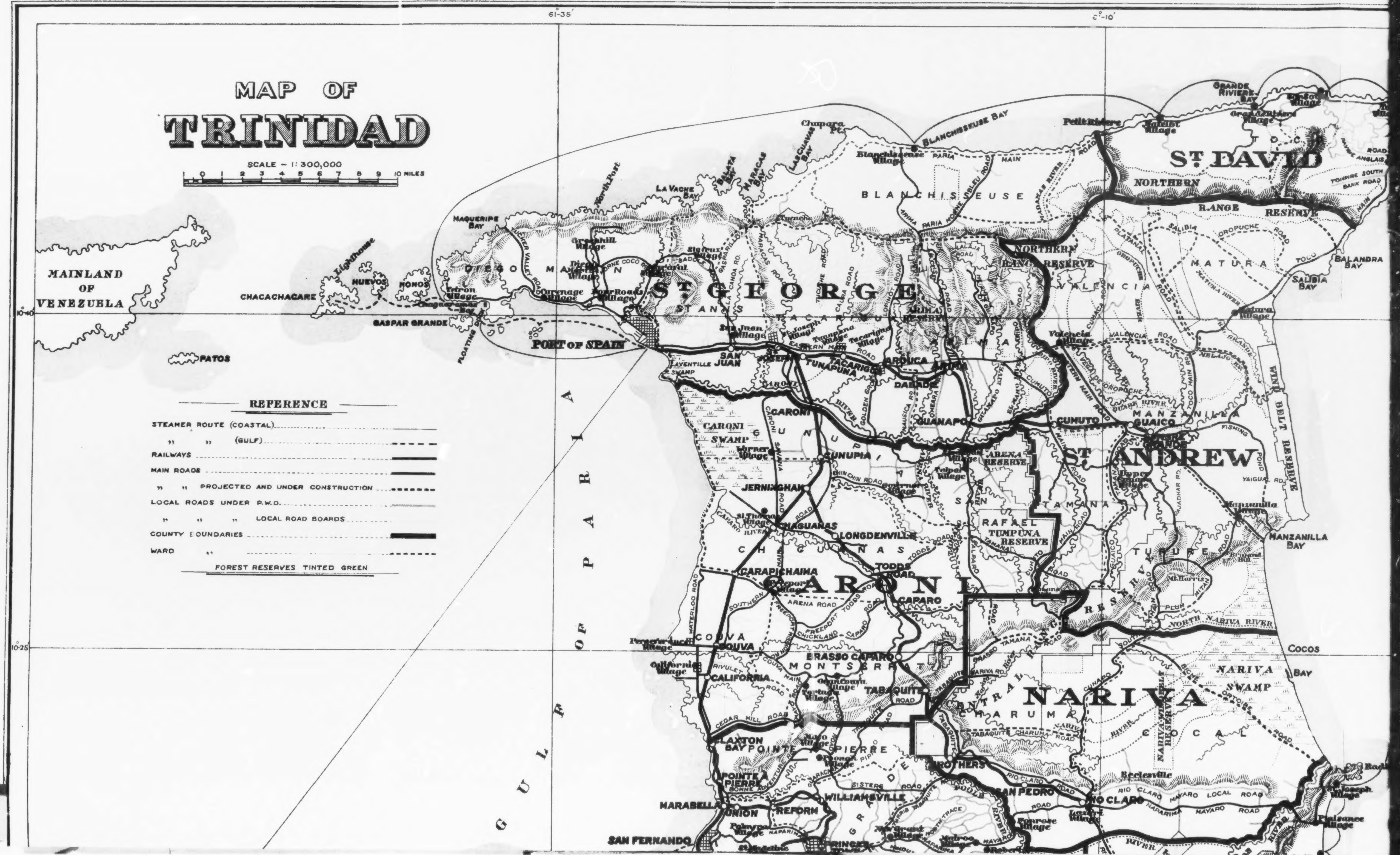
TRINIDAD,
21st May, 1925.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








MAP OF
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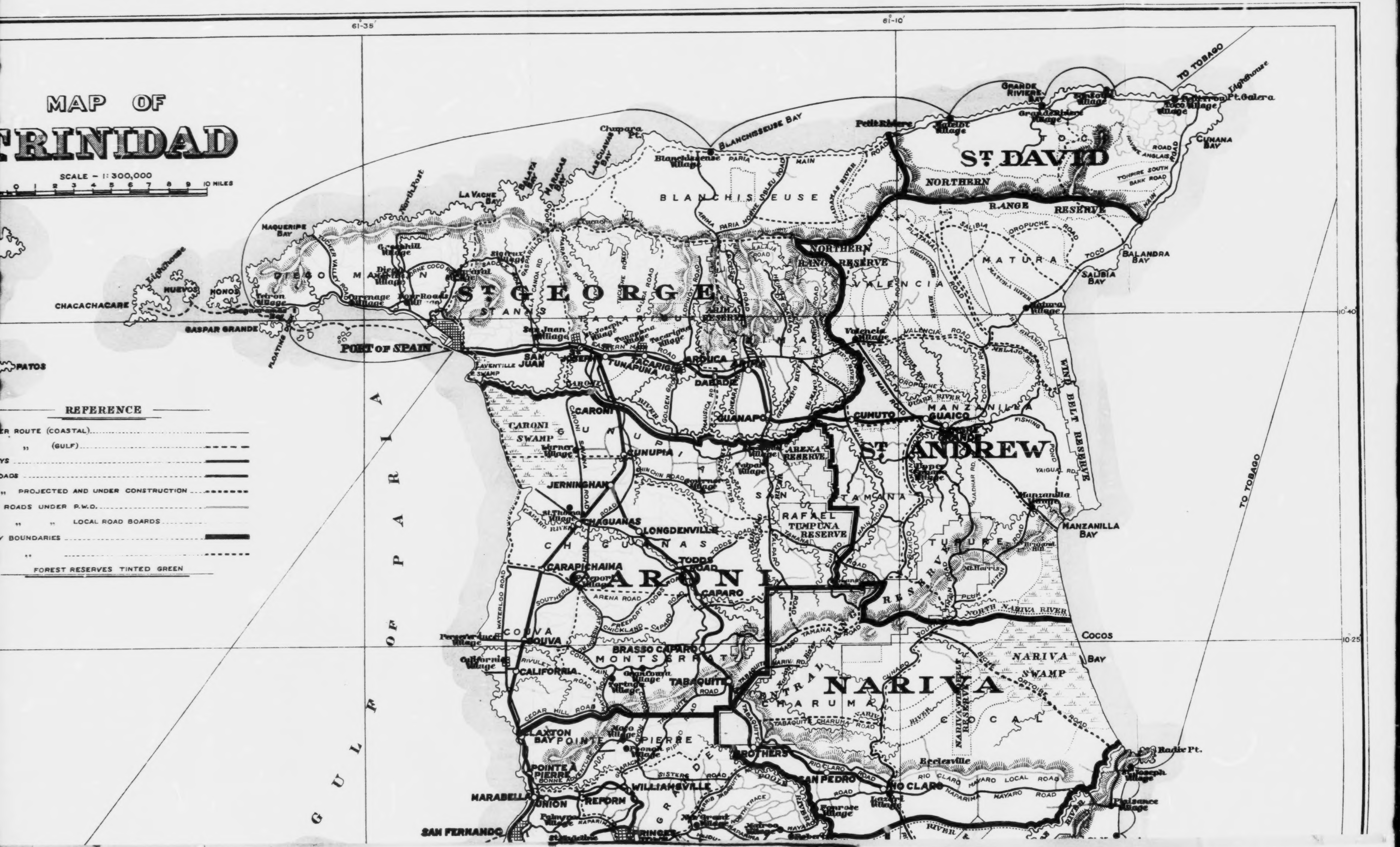
RAILWAYS
MAIN ROADS
" " PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS UNDER P.W.D.
" " " LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD "
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
61-35'
10-40
10-25
MAINLAND OF VENEZUELA
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
PATOS
GULF OF PARIA
PORT OF SPAIN
ST GEORGE
DIEGO MARTIN
BLANCHISSEUSE
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
MARACAS BAY
LA VACHE BAY
MAQUERIPE BAY
ST DAVID
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
MATURA
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
VALENCIA
TOCO
SAN JUAN
ST JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
AROUCA
ARIMA
DABADIE
CARONI
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
GUAICO
ST. ANDREW
MANZANILLA
MANZANILLA BAY
WIND BELT RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
TAMANA
RAFAEL TUMPUNA RESERVE
TURURE RESERVE
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
JERNINGHAM
CHAGUANAS
LONGDENVILLE
CARAPICHAIMA
TODDS ROAD
CAPARO
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
BRASSO CAPARO
MONTSERRAT
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
COCOS BAY
COCAL
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
MARABELLA
UNION
REFORM
WILLIAMSVILLE
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
BROTHERS
SAN PEDRO
RIO CLARO
MAYARO LOCAL ROAD
NAPARIMA MAYARO ROAD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TO TOBAGO
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ST. ANDREW
CARONI
NARIVA
PORT OF SPAIN
SAN JUAN
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
AROUCA
ARIMA
DABADIE
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
GUAICO
SANGRE GRANDE
CARONI
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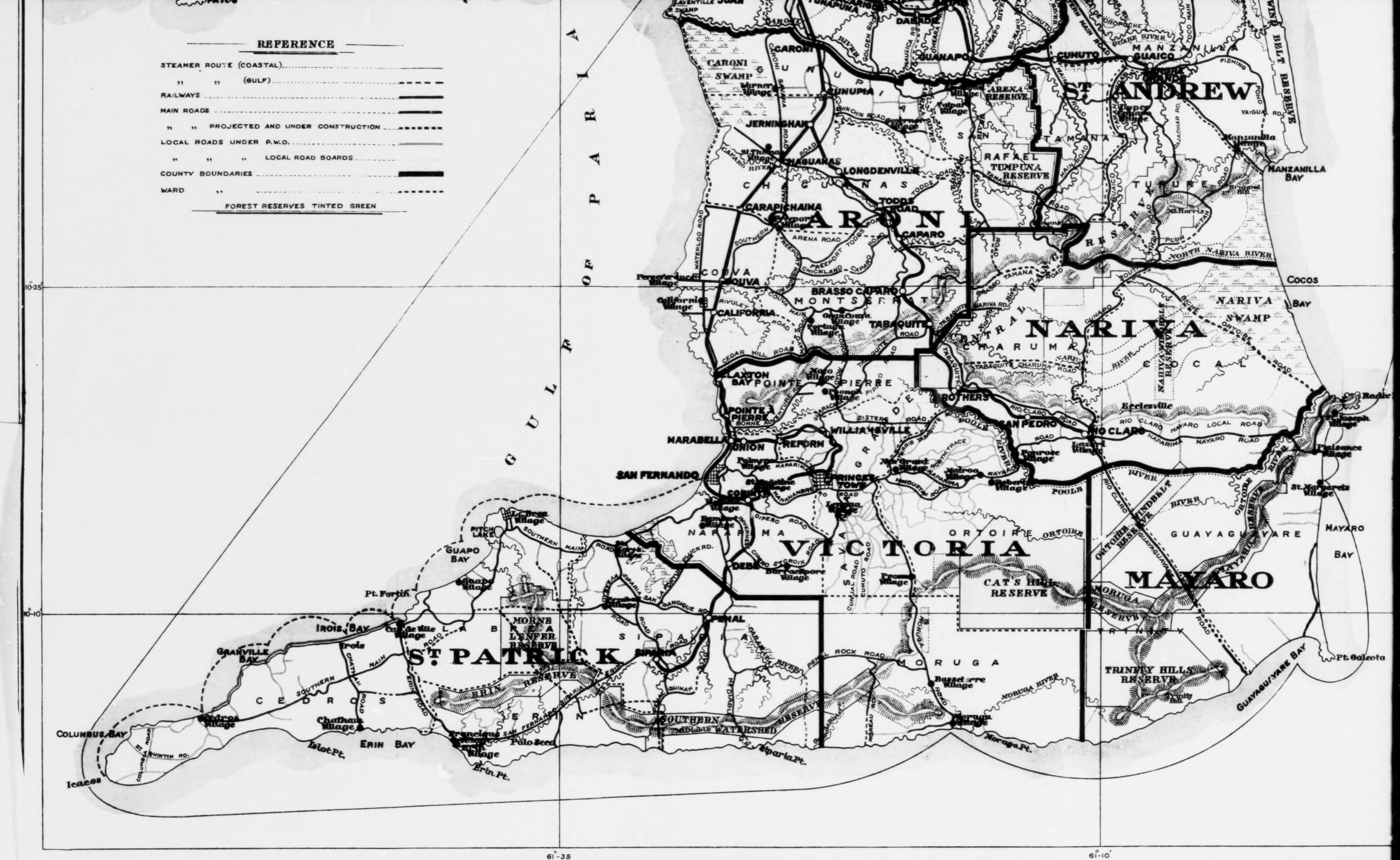
MARABELLA
UNION
REFORM
WILLIAMSVILLE
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
BROTHERS
SAN PEDRO
RIO CLARO
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
Chupara Pt.
Las Cuevas Bay
Maracas Bay
Balata Bay
La Vache Bay
North Post
Maqueripe Bay
DIEGO MARTIN
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
PATOS
Petit Riviere
Grande Riviere Bay
Toco Village
Pt. Galera
Cumana Bay
Balandra Bay
Salibia Bay
Matura Village
MATURA
VALENCIA
Valencia Village
MANZANILLA
Manzanilla Bay
TAMANA
TURURE
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
RAFAEL TUMPUNA RESERVE
WIND BELT RESERVE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
NARIVA SWAMP
CARONI SWAMP
COCAL
Cocos Bay
CHARUMA
Radix Pt.
Eccleaville
GULF OF PARIA
NORTH NARIVA RIVER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COUNTY BOUNDARIES
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FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
GULF OF PARIA
CARONI
ST ANDREW
NARIVA
VICTORIA
MAYARO
ST PATRICK
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MONTSERRAT
POINTE A PIERRE
NAPARIMA
SAVANA GRANDE
ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MORUGA
TRINITY
CEDROS
LA BREA
SIPARIA
ERIN
COUVA
CUNUPIA
CHARUMA
COCAL
MANZANILLA
TURURE
TAMANA
CARONI SWAMP
NARIVA SWAMP
ARENA RESERVE
RAFAEL TUMPUNA RESERVE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
ERIN RESERVE
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
NARIVA WINDBELT RESERVE
ORTOIRE WINDBELT RESERVE
MORUGA RESERVE
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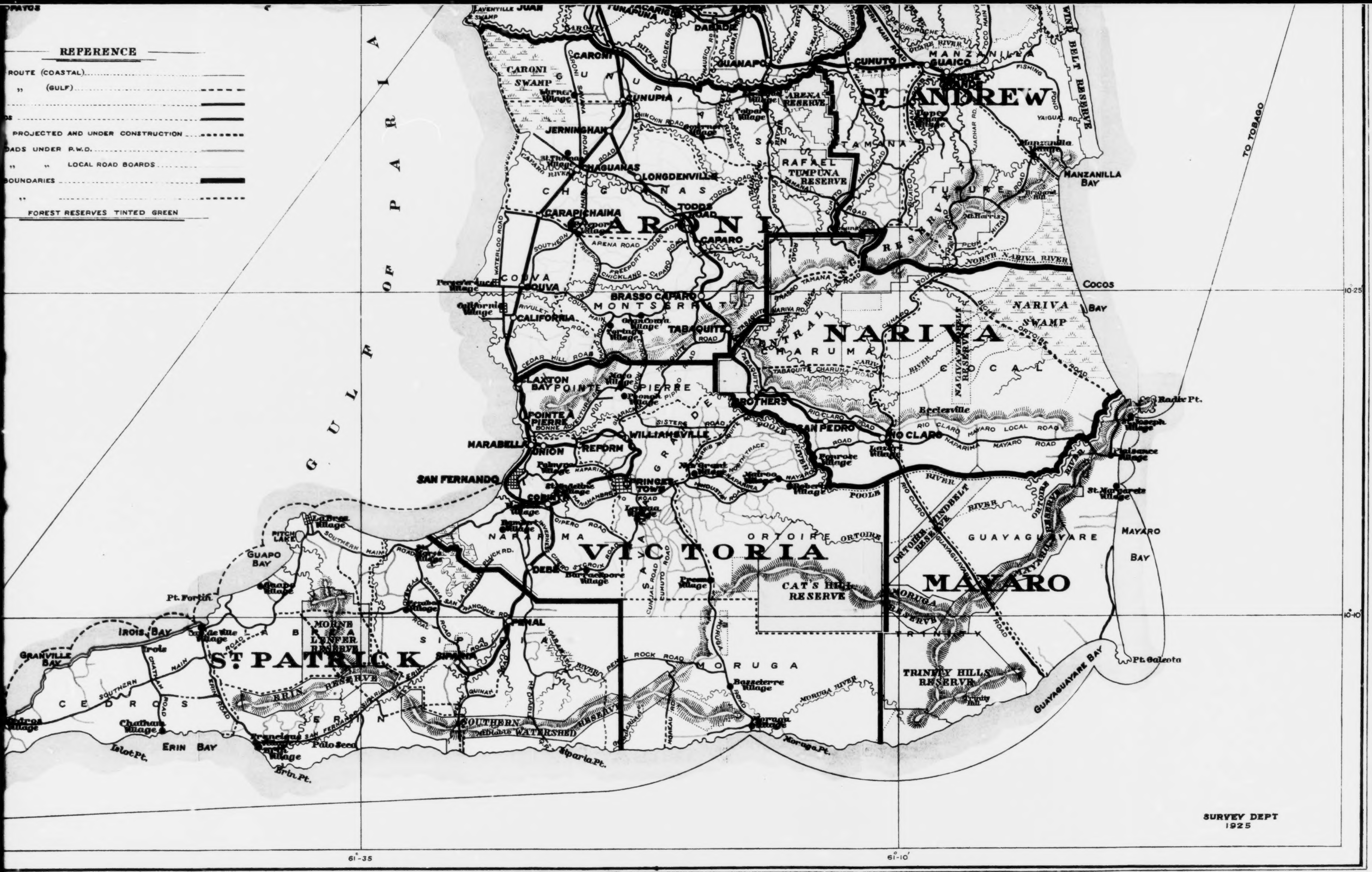
WILLIAMSVILLE
PRINCES TOWN
RIO CLARO
SAN PEDRO
PENAL
SIPARIA
DEBE
GUAICO
CUMUTO
GUANAPO
TUNAPUNA
DABADIE
Manzanilla Bay
Cocos Bay
Mayaro Bay
Guayaguayare Bay
Pt. Galeota
Moruga Pt.
Erin Pt.
Erin Bay
Columbus Bay
Icacos
Granville Bay
Irois Bay
Pt. Fortin
Guapo Bay
Pitch Lake
Palo Seco
10°25
10°10
61°35
61°10

LITHOGRAPHED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER.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GULF OF PARIA
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NARIVA
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CHAGUANAS
COUVA
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CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
MORUGA RESERVE
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
ERIN RESERVE
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
PITCH LAKE
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
IROIS BAY
GRANVILLE BAY
ERIN BAY
Islot Pt.
Erin Pt.
Palo Seco
PENAL
SIPARIA
DEBE
Siparia Pt.
Moruga Pt.
Basseterre Village
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
Pt. Galeota
MAYARO BAY
Radix Pt.
TO TOBAGO
10-25
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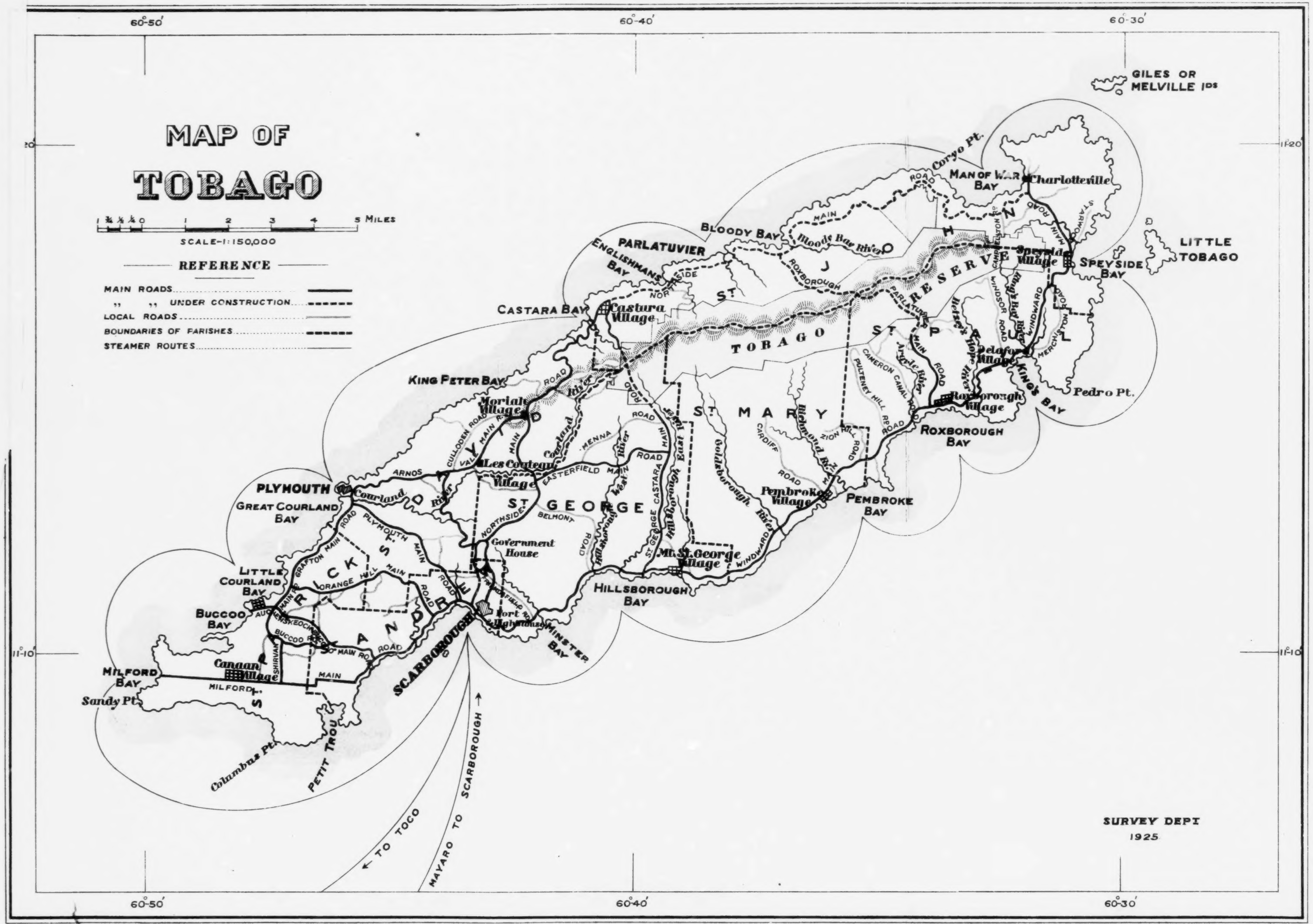
61°-10'
SURVEY DEPT
1925

LITHOGRAPHED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER.


MAP OF
TOBAGO
1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
SCALE–1:150,000
REFERENCE
MAIN ROADS
" " UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
STEAMER ROUTES
60°50′
60°40′
60°30′
11°20′
11°10′
GILES OR MELVILLE Ids
LITTLE TOBAGO
Charlotteville
MAN OF WAR BAY
Corvo Pt.
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
CASTARA BAY
Castara Village
SPEYSIDE BAY
Speyside Village
ST JOHN
ST PAUL
TOBAGO RESERVE
ST MARY
ST GEORGE
ST DAVID
ST PATRICK
ST ANDREW
King Peter Bay
Moriah Village
Les Coteaux Village
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
Courland River
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
Canaan Village
MILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
PETIT TROU
SCARBOROUGH
Fort King George
Government House
MINSTER BAY
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
Mt. St. George Village
Pembroke Village
PEMBROKE BAY
ROXBOROUGH BAY
Roxborough Village
Delaford Village
KING'S BAY
Pedro Pt.
Hillsborough East River
Hillsborough West River
Goldsborough River
Richmond River
Argyle River
Betsey's Hope River
King's Bay River
NORTHSIDE ROAD
ROXBOROUGH PARLATUVIER MAIN ROAD
WINDWARD MAIN ROAD
CAMERON CANAL ROAD
PULTENEY HILL ROAD
CARDIFF ROAD
ZION HILL ROAD
CASTARA MAIN ROAD
EASTERFIELD MAIN ROAD
MENNA ROAD
BELMONT ROAD
CULLODEN ROAD
ARNOS VALE MAIN ROAD
PLYMOUTH MAIN ROAD
GRAFTON MAIN ROAD
ORANGE HILL MAIN ROAD
BUCCOO ROAD
AUCHENSKEOCH ROAD
SHIRVAN ROAD
MILFORD MAIN ROAD
WINDSOR ROAD
MERCHISTON ROAD
STARWOOD MAIN ROAD
← TO TOCO
MAYARO TO SCARBOROUGH →
SURVEY DEPT
1925

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1311.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

REPORT FOR 1925.

(For Reports for 1923 and 1924, see Nos. 1208 and 1260 respectively.)
(Price 1s. 6d. each.)

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Printed in Trinidad.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1925.

SITUATION AND AREA.

1. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 69 miles, and breadth about 54 miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

2. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

HISTORY.

3. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this

is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

4. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

CLIMATE.

6. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month. The coolest months of the year are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The average rainfall in 1925, from records taken at 111 stations, was 70·01 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken. Hurricanes are unknown.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

7. The revision of the laws of the Colony was undertaken early in the year by the Hon. W. C. Huggard, Attorney-General, who was seconded for service as Commissioner of Law Revision. The work was completed within the year and reflects great credit on those concerned for the expeditious manner in which it was carried out.

8. In January a visit was paid to the Colony by a Canadian Parliamentary Delegation with the object of improving the trade relations between the Dominion and the British West Indies.

As a result of the above a Conference was held at Ottawa in June between representatives of the Canadian Government and the West Indian Colonies at which the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of 1920 was reviewed. The Hon. H. B. Walcott, C.M.G., Treasurer, and the Hon. G. F. Huggins, O.B.E., were appointed to represent the Colony at the Conference, and a new Agreement was entered into which was approved by Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 16th October.

9. The Hon. T. A. V. Best, C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, having been promoted to the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, left the Colony on the 22nd December.

The Hon. W. C. Huggard, K.C., Attorney-General was promoted to the post of Attorney-General of Kenya Colony.

VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH

10. The estimated population of the two islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1925, was 385,091. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 125,238 and a small number of Chinese.

11. The Birth-rate was 35·74 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 20·57 per 1,000.

12. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,708 and the infantile mortality rate was 134·47 per 1,000 Births.

13. The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows :—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	1·7	per 1,000.
Malaria	2·06	do.
Tuberculosis	1·12	do.
Dysentery	0·77	do.
Enteric Fever	0·53	do.
Ankylostomiasis	0·67	do.

14. Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in six country districts.

15. The year continued healthy, the Birth-rate being high while the Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate though slightly higher than last year was still well below the average of the past five years.

16. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

17. Drainage schemes for the control of malaria, recommended by the Central Board of Health, were deferred owing to financial reasons. Minor Measures of a similar nature were maintained in all country districts during the year.

18. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease carried on by the Rockefeller International Board of Health, since 1914 ceased at the end of 1924. Similar work along the same lines is now maintained by a staff under the Central Board of Health.

HOSPITALS.

19. The following hospital accommodation is provided:—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain ...	340 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	123 do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ...	248 do.

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

20. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1925 amounted to **£1,662,874**, more than the Estimate by **£18,840** and more than the Revenue for the preceding financial year by **£76,040**. The following comparative table shews the several heads of Revenue and how the increase was made up:—

Heads of Revenue.	1924.	1925.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	556,491	589,863	33,372	
2. Licences, Excise, &c.	454,738	458,451	3,713	
3. Tax on Incomes	106,719	120,274	13,555	
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	138,734	148,863	10,129	
5. Post Office	37,649	37,279	...	370
6. Government Railway	171,775	165,953	...	5,822
7. Rent of Government Property ...	1,679	1,567	...	112
8. Interest	10,034	8,995	..	1,039
9. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	6,617	5,098	...	1,519
10. Land Sales, Royalties	71,381	95,116	23,735	
11. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ...	12,971	11,299	...	1,672
12. Produce Tax	18,046	20,116	2,070	
	1,586,834	1,662,874	86,574	10,534
	Net increase		... £ 76,040	

21. An export tax on produce was levied during the year for General Revenue purposes at the following rates :—

		£	s.	d.
Sugar,	per 1,000 lb.		1	3
Cocoa,	per 100 lb.			4
Coconuts,	per 1,000			8
Copra,	per 1,000 lb.		2	0
Rum,	per 100 gallons		3	4
Bitters,	per 100 gallons	1	0	0
Molasses,	per 100 gallons			2

NOTE :—In view of the low prices now ruling for the two principal products of the Colony, Sugar and Cocoa, the Export Tax on Agricultural Products has been abolished for the year 1926.

22. The tax on incomes in excess of £250 per annum imposed for revenue purposes realised £120,274. The rates levied were :—

At 3d.	in the £1	up to	£ 500
6d.	do.	from	501–£ 750
9d.	do.	do.	751– 1,000
1/-	do.	do.	1,001– 1,500
1/6	do.	do.	1,501– 2,000
2/-	do.	do.	2,001– 3,000
2/6	do.	do.	3,001– 4,000
3/-	do.	do.	4,001– 5.000
4/-	do.	do.	5,001– 6,000
5/-	do.	do.	6,001– 8,000
6/-	do.	do.	8,001 upwards
5¼d.	do.	do.	(Rate for non-resident Life Insurance Companies.)
2/6	do.	do.	(Rate for other Companies.)

EXPENDITURE.

23. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,580,749 being £46,748 less than the Estimates, and £7,984 more than the expenditure for the previous year, and was £82,125 less than the revenue for the same period.

24. The expenditure included £49,051 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £10,656 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works and £38,395 on Roads and Bridges.

25. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1921	1,867,944	1,889,053	185,874	2,074,927
1922 . ..	1,661,607	1,846,771	92,444	1,939,215
1923	1,633,552	1,590,166	35,275	1,625,441
1924	1,586,834	1,536,198	36,567	1,572,765
1925	1,662,874	1,542,354	38,395	1,580,749

BALANCES.

26. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st December, 1924, showed a surplus of £9,477 and at 31st December, 1925, a surplus of £91,601.

PUBLIC DEBT.

27. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1924, amounted to £3,406,753. £18,885 was redeemed during the year, leaving a total indebtedness at 31st December, 1925, of £3,400,504. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £585,727.

CURRENCY AND BANKING.

28. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

29. In 1903, an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes, was brought into force. Under this Ordinance, notes of the denominations of $1, $2 and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1925, amounting to £105,625.

30. Government Savings Banks are established in 34 districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1925, was 27,672 with deposits amounting to £358,094. The savings banks are largely made use of by the East Indians, of whom at the 31st December, there were 10,790 depositors. The amount deposited by this section of the community during the year is estimated at £73,949.

31. The Private Banks are Barclays Bank (Colonial, Dominion and Overseas), paid up capital £900,000 with a note circulation in the Colony, estimated at £750,000; the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital $24,400,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of $1,500,000; Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000; and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital £4,109,589 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000. In addition to engaging in banking business of every character, the Colonial Bank, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz.: 3 per cent.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

32. The c. i. f. value of the total imports amounted to £4,395,041 of which goods valued at £4,372,834 were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at £756,338 were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of £5,151,379, an increase as compared with 1924 of £379,268.

33. The nature and value of the imports (excluding transhipments) for the last five years were as under:—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,748,580	1,998,878	1,830,303	1,715,456	1,874,307
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	504,219	334,314	452,567	360,350	331,470
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	3,570,813	2,223,330	1,991,870	2,181,502	2,130,161
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	19,279	19,359	9,978	15,784	10,123
Class 5—Bullion and Specie...	60,803	28,999	34,703	14,851	48,980
Total	6,903,694	4,604,880	4,319,421	4,287,943	4,395,041

34. Of the imports entered for home consumption, goods to the value of £628,651 were admitted free of duty. The Customs duty collected on the remainder amounted to £518,443.

35. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years, and shows that the effect which the war has had in deflecting the trade with the United Kingdom to other markets is on the wane. The share of the United Kingdom which in 1914 was 34·6 per cent. and had dropped in 1920 to 26·58 per cent. fell 3·57 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1924 (34·57 per cent.) while the share of the United States which in 1914 was 29·5 per cent. and rose to 41·39 in 1920 showed a further decrease over the 1923 figures falling to 22·27 per cent.

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	1,726,585 *25·37*%	1,367,022 *30·25*%	1,271,012 *30·38*%	1,403,819 *34·57*%	1,326,423 *31·00*%
Canada ...	1,155,087 *16·97* ,,	956,578 *21·17* ,,	866,933 *20·49* ,,	814,386 *20·05* ,,	964,035 *22·53* ,,
Other British Possessions	273,794 *4·02* ,,	345,613 *7·65* ,,	365,427 *8·64* ,,	318,503 *7·84* ,,	365,321 *8·54* ,,
United States	2,457,593 *36·11* ,,	1,248,829 *27·64* ,,	1,066,855 *25·21* ,,	934,845 *23·02* ,,	952,836 *22·27* ,,
Venezuela ...	937,198 *13·77* ,,	289,567 *6·41* ,,	360,345 *8·52* ,,	293,065 *7·22* ,,	349,772 *8·17* ,,
France ...	55,758 *·82* ,,	48,859 *1·08* ,,	63,671 *1·50* ,,	74,750 *1·84* ,,	84,010 *1·96* ,,
Germany ...	...	48,224 *1·07* ,,	38,937 *·92* ,,	58,654 *1·39* ,,	49,226 *1·15* ,,
O. Countries...	199,985 *2·94* ,,	213,978 *4·73* ,,	198,217 *4·34* ,,	162,989 *4·07* ,,	187,363 *4·38* ,,
	6,805,940	4,518,670	4,231,397	4,061,011	4,278,986
Parcel Post ...	97,754	86,210	88,024	226,932	116,055

The figures given do not include parcel post the vaule of which is shown separately, and of which it is estimated that 70 per cent. was from the United Kingdom, 20 per cent. from the United States, 5 per cent. from Canada and 5 per cent. from Other Countries.

EXPORTS.

36. The f. o. b. value of the exports for the year amounted to £5,170,355, of which £4,677,148 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £493,207 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £756,338 giving a total export trade of £5,926,693. As compared with 1924 there was an increase of £155,923 in the value of the exports of local products.

37. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods :—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	4,093,395	3,706,618	4,298,378	4,521,225	4,677,148
Re-exports ...	590,593	522,785	487,216	372,638	493,207
Total ...	4,683,988	4,229,403	4,785,594	4,893,863	5,170,355
Transit Goods ...	509,988	612,527	518,407	484,168	756,338
Total ...	5,193,976	4,841,930	5,304,001	5,378,031	5,926,693

38. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under :—

	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	3,317,216	2,715,734	2,720,037	2,711,618	2,837,841
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	1,144,258	1,308,919	1,956,173	2,085,957	2,182,751
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured..	101,289	109,060	79,896	73,273	88,823
Class IV—Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	1,541	3,492	2,591	4,427	4,755
Class V—Bullion and Specie...	119,684	92,198	26,897	18,588	56,185
Total	4,683,988	4,229,403	4,785,594	4,893,863	5,170,355

39. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were :—

Asphalt (including Manjak) ...	157,986	tons ...	£ 360,062
Bitters	58,336	gals. ...	75,734
Cocoa	56,749,600	lb. ..	1,462,723
Coconuts	8,667,271	nuts ...	45,993
Copra	9,965,499	lb. ...	131,243
Molasses	1,271,050	gals. ...	29,639
Rum	28,510	gals. ...	5,337
Sugar	60,655	tons ..	1,092,594
Petroleum, Crude and Fuel ...	110,038,226	gals. ...	1,155,496
Petrol Spirit	13,457,638	gals. ..	345,170
Refined Kerosene	2,768,821	gals. ..	62,202

40. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years :—

	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	1,899,004	*40·54%*	1,643,998	*38·86%*	2,200,525	*45·98%*	2,255,527	*46·09%*	2,471,340	*47·80%*
Canada ...	385,584	*8·23* ,,	465,190	*11·00* ,,	315,177	*6·59* ,,	465,774	*9·52* ,,	272,043	*5·26* ,,
O. B. Possessions	223,142	*4·76* ,,	248,066	*5·87* ,,	281,771	*5·89* ,,	325,636	*6·65* ,,	365,526	*7·07* ,,
United States..	1,336,144	*28·53* ,,	1,058,718	*25·03* ,,	1,086,034	*22·69* ,,	1,077,191	*22·01* ,,	1,129,470	*21·85* ,,
Venezuela ...	58,394	*1·24* ,,	71,366	*1·68* ,,	45,279	*·95* ,,	34,812	*·71* ,,	53,924	*1·04* ,,
France ...	140,897	*3·01* ,,	272,719	*6·45* ,,	340,786	*7·12* ,,	195,368	*3·99* ,,	269,951	*5·22* ,,
Germany ...	...		72,637	*1·72* ,,	91,118	*1·90* ,,	110,922	*2·27* ,,	109,992	*2·13* ,,
O. Countries ...	473,149	*10·10* ,,	249,409	*5·90* ,,	277,620	*5·80* ,,	252,987	*5·17* ,,	278,351	*5·38* ,,
Ships' Stores and Bunkers	167,674	*3·59* ,,	147,300	*3·49* ,,	147,284	*3·08* ,,	175,646	*3·59* ,,	219,758	*4·25* ,,
Total ...	4,683,988		4,229,403		4,785,594		4,893,863		5,170,355	

41. The United Kingdom holds first place as the Colony's largest purchaser with 47·80 per cent. of the total exports, the United States second place with 21·85 per cent. and Canada third with 5·26 per cent. The exports to the United Kingdom fell from 40·54 per cent. in 1921, to 38·86 per cent. in 1922, but show a steady increase from that year, while those to the United States which were 28·53 per cent. in 1921 have decreased annually to date. The principal decrease is in exports to Canada.

TOTAL TRADE.

42. The total aggregate trade for the last five years, has been :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1921	7,413,682	5,193,976	12,607,658
1922	5,217,407	4,841,930	10,059,337
1923	4,837,828	5,304,001	10,141,829
1924	4,772,111	5,378,031	10,150,142
1925	5,151,379	5,926,693	11,078,072

SHIPPING.

43. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year at the several ports of entry was 4,170 with a tonnage of 4,565,155 an increase of 147 vessels and 521,919 tons as compared with 1924. There were 2,084 arrivals of 2,282,238 tons and 2,086 departures of 2,282,917 tons, of which 60·36 per cent. was British, as summarised below :—

	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	484	1,362,469		
British Steamers cleared	481	1,354,716		
British Sailing Vessels entered	485	19,251		
Do. cleared	484	19,132		
Total British	...	...	1,934	2,755,568
Foreign Steamers entered	471	874,754		
Foreign Steamers cleared	461	882,874		
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	644	25,764		
Do. cleared	660	26,195		
Total Foreign	...	...	2,236	1,809,587
Total number and tons		...	4,170	4,565,155

AGRICULTURE.

44. The staple products of the Colony are Cacao, Sugar (with its by-products molasses and rum) and Coconuts. The chief minor products exported are Coffee and Rubber.

45. *Cacao.*—The exports of Cacao, 49,476,609 lb., of the value of £1,257,255, again showed a considerable reduction, being about 7,000,000 lb. below the figures of 1924 and 15,000,000 lb. below 1923. The value owing to better prices was about £92,000 greater than in 1924. Several causes contributed to the fall in production. The most general is the reduction of cultivation during the period of low prices, combined with unfavourable weather, which has shown its greatest effect on the estates where cultivation has been curtailed. Further, the running out of the estates or fields with poor soils or otherwise unfavourably situated is no longer offset to the same extent by the production from new plantations.

46. *Sugar.*—The sugar crop was 69,628 tons, of which 60,648 tons were exported, representing a very considerable increase in production over the figures of the previous 4 years. The value of the export sugar was, however, lower than in the years above-mentioned, being about £142,000 less than in 1924, when 43,432 tons were exported, and about £21,000 less than 1923, when the export was only 35,523 tons. The export of molasses was 1¼ million gallons as against 1½ million gallons in 1924, and the price realized was £20,639 as against £24,843. The export of rum dropped back to nearly the same figures and values as in 1922 and 1923; the great improvement in 1924 not being maintained.

There was a severe outbreak of the sugar-cane froghopper which will affect the crop of 1926. A special committee was nominated to organise investigation of this pest and is being jointly financed by the Government and the sugar manufacturers for a period of 5 years.

A Committee was appointed by the Governor in May, 1925, with respect to the Cane Farming Industry. The terms of reference were "to consider and report generally on any "measures which appear desirable to promote good relations "and the fullest co-operation between the sugar manufacturers "and the cane-farmers of the Colony, and in particular on the "following points:—

(*a*) The conditions of the tenure of land by cane-farmers.

(*b*) The encouragement of the production of better quality canes by cane-farmers.

(*c*) The method of determining the price to be paid for farmers' canes.

(*d*) The system of restricting cane-farmers within a specified area to sell their canes to a particular factory (known as the limitation of areas).

The Committee held several meetings and has taken much evidence, but has not yet reported.

47. Angostura Bitters are manufactured entirely in the Colony. The exports during the last five years have been :—

Year.			*Gallons.*	*Value.*
1921	...	...	33,333	£33,337
1922	...	...	38,020	38,020
1923	...	...	46,361	46,361
1924	...	...	46,569	46,567
1925	...	...	58,336	75,734

48. *Coconuts.*—The cultivation of Coconuts continues to increase, but both whole coconuts and copra showed a decrease on the figures of last year. The export of coconut oil was nearly doubled. The total value of coconut products showed a reduction of nearly £30,000 as compared with 1924. The crop is exported in three forms: whole nuts, copra and coconut oil. Taking 1 lb. of copra as equivalent to 3 nuts, and 1 gallon of oil as 45 nuts, the exports represented 41,964,788 nuts, viz. :—

Coconuts	8,633,981	of the value £	45,834
Copra	9,965,499 lb	do.	131,243
Coconut Oil	76,318 galls.	do.	15,753

Total value £192,830 compared with £222,764 in 1924.

49. *Rubber.*—The high prices stimulated the export of rubber, the production being 110,625 lb., and the value £9,529 as compared with 86,103 lb., value £5,920 in 1924.

50. *Coffee.*—In 1924 the export of Coffee rose from less than 2,000 lb. to over half a million, and this was more than maintained in 1925, the value being £28,202 as against £57 in 1923.

51. *Limes.*—The export of Lime Juice showed a slight decrease in quantity, but an increase of £300 in value.

52. *Fruit.*—The Agricultural Department more than maintained the high output of the previous two years in respect of budded and grafted trees and continued interest was shown in the prospects of a fruit industry.

On the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce a scheme was being drawn up in 1924, for more extended trials with bananas. This is being handled by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

The Government Fruit Depôt in Port-of-Spain which was started in March, 1923, under the management of the Ground Provision Committee is proving extremely useful in disposing locally of the small quantities of fruit available.

53. *Tobago.*—The agricultural exports from Tobago to Port-of-Spain which in 1924 showed a rise of about £15,000 over 1923, decreased again by nearly £4,000 to £87,820.

The quantity and value of the principal exports were :—

Cocoa	Valued at	£36,152
Coconuts and Products	,,	19,861
Vegetable and Fruit ...	,,	13,314
Corn, Pulse, &c. ...	,,	3,632
Live Stock	,,	9,632
Poultry	,,	2,675
Turtle and shell ...	,,	1,080

54. *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—Two new societies were registered during the year, making the number 32. Some have continued to do excellent work: many, however, are passing through a difficult period owing to the burden of comparatively large loans taken up in years of high prices and difficult to repay during the succeeding depression.

55. *Agricultural Bank and Agricultural Relief.* — The Agricultural Relief Committee reduced the number of open accounts very rapidly during the year and it is expected that by the end of June, 1926, it will conclude its operations.

The Agricultural Bank has issued its first report (Council Paper 21 of 1926), for the period ending December, 1925, which shows that loans amounting to £79,583 have been made in 124 cases, while further loans amounting to £14,270 are awaiting the completion of the necessary papers. The further sum of £2,635 has been issued in temporary advances. A recent decision of the Secretary of State has increased the maximum of single loans to £3,125.

56. *Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.*—The new main building of the College was completed and occupied during the year. The model sugar factory of the College was erected, equipped and worked during the crop of 1925. It will provide for the first time in the British Empire a thoroughly practical course of training in sugar technology. Facilities on the Experiment Stations, Farm and Cacao estate of the Department of Agriculture have been placed at the service of the College and close co-operation is maintained.

57. *Empire Cotton Research Station.*—The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has, after careful consideration, selected Trinidad as the location of its Central Cotton Research Station and obtained a site adjacent to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture.

58. *Co-operation with Grenada.*—During the year, on the initiative of the Governor of the Windward Islands, a scheme has been prepared for the amalgamation of the agricultural services of Trinidad and Grenada. The proposals have been approved and will be put into operation during 1926.

FORESTS.

59. The area of forest land in the Colony is about 1,000 square miles of Crown Land (exclusive of some small areas of private land still under forest) of which about 800 square miles or approximately 80 per cent. is under commercial timber. The area set aside as Forest Reserves is estimated at 338 square miles or nearly 17 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. In locating the Forest Reserves mainly the indirect utility of Forests was considered. This indirect utility consists of the influence of forest growth on climatic conditions, in maintaining the humidity of the air, in protecting the water supply and preventing erosion. In addition the Reserves provide breeding places for the bird and insect friends of Agriculture. For the most part the Reserves are situated in hilly and mountainous land, around the sources of streams. Some are designed as wind-breaks and others are situated on poor land unfit for agricultural cultivation.

60. Within the Forest Reserves there are now approximately 1,258 acres of Plantations: over 90 per cent. of this area contains indigenous species, principally Cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*, Roem.), Poui (*Tecoma serratifolia*, Don), Cypre (*Cordia gerascanthus*, Jacq.), and Balsam (*Copaifera officinalis*, Jacq.). The remainder of the

area is under exotics, principally Teak. The Teak was first introduced from Burma in 1913, and some of the trees are now 70 feet high and over 3 feet in girth. Seed therefrom is collected annually in sufficient quantity to supply the requirements of the Forest Department, private proprietors and small demands from outside of the Colony.

61. Only one small new Plantation was formed during 1925, this being 13 acres of Teak, and work was concentrated on the continuation of silvicultural research. Further 1-acre experiment plots were formed during the year, particular attention being paid to Cedar. Much valuable information is being collected with regard to the silvicultural characteristics of several of the more important species. Approximately 130 acres underwent improvement cleanings. These operations were all carried out within the Forest Reserves.

62. In accordance with the policy recommended by the Committee appointed by the Governor in 1924 to consider a Report put forward by the Conservator of Forests an experiment on a small scale with the air seasoning of local timbers was commenced in 1925. A suitable shed was erected at the Trinidad Government Railway Workshops and an advance account of £1,600 opened with which to carry out the experiment. By the end of the year approximately 62,000 board feet of timber of various species was in stack in the shed—the necessary apparatus for moisture content determinations was purchased by the Department. The results achieved show that with proper handling air-seasoned timber of good quality can be produced. Timber seasoning sheds were also erected in two of the Forest Reserves.

63. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1925, is estimated at 2,213,867 cubic feet, of which about 1,353,664 cubic feet is estimated to consist of the softer woods largely used for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which, though comparatively small, cannot be calculated. About half of the total cut of timber was utilised by the Petroleum industry; 47,250 cubic feet of Cedar value £5,468 and other timber to the value of £20,984 were exported. One wood cutting concession, covering 6,000 acres is held by a sawmill concern which turns out lumber for local use. Eleven concessions, covering about 35,000 acres, are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. 9,644 licences, mostly for less than 10 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony, were granted during the year.

64. The Forest Revenue for 1925 amounted to £14,289 and Expenditure to £8,977 leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of £5,312. In addition, timber to the value of £325 was supplied to the Public Works Department. The total surplus for the past 16 years now amounts to £54,562.

MINES.

65. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum and Asphalt.

66. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum are known to occur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

67. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined Local Asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1925, 153,527,745 gallons.

68. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an E.N.E.-W.S.W. direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average Specific Gravity of the Crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

69. Two shallow wells were drilled in Tobago in the year 1911 without success.

70. At the end of 1925 there were nineteen Companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held nearly 180,000 acres of Crown lands under Licenses and Leases, of which approximately 150,000 acres were held under Mining Lease.

71. The principal oil producing Companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo and the General Petroleum Co. of Trinidad, Ltd., from private lands at Oropuche. There are four refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton and Tabaquite, and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

72. Sixty-two wells with a total footage of 93,265 were drilled on Crown lands and thirty-seven wells with a total footage of 57,386 were drilled on private lands during the year. The total number of wells drilled to date in the Colony is 1,027, of which 658 are on Crown lands and 369 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1925 was 153,527,745 gallons, an increase of 11,546,325 gallons over the production for 1924. Of this total, 100,710,295 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1925 amounted to £40,099 as against £31,004 in 1923, and wayleaves to £10,901 as against £9,291 in 1924. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 126,231,287 gallons valued at £1,560,579 as against 112,858,523 gallons valued at £1,367,160 in 1924. The exports in 1925 formed 33·4 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony, viz.:—

Cocoa	£1,257,255
Sugar, Molasses and Rum ...	1,127,459
Asphalt	360,062
Coconuts and Coconut products	192,830

The petroleum industry provides employment for nearly 5,000 men.

73. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1925 was 201,107 tons having a value of approximately £125,692 and yielding a Revenue of £75,375 as compared with £74,050 in 1924. The quantity of stone quarried for roads and other purposes amounted to 199,685 tons valued at £26,020. The Asphalt and Quarrying industries provide employment for nearly 3,000 men.

LAND.

74. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes, viz.: those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 or 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Joseph and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes situate in the Counties of St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, Caroni and Tobago are sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre in parcels not exceeding 20 acres: at £3 15s. 0d. per acre in parcels exceeding 20 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres: and in parcels exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lands situate in the Counties of Victoria, St. Patrick, Nariva and Mayaro are sold on petition in parcels of not less than 5 acres and upwards at £4 per acre. These prices include the cost of Survey, Registration and Grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. Four hundred and seventy-seven Grants and Leases of an acreage of 2,725 of a total value of £11,510 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th December, 1917, and the Order made by His Excellency the Intendant, which was published on the 29th November, 1923, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of sale, and price of Crown lands. The area of Crown land remaining unsold on the 31st December, 1925, was :—

Trinidad :		
Forest Reserves	..	206,506 acres.
Unalienated lands	...	360,214 do.
Tobago :		
Forest Reserves	...	9,776 do.
Unalienated lands	...	5,962 do.
		582,458 acres,

a great deal of which is under License to Oil Companies.

75. Alienated land varies in value according to its situation and fertility, and the nature and condition of the cultivation. The following may be taken as average values of properly cultivated land :—

Land with Cocoa (full bearing) on the understanding that it includes the appurtenances of an estate, *i.e.*, buildings, &c. ...	£40 per acre.
Land with Coconuts (full bearing) varying with the bearing capacity of the trees ...	£50 to £75 per acre.
Land with Other products or cleared for cultivation	£10 to £20 per acre.

76. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservation vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation :—

The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.

From 1889 to January, 1902: All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.

From January, 1902, to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.

From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

77. The mineral rights of the Crown can be leased or licensed as follows: Under Exploration and Prospecting Licenses or Mining Lease. A petition for an Exploration License should describe the land required, giving the approximate acreage and boundaries and be accompanied by a deposit of £5. The license is granted at the discretion of the Intendant and grants the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The license is usually for

one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting License for which a fee of £5 is charged. On the issue of Exploration and Prospecting Licenses over Crown Lands the following fees are payable :—

For an Exploration License in respect of Crude Oil underlying Crown Lands.

For any area not over 250 acres					...		an annual fee of	£	50
For any area	over	250	acres but	not over	500	acres	do.	£	80
Do.	do.	500	do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	£	100
Do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	2,000	do.	do.	£	150
Do.	do.	2,000	do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	£	200
Do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	£	250
Do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	£	320
Do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	£	400
Do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	£	550
Do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	£	700
Do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	£	900
Do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	£	1,000
Do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	100,000	do.	do.	£	1,250

All such fees are payable in advance.

For an Exploration License in respect of other minerals no charge is made.

For a Prospecting License in respect of Crude Oil underlying Crown Lands or over alienated lands with the oil and other mineral rights reserved to the Crown which may if the petitioner so desires include other bituminous minerals (except coal) and natural gas, without additional fee, that is to say :—

For any area not over 250 acres					...		an annual fee of	£	100
For any area	over	250	acres but	not over	500	acres	do.	£	160
Do.	do.	500	do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	£	200
Do.	do.	1,000	do.	do.	2,000	do.	do.	£	300
Do.	do.	2,000	do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	£	400
Do.	do.	3,000	do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	£	500
Do.	do.	5,000	do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	£	640
Do.	do.	7,000	do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	£	800
Do.	do.	10,000	do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	£	1,100
Do.	do.	14,000	do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	£	1,400
Do.	do.	20,000	do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	£	1,800
Do.	do.	30,000	do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	£	2,000
Do.	do.	50,000	do.	do.	100,000	do.	do.	£	2,500

For a Prospecting Licence in respect of other minerals, a fee at the rate of 1/- per acre of the land included in the license is paid.

All such fees are payable in advance.

The holder of a Prospecting License is entitled to enter upon the land named in the license for such period as the Governor may deem desirable, which period shall not exceed two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject, however, to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the license may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting License a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under License as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the license as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees of grant or registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

78. The number of applications received for licenses to explore and prospect for oil during 1925 was 13. Three mining leases were issued during the year.

LEGISLATION.

79. During the course of the year 1925, the Laws of the Colony were revised and the Statute Book reduced from 26 Volumes containing 1,181 Ordinances to 4 Volumes containing 317 Ordinances. Forty-six new Ordinances were passed and, of these, the following are the more important:—

No. 4. The Children Ordinance consolidates into one enactment the Ordinances relating to children and young persons, and introduces a number of new provisions dealing with the detention, trial and punishment of youthful offenders. Parts I, II and III of the Ordinance (Cruelty to Children, Juvenile Smoking, Industrial Schools and Orphanages) are based on parts II, III and IV of the Children Act, 1908, of the Imperial Parliament. Part IV of the Ordinance (Juvenile Offenders) follow the lines of Part V of the Children Act, 1908, so far as the provisions of that enactment are suitable to local circumstances.

No. 9. The Trustee Ordinance amends and consolidates the law relating to Trusts and Trustees, and is based on the Trustee Act, 1893, of the Imperial Parliament.

Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 and *15* consolidate the law relating to offences against the person, malicious injury to property, coinage offences, forgery and perjury.

No. 19. The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance. Section 2 exempts institutions established for the encouragement of thrift from payment of Income Tax.

Section 5 provides for the taxation of non-resident British shipowners on the basis of a ratio of their profits attributable to the Colony instead of on a percentage of their gross receipts in respect of fares and freight.

Nos. 33, 34 and *35* re-enact and amend the law relating to Bills of Sale and Mortgages of Produce and amend the law relating to Agricultural Credit Societies.

No. 36. The Agricultural Contracts Ordinance consolidates and amends the law relating to Agricultural Contracts and introduces important changes including a provision that Agricultural Contracts made subsequently to a mortgage shall bind the mortgagee.

Nos. 41 and *42.* The Registration of Electors (Legislative Council) Ordinance, and the Elections (Legislative Council) Ordinance provide for the method of registering electors and the procedure at elections of members of the Legislative Council.

EDUCATION.

80. At the close of the year under review there were 290 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 48 being Government and 242 Assisted Schools. There were 254 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 242 Assisted Schools, 95 were Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, 68 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were 2 Government and 3 Assisted Intermediate Schools.

81. The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1925, was 57,725 of whom 32,264 were boys and 25,461 were girls. The average daily attendance was 36,404, or 63·1 per cent. of the number on roll. As compared with the previous year there is an increase of 740 on the roll or 1·3 per cent., and of 1,392 in average attendance or 3·9 per cent. There was an increase in average attendance of 2·5 per cent. in Government Schools and an increase of 4·2 per cent. in Assisted Schools. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,600 (1,599 in 1924).

82. The total expenditure on education during the year 1925, deducting the amount received in school and examination fees was £116,031 18s. 8d. as compared with £112,899 9s. 0d. in 1924. 180 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 30 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. 9 College and 2 Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to 53 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December, 1925, there were 35 Teaching Bursars at the Queen's Royal College and affiliated Schools, and 20 students at the Government Training College. There were 401 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 241 passed their prescribed examinations.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

83. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph Convent and the Bishop's High School in Port-of-Spain and the Naparima Girls' High School at San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The number of pupils on roll at 31st December was:—

Queen's Royal College	235
St. Mary's College	360
Naparima College	120
St. Joseph's Convent School... ...	401
Bishop's High School	102
Naparima Girls' High School ...	91
Total	1,309

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

84. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Middle Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper Sixth Form is examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher Certificate Examination while the pupils of the Lower Sixth and Fifth Forms are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, taking the School Certificate and the Junior Examinations respectively.

85. Three hundred and fifty-nine pupils of the Middle Forms of the Queen's Royal College and affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July, 1925. Two hundred and thirty-one pupils sat for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, while thirty candidates sat for the Higher Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. One hundred and

sixty candidates passed the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, forty-six gaining Honours, while seventy-four distinctions in various subjects were gained. Twenty Higher Certificates were gained. Two Scholarships, not exceeding in value £800 each, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships was awarded on the subjects of Group IV (Science) and was instituted this year. Four "House Scholarships" of the annual value of £15 each were awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

86. The Technical Classes of the Board of Industrial Training shewed another year of continued growth during 1925, when the weekly average attendance rose to 265 with a total number of 10,329 hours as against an average of 222 attendances and a total of 8,894 hours in 1924. There were 214 students in attendance distributed among the following classes :—

Workshop Arithmetic	121
Workshop Drawing	117
Workshop Practice	33
Mechanics	97
Mathematics	65
Typography	35
Building Construction	19
Bookbinding	38

Four grades Preliminary, Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced are necessary in Workshop Arithmetic and Drawing, while the other subjects are organised in two or three grades as required. The total expenditure on the classes for the year, including instructors' fees, equipment, lighting, &c., was £502 4s. 8d., which works out at just over 11½d. for each hour of instruction. The students have continued to show interest and keenness in their work.

Twenty-eight candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination for Apprentices, for which the questions are specially set by the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination. The results were :—

	Entered.	Passed		Failed.
		First Class	Second Class	
Mechanical Engineering ...	11	3	6	2
Typography	8	2	3	3
Bookbinding	9	8	1	0

For the first time in the history of the Colony candidates were presented for the City and Guilds of London Institute Examinations in Technology, 15 out of 30 being successful.

Mechanical Engineering...	Grade I ...	Passed 2
Typography... ...	Grade I ..	Passed 5
Bookbinding ...	Grade I ...	Passed 1 (First Class)
Typography... ...	Grade II ...	Passed 7 (3 First Class, 4 Second Class)

87. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the Blind towards which a grant of £250 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £329 5s. 2d. (exclusive of Building Fund donations) were collected during the year. The Government also grants £150 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children. On the 24th September, Lady Byatt opened dormitory and other extensions at the Institute, which had long been necessary, and which cost £1,649 3s. 3½d. £1,000 of this amount was loaned free of interest by the Government and the balance taken from the Institute's Building Fund. Instruction at the Institute is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, while men are taught Basket-making and Chair-caning, and women Knitting and Sewing. This institution deals with some forty or fifty blind people and is a residential one for the education, maintenance and training of blind children and a day institution for the purposes of an adult school and affording a mid-day meal and a small wage for work done by the blind of Port-of-Spain and its environs who are no longer children. It is at present the only institution for the blind in the British West Indies and receives one or two blind children from the other West Indian Islands for education and training.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(*a*)—RAILWAYS.

88. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, 10 miles,

leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route from Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain to Princes Town, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double line between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line is single line. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

89. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains generally once a day, during the crop season January to July. During the out of crop season August to December goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Sangre Grande and Rio Claro lines, but run daily on the Siparia Line. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima giving a service of 8 trains daily each way, and 9 trains each way on Saturdays.

90. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes two trips a week between Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and La Brea (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods. Another steamer makes five trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

91. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, and there is a telephone line south-west of San Fernando along the steamer route, giving a total length of 127 miles of telegraph and about 116 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

(*b*)—CABLE.

92. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

93. The Pacific Cable Board established their service in the West Indies during the year 1924, and opened their offices for business on the 1st December of the same year.

94. Their cables run from Barbados to Turks Island, with spurs from the former place to Trinidad and Demerara. At Turks Island connection is made with the Direct Company's Cables to Halifax, Traffic is handed back to the Pacific Cable Board's Office at Halifax and thence *via* Imperial Cables, an all British line of communication thus being established to England.

95. A wireless system of communication is also maintained between the following Islands:—Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

96. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, until recently the only Company operating in the Colony, has a duplicate cable system. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

97. The shorter and more direct cable between Trinidad and Santiago, Cuba, touches at the Island of St. Croix (with a branch line to St. Thomas).

98. The other cable on leaving Grenada serves St. Vincent (with a branch duplicate line to Barbados), St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Antigua, St. Kitts and St. Thomas and meets its sister cable at Porto Rico and Jamaica, and they both terminate at Santiago, Cuba.

99. The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

100. Three Government Wireless stations were in operation during 1925, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, and Tobago. The North Post Station dealt exclusively with ship and Tobago traffic, while communication with British Guiana, St. Martin, Venezuela and Paramaribo was carried out by Port-of-Spain.

(c)—STEAMSHIP.

101. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad :—

Harrison Line, Leyland Line, Royal Netherlands West India Mail, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Navigazione Generale Italiana, Transatlantica Italiana, Horn Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Elders & Fyffes, Trinidad Line (Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.), Prince Line, Lamport and Holt, Colombian Steamship Line, Aluminum Line, Cia. Anónima Venezolana de Navigacion. Nourse Line (from India) and the Hamburg Amerika. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition a number of Steamers call to load cargoes of petroleum, or to take in coal or oil fuel for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

102. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Steamer *Belize*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes. This service was previously run by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, but in March, 1923, the Government purchased the s.s. *Belize*, and is running the service through local Agents.

103. The itinerary is as follows:—

Northern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going north on Monday at 9 p.m., and calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad, viz.: Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Grande Rivière, and Toco, arriving at Scarborough, Tobago, on Tuesday afternoon; thence goes East around Tobago calling at the following shipping places, viz.: Hillsborough, Pembroke, Roxborough, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mt. Irvine and Milford, arriving at Scarborough on Thursday, leaving the same day at 8 p.m. for Trinidad calling at Toco and thence to Port-of-Spain direct, arriving on Friday morning.

Southern Route.—Leaves Port-of-Spain going south on Monday at 6 p.m., calling at the following shipping places in Trinidad, viz.: Moruga, Guayaguayare, St. Margaret's, St. Ann's and St. Joseph, thence direct to Scarborough, Tobago, arriving there on Wednesday night and leaves at noon the following day for Toco, Grande Rivière, Matelot and Blanchisseuse, arriving at Port-of-Spain on Friday morning.

(*d*)—ROADS.

104. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and roughly 50 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,073·03 miles—made up of 150·48 miles metal and oil, 418·04 miles metal, 278·36 miles gravel or burnt clay, 56·37 miles natural soil cart roads, and 169·78 miles bridle road—were maintained at a cost of £114,165 2s. 6½d. or at an average rate of £106·39 per mile; and the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 661·44 miles—made up of 8·42 miles metal and oil, 31·76 miles metal, 174·33 miles gravel or burnt clay and 197·71 miles natural soil cart road and 249·22 miles bridle road—at a cost of £27,078 3s. 1½d. or at an average rate of £40·93 per mile. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

105. The road system is being extended gradually but the war interfered seriously with the progress of the work. In 1910 a road scheme to cost £588,663 increased in 1917 to £592,829 was adopted and it provided for completion of the works estimated for within 10 years from 1st April, 1911. The outbreak of war in 1914, however, completely upset the finance of the scheme owing to the difficulty of raising the loan which was necessary to cover a proportion of the cost. According to the arranged programme £530,000 should have been expended by 1919, but only a sum of £298,000 was available. This scheme has since been revised and extended. Under the revised scheme the expenditure provided for amounts to £963,644, but of this only £160,000 was recommended to be expended immediately from Loan funds. The Loan allocation has been exhausted and funds from General Revenue are not now available. In consequence work under the road scheme is temporarily at a standstill.

(*e*) POSTAL.

106. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 112 out offices throughout the Colony.

The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter :—

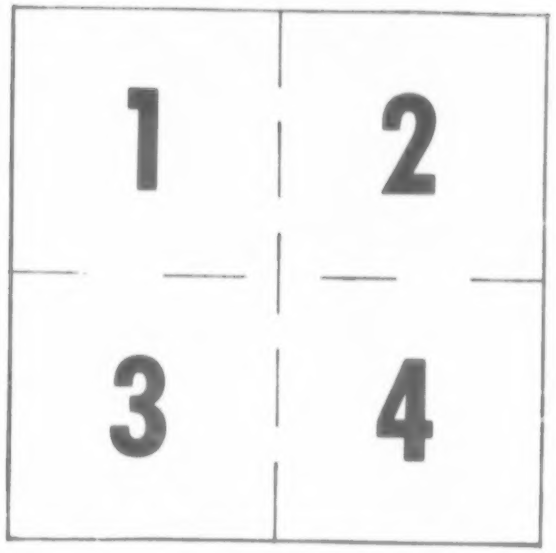
Within the Colony	1½d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	2d.
To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional ounce 1½d.	

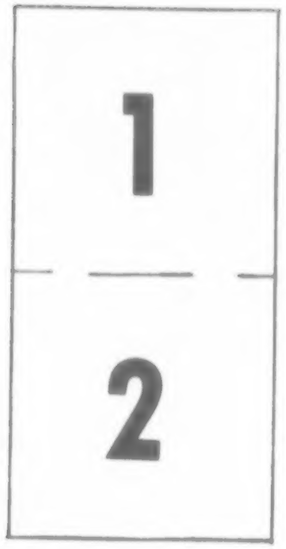
107. The Government Savings Bank is a branch of the Post Office Department and has its Head Office in Port-of-Spain. In addition Savings Bank facilities are provided at 34 Post Offices throughout the Colony. The number of depositors at the end of 1925 totalled 27,672 with deposits amounting to £358,094 standing to their credit.

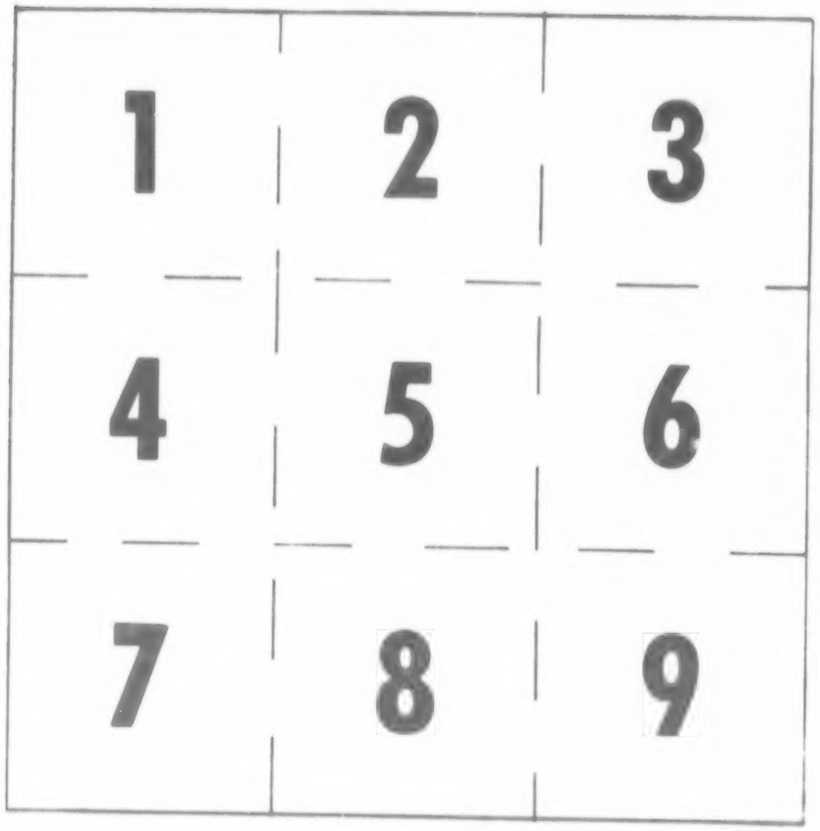
108. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

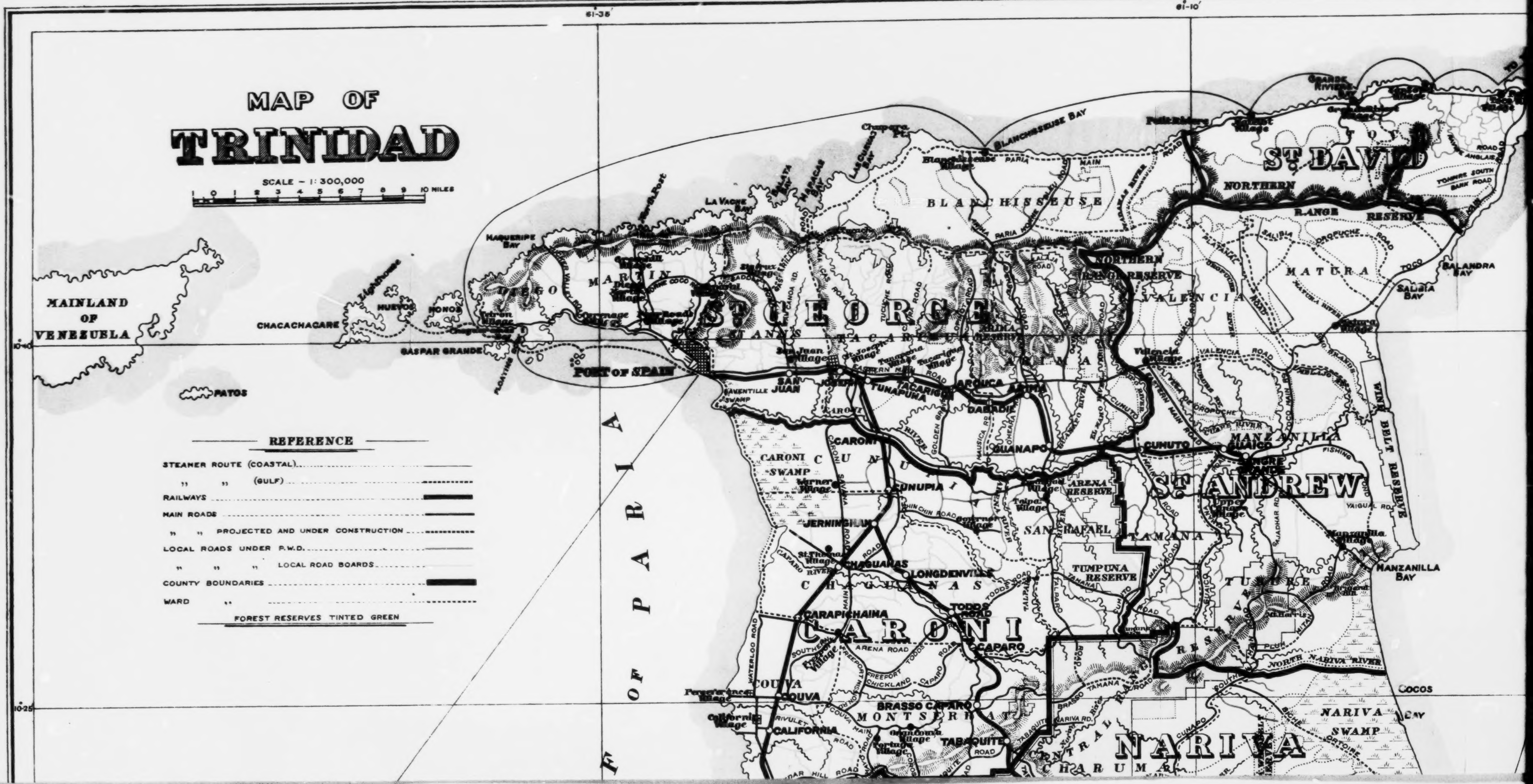
TRINIDAD,
25th June, 1926.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








MAP OF
TRINIDAD
SCALE – 1:300,000
10 MILES
REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE (COASTAL)
" " (GULF)
RAILWAYS
MAIN ROADS
" " PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS UNDER P.W.D.
" " " LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD "
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
61-38'
61-10'
10-40
10-25
MAINLAND OF VENEZUELA
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
PATOS
PORT OF SPAIN
ST. GEORGE
ST. DAVID
ST. ANDREW
CARONI
NARIVA
BLANCHISSEUSE
DIEGO MARTIN
MATURA
VALENCIA
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
CUNUPIA
CHAGUANAS
MONTSERRAT
COUVA
SAN JUAN
TUNAPUNA
AROUCA
CHAGUANAS
LONGDENVILLE
CARAPICHAIMA
CALIFORNIA
TABAQUITE
BRASSO CAPARO
MANZANILLA
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOS BAY
NARIVA SWAMP
CARONI SWAMP
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
TUMPUNA RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
VINE BELT RESERVE
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
MARACAS BAY
LA VACHE BAY
MAQUERIPE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
GULF OF PARIA

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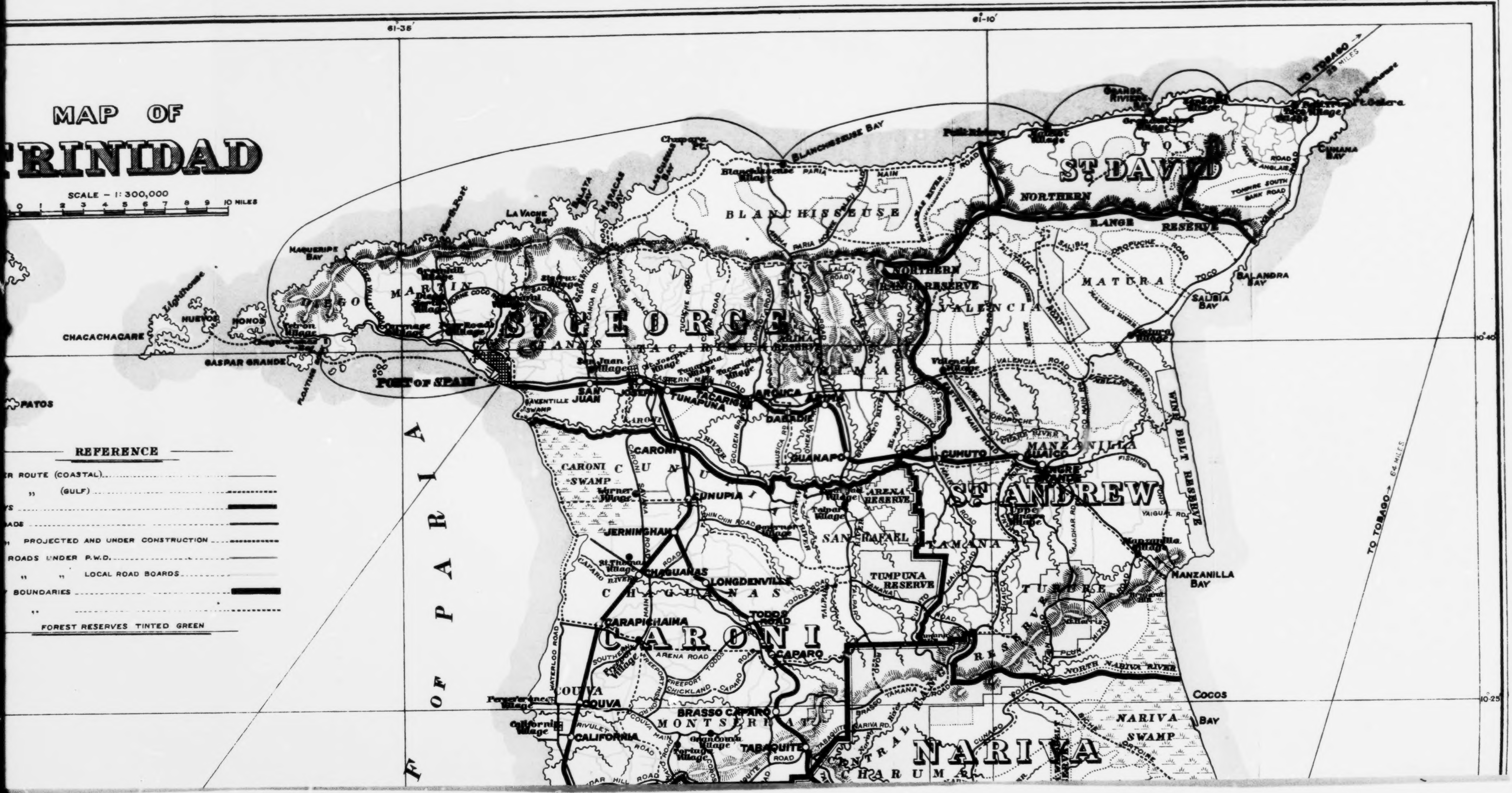
MAP OF
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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES
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YS
ADS
" PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
ROADS UNDER P.W.D.
" " LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
BOUNDARIES
"
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
61°35′
61°10′
10°40′
10°25′
TO TOBAGO → 23 MILES
TO TOBAGO → 64 MILES
ST DAVID
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
BLANCHISSEUSE
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
ST GEORGE
MATURA
VALENCIA
ST ANDREW
CARONI
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
CARONI SWAMP
CHAGUANAS
MONTSERRAT
CUNUPIA
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
ARIMA
MANZANILLA
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOS BAY
SALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
CUMANA BAY
MARACAS BAY
LA VACHE BAY
MAQUERIPE BAY
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
PATOS
PORT OF SPAIN
SAN JUAN
ST JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
AROUCA
DABADIE
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
SANGRE GRANDE
JERNINGHAM
LONGDENVILLE
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CAPARO
BRASSO CAPARO
TABAQUITE
COUVA
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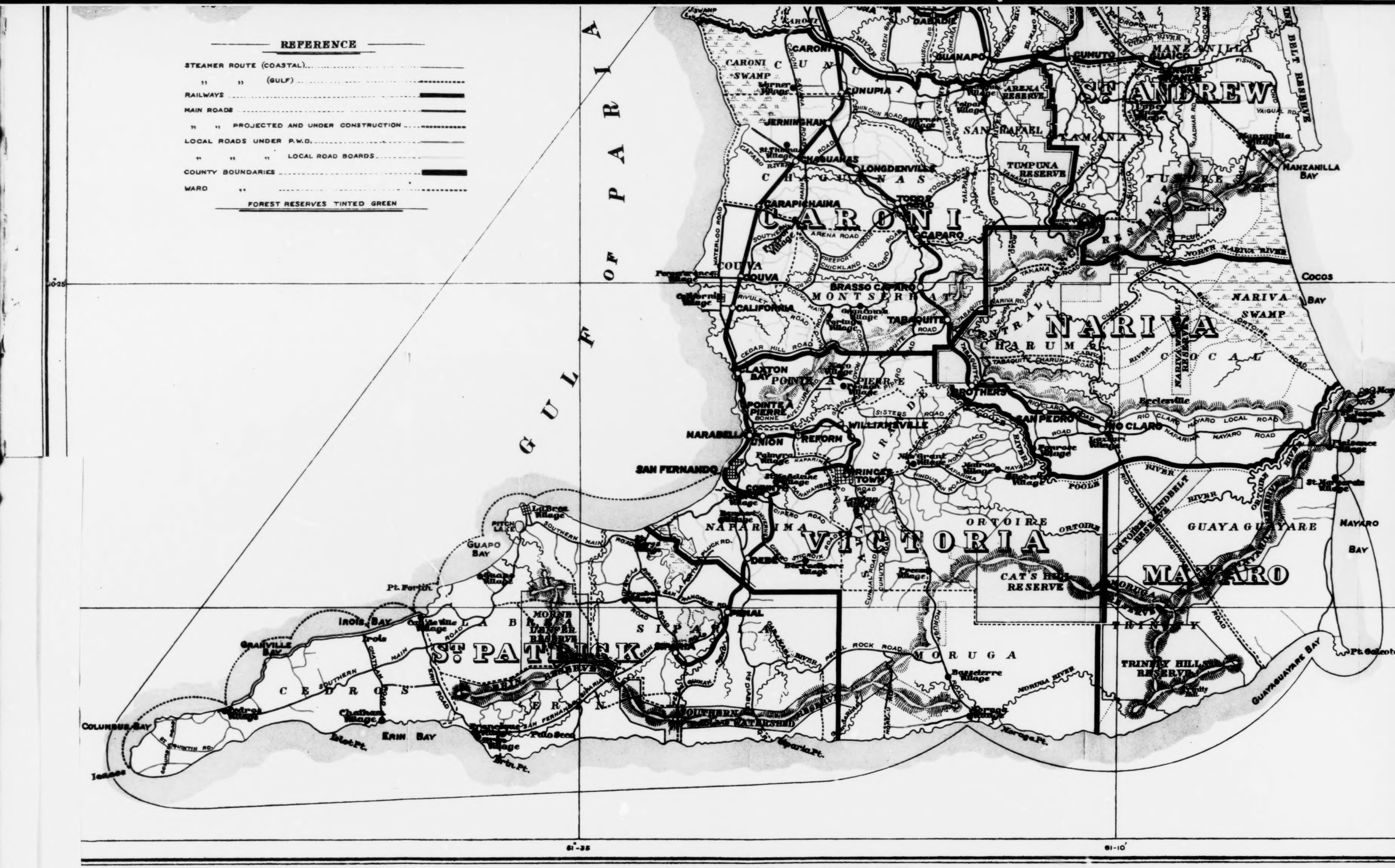
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" " " LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD "
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
GULF OF PARIA
CARONI
ST ANDREW
NARIVA
VICTORIA
MAYARO
ST PATRICK
CHAGUANAS
MONTSERRAT
CHARUMA
COCAL
POINTE A PIERRE
SAVANA GRANDE
NAPARIMA
ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
TRINITY
MORUGA
SIPARIA
ERIN
LA BREA
CEDROS
TAMANA
TURURE
CUNUPIA
CARONI SWAMP
NARIVA SWAMP
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
COUVA
CALIFORNIA
CHAGUANAS
LONGDENVILLE
CAPARO
TABAQUITE
RIO CLARO
SAN PEDRO
BROTHERS
MANZANILLA
SANGRE GRANDE
CUMUTO
GUANAPO
JERNINGHAM
CARAPICHAINA
BRASSO CAPARO
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
MARABELLA
UNION
REFORM
WILLIAMSVILLE
PENAL
SIPARIA
PITCH LAKE
La Brea Village
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Fortin
Irois Bay
GRANVILLE BAY
Cedros Village
Chatham Village
COLUMBUS BAY
Icacos
Erin Bay
Erin Pt.
Moruga Village
Basseterre Village
Moruga Pt.
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
TUMPUNA RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
SOUTHERN WATERSHED
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
MAYARO BAY
COCOS BAY
MANZANILLA BAY
Pt. Galeota
10°25'
61°35'
61°10'

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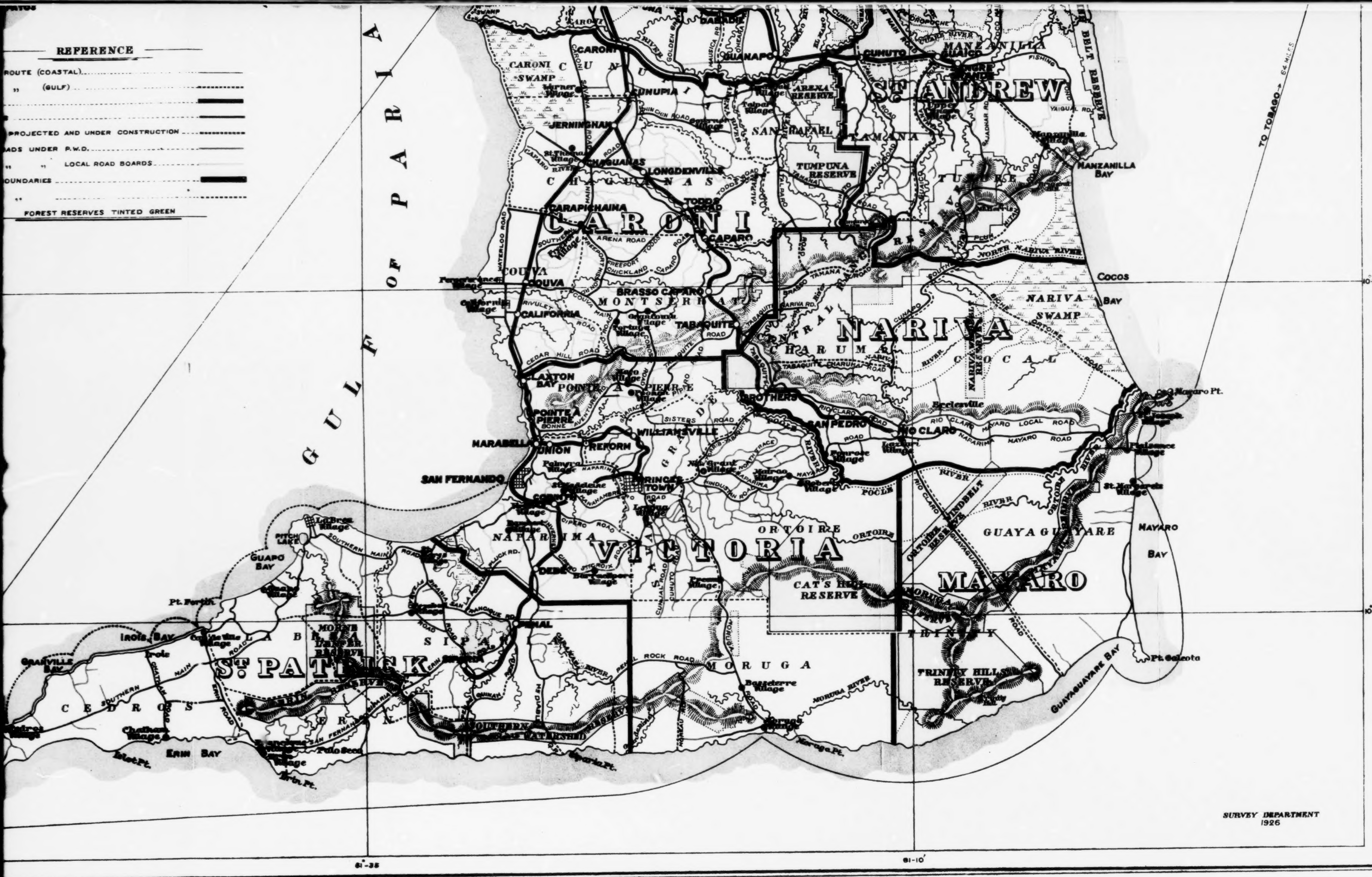
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,, (GULF)
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ADS UNDER P.W.D.
,, ,, LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
OUNDARIES
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
GULF OF PARIA
TO TOBAGO → 64 MILES
ST. ANDREW
CARONI
NARIVA
VICTORIA
MAYARO
ST. PATRICK
CHAGUANAS
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
POINTE A PIERRE
NAPARIMA
SAVANA GRANDE
CHARUMA
COCAL
ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MORUGA
TRINITY
SIPARIA
LA BREA
CEDROS
ERIN
TUMPUNA RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
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NARIVA SWAMP
CARONI SWAMP
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
RIO CLARO
TABAQUITE
CLAXTON BAY
MARABELLA
SAN RAFAEL
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOS BAY
MAYARO BAY
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
ERIN BAY
GUAPO BAY
Pt. Galeota
SURVEY DEPARTMENT
1926
61°-35
61-10'
10-25
10-10

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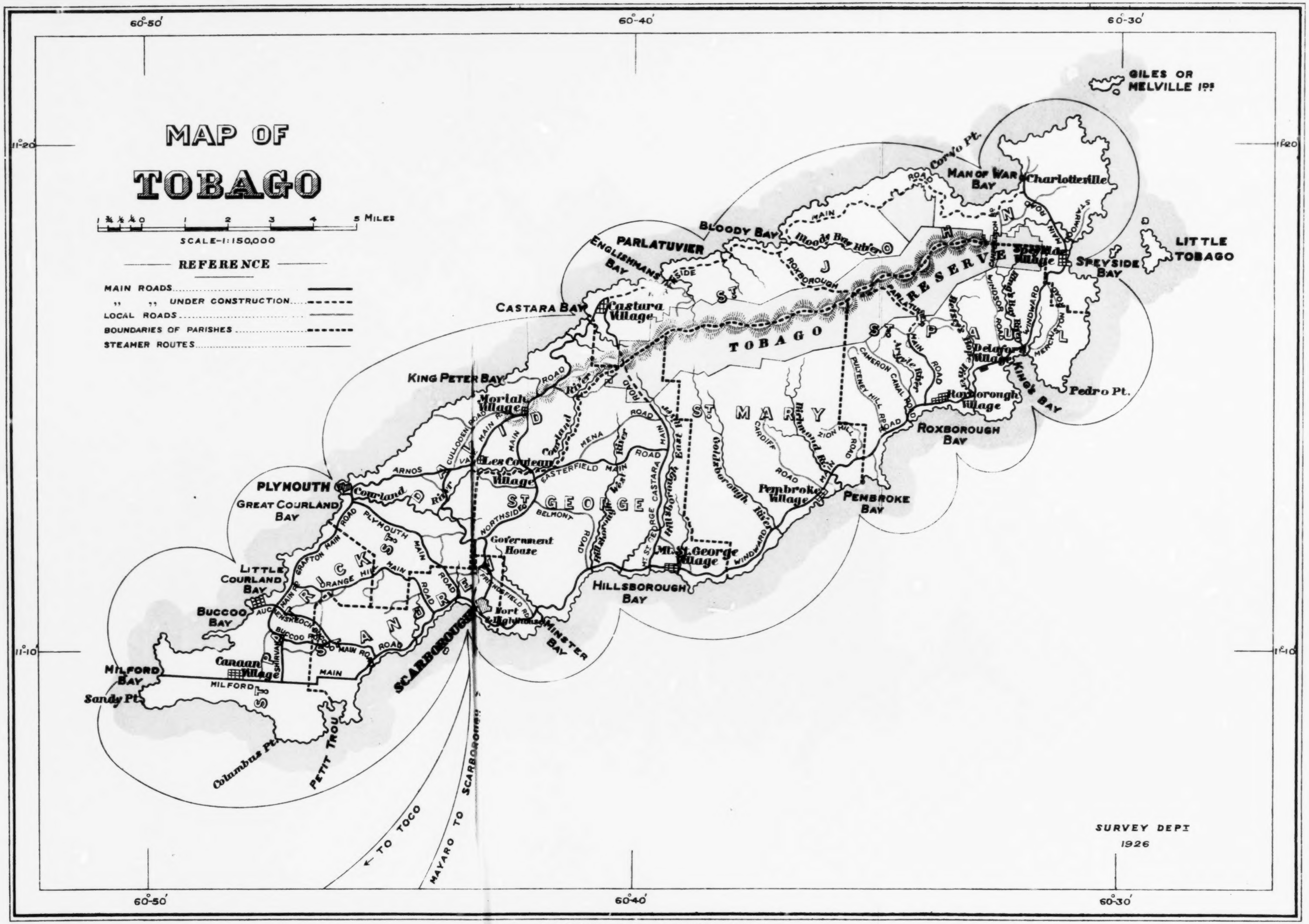

MAP OF TOBAGO

SCALE-1:150,000
5 MILES
REFERENCE
MAIN ROADS
" " UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
STEAMER ROUTES
60°50'
60°40'
60°30'
11°20'
11°10'
GILES OR MELVILLE IDS
LITTLE TOBAGO
Corvo Pt.
MAN OF WAR BAY
Charlotteville
SPEYSIDE BAY
Speyside Village
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
CASTARA BAY
Castara Village
KING PETER BAY
Moriah Village
TOBAGO RESERVE
ST JOHN
ST PAUL
ST MARY
ST DAVID
ST GEORGE
ST ANDREW
ST PATRICK
Delaford Village
KING'S BAY
Pedro Pt.
Roxborough Village
ROXBOROUGH BAY
Pembroke Village
PEMBROKE BAY
Mt. St. George Village
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
PLYMOUTH
Courland
GREAT COURLAND BAY
Les Coteaux Village
Government House
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
Canaan Village
MILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
PETIT TROU
SCARBOROUGH
Fort & Lighthouse
MINSTER BAY
← TO TOCO
MAYARO TO SCARBOROUGH
SURVEY DEPT
1926

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1358.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

REPORT FOR 1926.

(*For Reports for 1924 and 1925 see Nos. 1260 and 1311 respectively (Price 1s. 6d. each).*)

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1926.

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TRINIDAD:
Printed by the Government Printer,
Government Printing Office,
Port-of-Spain.

1927.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1926.

I. SITUATION AND AREA.

1. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 69 miles, and breadth about 54 miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

2. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

II. HISTORY.

3. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from

St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

4. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

III. CLIMATE.

6. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of 2 to 3 inches per month, and a wet season from June to December, with an average of 8 inches per month. The coolest months of the year are December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84 and during the night 74. The average rainfall in 1926, from records taken at 98 stations, was 68·58 inches. The climate is healthy and by no means hurtful to Europeans, provided reasonable precautions are taken. Hurricanes are unknown.

IV. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

7. During 1926 further progress was made on the road towards recovery from the depressed conditions under which the Colony suffered from 1921 onwards. In opening the Legislative Session of 1927 on the 18th February His Excellency the Governor observed, "The Community has good reason to congratulate itself upon the marked improvement which has taken place during the past two years and I am glad to be able to express my belief that the Colony is now steadily and surely returning to the state of prosperity which it enjoyed not during the period of fictitious values which followed the end of the War but in the days of sound business prior to 1914."

8. The Revenue was well maintained, reaching £1,737,288, the highest figure since 1921, being £74,414 more than that of 1925, and £157,075 in excess of the Expenditure for the year. The principal increases were under the heads of Customs duties and Royalties. Increased imports of mining machinery and increased output of petroleum and exports of asphalt were the principal causes. Not all of the increase in the output of petroleum is, however, reflected in the receipts from Royalties, as petroleum won from private lands pays no Royalty. The improving position of the oil industry was also reflected in the income tax returns, which otherwise would have shown less favourable results than in the previous year. The least satisfactory feature of the Revenue returns was the Railway receipts, which showed a falling off in actual earnings of £10,012. Passenger traffic is showing a rapid decline owing to the competition of long distance motor buses. The financial position of the Railway was the subject of a special inquiry in the early part of the year and continues to give cause for anxiety.

9. The total expenditure was almost the same as in 1925, but by the continued exercise of strict economy in general administration it was possible to provide for modest increases under the heads of Public Health and Education, and for an expenditure of £57,861 on public works, roads and bridges "Extraordinary" as compared with £49,051 in 1925. This was largely due to successful economies in the current expenditure for upkeep of roads and bridges, which was reduced by £14,800 without detriment to the standard of maintenance. The stringent financial conditions of recent years have made it necessary to defer many much needed developments of the road system and though the position is improving there are still many reasonable demands which there is little prospect of meeting in the immediate future. In general, however, the road system is very good, and the surface and quality of the principal main roads notably excellent. The expenditure on public works, especially roads and bridges, bulks large in the total expenditure of the Colony, amounting in 1926 to £321,649 out of the total of £1,580,213, or approximately 20·35 per cent.

10. The favourable financial results of the year enabled a sum of £125,000 to be set aside towards the re-establishment of a Reserve Fund, a much needed safeguard in these Colonies where the output and value of the principal agricultural products are subject to severe fluctuations on account of variations in climatic and market conditions. The aim of the Government is to increase the Reserve to a total of £250,000.

11. The value of domestic exports which totalled £5,006,955, an increase of £329,807 over the 1925 figure, was the highest since 1922. The increase was attributable to increased output and exports of petroleum and asphalt which were valued at £1,871,851 and £451,967, respectively, as compared with £1,560,579 and £360,062 in the previous year. The increase in output of crude oil was approximately 20,473,000 gallons. The export of sugar which totalled 65,679 tons was the highest on record, but the value was some £89,000 less than in the previous year. Cocoa exports showed only a trifling increase. There was some increase in the export of Copra, but a decline in that of Coconuts, the combined value of the two being £191,398 as compared with £177,000 in the previous year.

12. The satisfactory progress of the petroleum industry was the principal feature of the year's production statistics: Further details will be found under section 12, Mines. The production of sugar has shown a tendency to increase in recent years, and a certain amount of land formerly under Cocoa has been converted to this crop. The destruction caused by the "froghopper" pest is, however, causing anxiety and was very marked during 1926.

The subject is being thoroughly investigated by a Scientific Committee in collaboration with the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. A long continued drought in the early months of the year was unfavourable to the cocoa crop and caused considerable destruction of trees, particularly in the Southern Districts of the Colony. There was a good deal of discussion during the year on the advisability of establishing a scheme for the compulsory grading of cocoa shipments, but it was finally decided not to proceed with it; as an alternative a voluntary organization was established for the issue of grading certificates for such shippers as might apply for them. The result will be watched with interest.

13. The publication of the Imperial Economic Committee's Report on the supply and marketing of fruit within the Empire stimulated interest in the possibilities of developing fruit exports from this Colony, a subject which had already been receiving a good deal of attention. The most promising field appears to be in the banana trade, but the successful development of this can only be undertaken on a large scale and depends on the provision of assured shipping and marketing facilities and on the discovery of a suitable variety of fruit immune to Panama disease· Neither of these objects is within immediate reach at the moment and attention has accordingly been directed in the first instance to the possibility of developing a trade in citrus fruits, especially grape fruit. Preliminary steps for the formation of a Fruit Growers' Association were taken during the year, and plans are being formed for the organization of a regular export trade of selected and graded fruit. Fruit of admirable quality and appearance can be readily grown with reasonable care and cultivation, and sufficient acreage is already established to allow of the inception of an export trade on a small scale.

14. The total imports were valued at £5,160,238 including goods entered for transhipment to the value of £753,164. Imports for domestic consumption were therefore £4,407,074 or £599,881 less than the value of local products exported. The development of the oil industry was responsible for an increase of £164,760 in the value of mining machinery imported principally from the United States of America The effect of the coal strike in England was noticeable in the import trade in several directions, notably in an increase in the importation of coal from the United States of £40,714, and a decline in imports from the United Kingdom of £35,318. Attentions should also be drawn to the falling off in imports of cotton manufactures from the United Kingdom of £69,425. The share of the United Kingdom in the import trade declined from 34·57 per cent. in 1924 to 28·66 per cent. in the year under review, and that of the United States increased from 23·2 per cent. to 27·58 per cent.

15. An interesting departure was the organization during November of an "Empire Shopping Week" under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce. Originally planned to coincide with the celebration of Empire Day on the 24th May, time did not allow of the organization being completed for that month. The demonstration achieved a considerable success and it is to be hoped that it may become a permanent annual fixture and may have a decided influence in encouraging the use of Empire products in preference to those of foreign origin.

16. The drought referred to in paragraph 12 was severely felt in the country districts where the domestic water supply is very far from satisfactory. Although Trinidad strikes the visitor as a land flowing with water, there are considerable areas, particularly in the central parts of the island, which have no permanent source of supply and where the population is dependent on ponds, dams, and other unsatisfactory and insufficient sources. Wells have not proved a success and a project has been under discussion to supply a large part of the central area from a source in the Northern Range of Hills, but so far financial considerations have precluded any effective steps being taken on a large scale. Satisfactory local supplies have been installed in the last two years in the Sangre Grande and Princes Town areas and in Tobago, and local palliative measures such as the provision of public rainwater cisterns and dams have been undertaken in some districts. Investigation of the possibilities of the Northern Range as a source of supply is continuing.

17. Another feature of the drought was the destruction caused by "bush fires," which were severe and continuous during the dry months. These fires, which are usually the result of carelessness, not only caused considerable damage in cultivated areas, but were responsible for serious devastation in forest lands. The forests of the Colony are an asset of considerable value both from the point of view of indirect utility in the conservation of water supply, the provision of wind breaks, soil conservation and other indirect aids to agriculture, and also as a source of valuable and useful timbers, particularly hardwoods. The cut of local timber exceeds in value the amount of imported wood but so far the measures taken for the economic development and regeneration of forests have not been adequate. It is difficult to bring home to the public a realization of the fact that forest supplies are by no means inexhaustible and that scientific and carefully planned measures for regeneration must be taken in hand long years in advance if the denudation of valuable forests lands is to be avoided and an adequate supply of timber from local sources assured for the future. In order to secure a further measure of control over agricultural and forest fires, an Ordinance has been passed providing for the establishment of a Fire Vigilance Committee in each County.

18. Taken altogether the climatic and marketing conditions for local crops during 1926 cannot be regarded as having been altogether favourable. The progress of the Petroleum industry was of timely assistance in redressing the balance but the fact that the volume and value of agricultural exports was nevertheless maintained and that the condition of public finance shewed a marked advance is a satisfactory indication of the gradual return of more stable conditions and the improvement of credit. The outlook, however, is not yet sufficiently assured to justify a departure from the policy of careful economy followed during the last few years, which has been an important factor in assisting towards the improvement referred to by the Governor in the quotation in paragraph 1.

19. In January the Colony was honoured by the visit of a delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association headed by the Right Hon'ble Viscount Peel, P.C. Such visits, affording as they do an opportunity for members of the Imperial Parliament to learn by personal contact something of the conditions and problems of the Colonies visited, are of great value and the hospitable welcome which the members of the delegation received must have fully assured them of the warm appreciation felt in the Colony of this token of reawakening interest in the welfare of the West Indian Colonies on the part of the Mother Country.

20. The opportunity of the visit was taken for the formal opening by His Excellency the Governor on the 13th January of the main building of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture which is established on a site presented by the Colony at St. Augustine, some seven miles from Port-of-Spain. Trinidad is particularly fortunate in the establishment within its borders of this unique centre of study and research in the problems of Tropical Agriculture, which serves to bring local agricultural interest into close touch with the latest developments in Tropical Agricultural Science. The ready collaboration of the staff of the College in the study of important local agricultural problems helps greatly to stimulate active interest in the solution of these vital questions and is warmly and widely appreciated.

21. Another visitor of interest was Mr. Frank Oldrieve Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, who arrived in Trinidad in May in the course of his tour to study conditions in the West Indies on behalf of the Association. The new leper settlement on Chacachacare, an island at the mouth of the Gulf of Paria, was on the point of completion at the time of his visit: shortly afterwards the remaining patients from the former station near Port-of-Spain were removed to the island and the old station was closed. The new settlement, which was

constructed at a cost of about £74,500 consists of a number of small units and offers greatly improved facilities for treatment, separation of patients in different stages of the disease and for the exercise and recreation of the patients. Its situation has enabled many of the visible and depressing features of confinement to be done away with and the pleasant surroundings and more comfortable dwellings have done much to brighten the lives of the patients.

22. The celebration of Armistice Day was marked for the first time in this Colony by a ceremonial at the foot of the War Memorial unveiled in June, 1924. After the usual religious services at the Churches of the various denominations, a parade of Ex-Service Men, Local Forces and various Associations, took place in the Memorial Gardens at 11 a.m. at which the two minutes' silence was observed and wreaths were laid at the base of the Memorial by His Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Authorities, and numbers of representative Associations and private individuals.

23. The Hon. W. E. F. Jackson, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Barbados was appointed Colonial Secretary in February; and the Hon. D. A. Macgregor, Attorney-General in August.

V.—VITAL STATISTICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

24. The estimated population of the two Islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1926, was 387,470. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 126,175 and a small number of Chinese.

25. The Birth-rate was 31·97 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 21·99 per 1,000.

26. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,763 and the infantile mortality rate was 142·80 per 1,000 Births.

27. The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows:—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1·7	per 1,000.
Malaria	2·1	do.
Tuberculosis	1·37	do.
Dysentery	1·20	do.
Enteric Fever	0·52	do.
Ankylostomiasis	0·74	do.

28. Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in six country districts.

29. The general condition of health was good. The Birth-rate continues high. The Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate show increases on last year but are below the mean of the preceding ten years.

30. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

31. Drainage schemes for the control of malaria, recommended by the Central Board of Health, were deferred owing to financial reasons. Minor Measures of a similar nature were maintained in all country districts during the year.

32. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease carried on by the Rockefeller International Board of Health, since 1914 ceased at the end of 1924. Similar work along the same lines is now maintained by a staff under the Central Board of Health.

VI.—HOSPITALS.

33. The following hospital accommodation is provided:—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain ...	340 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	123 do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ...	248 do.

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

VII.—FINANCE.

REVENUE.

34. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1926 amounted to £1,737,288, more than the Estimate by £95,792 and more than the Revenue for the preceding financial year by £74,414. The following comparative table shews the several heads of Revenue and how the increase was made up :—

Heads of Revenue.	1925.	1926.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	589,863	614,452	24,589	
2. Licences, Excise, &c.	458,451	456,453	..	1,998
3. Tax on Incomes	120,274	122,713	2,439	
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	148,863	168,940	20,077	
5. Post Office	37,279	36,838	...	441
6. Government Railway	165,953	185,094	19,141	
7. Rent of Government Property ...	1,567	1,539	...	28
8. Interest	8,995	15,939	6,944	
9. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	5,098	1,013	...	4,085
10. Land Sales, Royalties	95,116	118,479	23,363	
11. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ...	11,299	15,815	4,516	
12. Produce Tax	20,116	13	...	20,103
	1,662,874	1,737,288	101,069	26,655
	Net increase		...	£ 74,414

The increase and decrease of the most important items shown opposite to the several Heads of Revenue were due to:—

1. Improved trade conditions and the larger exports of asphalt.
2. The falling off of revenue under this head was mainly due to a decrease for the quantity of rum paid for local consumption attributable to some extent to the early closing of the Spirit Shops.
3. The higher dividends declared by some of the Oil Companies.
4. The larger volume of business handled by the Wireless Station and the Floating Dock, the larger area of Crown Lands sold and the increased output of oil.
6. The increase under this head, was due to the Railway having been credited with the sum of £29,153 contribution to the Gulf Steamer's Depreciation Fund, no longer required, otherwise the receipts would have shown a decrease of £10,012:—

Railway Revenue, 1926	£ 185,094
Less Receipts from Gulf Steamer Fund ...	29,153
Railway Earnings...	£ 155,941
Railway Receipts, 1925	£ 165,953
Net do. 1926	155,941
	£ 10,012

11. With respect to the increase recorded under this head, this was due to the fact that the "Belize" was out of commission during the first three months of the year 1925.

35. The tax on incomes imposed for revenue purposes realised £122,713. The rates levied were:—

At 3d.	in the £1	up to	£ 500
6d.	do.	from	501–£ 750
9d.	do.	do.	751– 1,000
1/-	do.	do.	1,001– 1,500
1/6	do.	do.	1,501– 2,000
2/-	do.	do.	2,001– 3,000
2/6	do.	do.	3,001– 4,000
3/-	do.	do.	4,001– 5,000
4/-	do.	do.	5,001– 6,000
5/-	do.	do.	6,001– 8,000
6/-	do.	do.	8,001 upwards
5½d.	do.	do.	(Rate for non-resident Life Insurance Companies.)
2/6	do.	do.	(Rate for other Companies.)

As regards Companies, the amount of tax paid by them is subject to adjustment by way of repayments to shareholders in respect of dividends (taxed at the source) which form part of the taxed profits of Companies, also in respect of double taxation. The tax remaining ultimately paid by Companies is ascertainable only when all adjustments have been made. Subject to such adjustments, the tax paid by Companies exclusive of Life Insurance Companies was £91,430.

EXPENDITURE.

36. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,580,213 being £61,521 less than the Estimates, and £536 less than the expenditure for the previous year, and was £157,075 less than the revenue for the same period.

37. The expenditure included £57,861 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £10,565 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works and £47,296 on Roads and Bridges.

38. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1922	1,661,607	1,846,771	92,444	1,939,215
1923	1,633,552	1,590,166	35,275	1,625,441
1924	1,586,834	1,536,198	36,567	1,572,765
1925	1,662.874	1,531,698,	49,051	1,580,749
1926	1,737,288	1,522,352	57,861	1,580,213

39. The principal increases of expenditure occurred under the following heads :—

Health ...	£ 2,700	
Education ...	6,500	Normal increase due to increments.
Public Works Recurrent ...	4,800	
Roads and Bridges Extraordinary ...	8.900	
Coastal Steamer ...	2,180	
Miscellaneous ...	6,400	"Naparima" Disaster Claims and Law Revision.
Public Debt ...	1,150	Repayment of Loans.
Pensions ...	1,760	

Decreases occurred under :--

Topographical ...	£ 3,300	Cessation of work.
Roads and Bridges Recurrent ...	14,800	
Railway ...	18,000	

BALANCES.

40. The Balance Sheet of the Colony on the 31st December, 1925, showed a surplus of £91,601 and at 31st December, 1926, a surplus of £248,676, of which £125,000 has been set aside as a Reserve.

PUBLIC DEBT.

41. The Public Debt at 31st December, 1925, amounted to £3,400,504. £58,448 was redeemed during the year, leaving a total indebtedness at 31st December, 1926, of £3,342,056. Against this liability there was an accumulated Sinking Fund of £694,726.

VIII.—CURRENCY AND BANKING.

42. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

43. In 1903, an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes, was brought into force. Under this Ordinance, notes of the denominations of $1, $2 and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1926, amounting to £122,292.

44. Government Savings Banks are established in 34 Districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. At the 31st December, 1913, the amount standing to the credit of depositors totalled £275,939 which by the end of 1918 had gradually decreased to £219,037, rising abnormally to £535,280 in 1920. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1926, was 28,353 with deposits amounting to £366,966 as against 27,672 depositors with deposits totalling £358,094 recorded at the end of 1925.

45. There is no limit to deposits, upon which interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is paid. Prior to the year 1926, the maximum amount of Depositors account upon which interest was payable was limited to £500.

46. The savings banks are largely made use of by the East Indians of whom at the 31st December, 1926, there were 11,821 as compared with 10,790 depositors at the end of 1925. The amount deposited by this section of the community during the year is estimated at £70,164 as against £73,949 in the preceding year.

47. The Commercial Banks are (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), paid up capital £4,975,500 with a note circulation in the Colony, estimated at £750,000; (2) the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital $24,400,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of $1,500,000; (3) the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital £4,109,589 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz.: 3 per cent. The bank of Gordon, Grant & Company is not a bank of issue. In addition to the above banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative Bank with a capital of £30,000, an institution established in 1914 for the encouragement of thrift.

IX.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTS.

48. The c.i.f. value of the total imports amounted to **£4,407,074** of which goods valued at **£4,374,774** were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at **£753,164** were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of **£5,160,238**, an increase as compared with 1925 of **£8,859**.

49. The nature and value of the imports (excluding transhipments) for the last five years were as under:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,998,878	1,830,303	1,715,456	1,874,307	1,844,872
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	334,314	452,567	360,350	331,470	329,817
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	2,223,330	1,991,870	2,181,502	2,130,161	2,163,807
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	19,359	9,978	15,784	10,123	10,382
Class 5—Bullion and Specie...	28,999	34,703	14,851	48,980	58,196
Total	4,604,880	4,319,421	4,287,943	4,395,041	4,407,074

50. Of the imports entered for home consumption, goods to the value of **£581,028** were admitted free of duty. The Customs duty collected on the remainder amounted to **£534,440.**

51. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years. It will be seen that during 1926 the share of the United Kingdom decreased by 2·34 per cent., that of British North America by 1·47 per cent. and Venezuela by 3·55 per cent., while increases are recorded in the case of Other British Possessions (1·24 per cent.), the United States of America (5·31 per cent.), France (·27 per cent.), Germany (·22 per cent.) and Other Countries (·32 per cent.).

	1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	1,367,022	*30·25%*	1,271,012	*30·38%*	1,403,819	*34·57%*	1,326,423	*31·00%*	1,227,905	*28·66%*
Canada ...	956,578	*21·17* ,,	866,933	*20·49* ,,	814,386	*20·05* ,,	964,035	*22·53* ,,	902,223	*21·06* ,,
Other British Possessions	345,613	*7·65* ,,	365,427	*8·64* ,,	318,503	*7·84* ,,	365,321	*8·54* ,,	418,886	*9·78* ,,
United States	1,248,829	*27·64* ,,	1,066,855	*25·21* ,,	934,845	*23·02* ,,	952,836	*22·27* ,,	1,181,378	*27·58* ,,
Venezuela ...	289,567	*6·41* ,,	360,345	*8·52* ,,	293,065	*7·22* ,,	349,772	*8·17* ,,	197,853	*4·62* ,,
France ...	48,859	*1·08* ,,	63,671	*1·50* ,,	74,750	*1·84* ,,	84,010	*1·96* ,,	95,744	*2·23* ,,
Germany ...	48,224	*1·07* ,,	38,937	*·92* ,,	58,654	*1·39* ,,	49,226	*1·15* ,,	58,960	*1·37* ,,
O. Countries...	213,978	*4·73* ,,	198,217	*4·34* ,,	162,989	*4·07* ,,	187,363	*4·38* ,,	201,276	*4·70* ,,
	4,518,670		4,231,397		4,061,011		4,278,986		4,284,225	
Parcel Post ...	86,210		88,024		226,932		116,055		122,849	

52. The principal increases and decreases in the imports from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America are as follows:—

Milk, Condensed.—£24,328 more from United Kingdom and £28,393 less from Canada. This is due to there being greater quantities of fresh milk available in the United Kingdom at the time.

Cotton Manufactures.—£69,425 less from United Kingdom and £12,004 more from United States of America. In addition to a slight decrease in cost, manufacturers in the United States of America appear to be able to produce certain lines at a lower figure generally and to cater for cheaper grades than British manufacturers.

Soap, Common.—£11,385 less from the United Kingdom While there was an increase in quantity, the value decreased owing to the lower prices prevailing in 1926.

Metal Manufactures.—£11,235 less from United Kingdom and £10,119 less from United States of America. It is difficult to account for the general decrease in the imports during 1926 for though the prices show a downward tendency, the public demand appears to be less than in 1925.

Manures.—£10,854 less from United Kingdom. In spite of a fall in price, planters are showing a preference to pen manure in place of chemical manures owing to the activities of the froghopper

Chemicals.—£10,645 less from United Kingdom. The decrease in imports of chemicals is largely due to sugar manufacturers having concentrated on grey crystals which do not require the chemicals necessary in the manufacture of yellow crystals.

Beef and Pork, Pickled and Salted.—£15,155 more from Canada. This is believed to be due to the preferential tariff enabling the Canadian packer to compete with those of the United States.

Flour, Wheaten.—£44,769 less from Canada. Though there was a slight increase in quantity the value decreased as compared with 1925 in which year prices were higher than usual.

Lard and Lard Substitutes.—£20,690 more from United Kingdom and £21,768 less from Canada. The English prices were lower than the Canadian.

Fresh Vegetables (potatoes).—£11,353 less from Canada. There was a considerable demand for potatoes in the United States during 1926 and better prices were offered growers who shipped there in preference to the West Indies.

Tobacco, Unmanufactured leaf.—£10,829 more from United States of America. It is safe to assume that the increase is due to the growing demand for the locally manufactured cigarette made from imported Virginia leaf.

Machinery, mining.—£18,053 more from United Kingdom and £146,707 more from United States America. This is due to the expansion of the oil industry and the commencement of operations on a big scale by a new company.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.—£35,318 less from United Kingdom and £40,714 more from United States of America. The deflection of trade in this instance was due to the coal miners strike in the United Kingdom.

Machinery, sugar.—£29,970 less from United Kingdom. This decrease is probably due to the overhauling of the usines which has been taking place during recent years having been completed.

53. General increases and decreases of imports from all countries during 1926 as compared with 1925 are as follows:—

Increases:—Machinery £127,438, Rice £36,754, Wines (still) £12,704, Wood and Timber, unmanufactured £11,329, Tobacco unmanufactured leaf £10,275, and Bullion and Coin £9,216.

Decreases:—Cocoa, raw £88,081, Cotton manufactures £61,047, Flour, wheaten £41,724, Metal manufactures £24,291, Beef and Pork, pickled or salted £16,806, Bags and Sacks, empty £14,161, Soap, common £13,198, Manures £10,988, and Chemicals £10,492.

54. The figures given do not include parcel post the value of which is shown separately, and of which it is estimated that 70 per cent. was from the United Kingdom, 20 per cent. from the United States, 5 per cent. from Canada and 5 per cent. from Other Countries.

EXPORTS.

55. The f.o.b. value of the exports for the year amounted to £5,546,376, of which £5,006,955 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £539,421 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £753,164 giving a total export trade of £6,299,540. As compared with 1925 there was an increase of £329,807 in the value of the exports of local products.

56. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	3,706,618	4,298,378	4,521,225	4,677,148	5,006,955
Re-exports ...	522,785	487,216	372,638	493,207	539,421
Total ...	4,229,403	4,785,594	4,893,863	5,170,355	5,546,376
Transit Goods ...	612,527	518,407	484,168	756,338	753,164
Total ...	4,841,930	5,304,001	5,378,031	5,926,693	6,299,540

57. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,715,734	2,720,037	2,711,618	2,837,841	2,727,121
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured .	1,308,919	1,956,173	2,085,957	2,182,751	2,736,003
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured..	109,060	79,896	73,273	88,823	55,426
Class IV—Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	3,492	2,591	4,427	4,755	695
Class V—Bullion and Specie...	92,198	26,897	18,588	56,185	27,131
Total	4,229,403	4,785,594	4,893,863	5,170,355	5,546,376

58. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were:—

Asphalt (including Manjak) ...	180,950½	tons ...	£ 451,967
Bitters	56,599	gals. ...	80,915
Cocoa	56,862,199	lb. ..	1,455,918
Coconuts	5,041,036	nuts ...	25,135
Copra	13,858,996	lb. ...	166,263
Molasses	1,427,274	gals. ...	14,330
Rum	71,233	gals. ...	10,953
Sugar	65,680	tons ..	1,003,250
Petroleum, Crude and Fuel ...	117,926,413	gals. ...	1,225,006
Petrol Spirit	20,801,413	gals. ...	612,451
Refined Kerosene	868,720	gals. ..	34,580

59. The following are the prices of some of the principal products in 1926 as compared with the four first months in 1927 :—

	SUGAR.	CACAO. per fanega.	COCONUT. per 1,000 nuts.	COPRA. per 100 lb.
1926.		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
January ...	2d. per lb. or $4.48 per cwt.	12 84	20 10	5 00
February ...	do ...	12 31	22 12	5 10
March ...	do ...	11 80	20 10	5 00
April ...	do ...	11 83	20 10	4 80
May ...	do ...	12 11	20 10	5 00
June ...	do ...	13 40	20 10	5 10
July ...	do ...	13 97	20 10	5 10
August ...	do ...	14 61	22 12	4 75
September ...	do ...	14 12	22 12	4 75
October ...	do ...	12 35	22 12	4 60
November ...	do ...	13 18	20 10	4 60
December ...	do ...	13 59	20 10	4 40
1927.				
January ...	2½d. per lb. or $5.60 per cwt.	15 25	20 10	4 40
February ...	do ...	15 25	20 10	4 75
March ...	do ...	16 97	20 10	4 75
April ...	do ...	16 18	20 10	4 60

60. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years :—

	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	1,643,998 *38·86*%	2,200,525 *45·98*%	2,255,527 *46·09*%	2,471,340 *47·80*%	1,627,980 *29·35*%
Canada ...	465,190 *11·00* ,,	315,177 *6·59* ,,	465,774 *9·52* ,,	272,043 *5·26* ,,	658,120 *11·87* ,,
O. B. Possessions	248,066 *5·87* ,,	281,771 *5·89* ,,	325,636 *6·65* ,,	365,526 *7·07* ,,	488,777 *8·83* ,,
United States..	1,058,718 *25·03* ,,	1,086,034 *22·69* ,,	1,077,191 *22·01* ,,	1,129,470 *21·85* ,,	1,762,278 *31·71* ,,
Venezuela ...	71,366 *1·68* ,,	45,279 *·95* ,,	34,812 *·71* ,,	53,924 *1·04* ,,	40,986 *·74* ,,
France ...	272,719 *6·45* ,,	340,786 *7·12* ,,	195,368 *3·99* ,,	269,951 *5·22* ,,	208,312 *3·76* ,,
Germany ...	72,637 *1·72* ,,	91,118 *1·90* ,,	110,922 *2·27* ,,	109,992 *2·13* ,,	69,002 *1·25* ,,
O. Countries ...	249,409 *5·90* ,,	277,620 *5·80* ,,	252,987 *5·17* ,,	278,351 *5·38* ,,	455,832 *8·24* ,,
Ships' Stores and Bunkers	147,300 *3·49* ,,	147,284 *3·08* ,,	175,646 *3·59* ,,	219,758 *4·25* ,,	235,089 *4·25* ,,
Total ...	4,229,403	4,785,594	4,893,863	5,170,355	5,546,376

61. There has been a very considerable fall in the percentage of exports to the United Kingdom which dropped from 47·80 per cent. in 1925 to 29·35 per cent. in 1926. Small decreases are also recorded in the case of Venezuela ·30 per cent., France 1·46 per cent. and Germany ·88 per cent Exports to the United States of America rose from 21·85 per cent. in 1925 to 31·71 in 1926, being an increase of 9·86 per cent. while those to Canada show a gain of 6·61 per cent.

62. The principal increases and decreases in the exports to the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America during 1926 as compared with 1925 are as follows:—

Copra.—£21,266 more to United Kingdom. Due to better prices prevailing in the United Kingdom and increase in production.

Coconuts.—£15,974 less to United States of America. Due to better prices obtainable for copra.

Sugar.—£486,626 less to United Kingdom and £395,243 more to Canada. Due to better prices obtainable in Canada.

Cocoa.—£97,170 less to United Kingdom., £8,009 less to Canada and £176,625 more to United States of America. The demand and prices were greater in the United States of America.

Molasses.—£21,341 less to United Kingdom, and £4,386 more to Canada. More largely used, and obtains a better price in Canada

Beans and Peas.—£15,177 less to United States of America. Due to the imposition of a protection tax in United States of America to safeguard Californian growers. Exports were diverted to Barbados.

Tonca Beans.—£94,178 more to the United States of America Exports of this Venezuelan product are governed by the crop, which is a heavy one every three years, and stocks held in New York.

Bitters.—£12,489 more to United Kingdom and

Asphalt.—£36,802 more to United States of America. Increases in the exports of these products are, no doubt, due to the growing demand through increased usage.

Motor Spirit.—£123.658 less to United Kingdom and £335,608 more to United States of America. Due to higher prices in the United States of America during 1926.

Fuel Oil.—£119,926 less to United Kingdom. Due to fall in price and reduction in Admiralty orders.

Refined Oil.—£41,063 less to United Kingdom. Due to increased production of motor spirit.

Crude Oil—£19,486 less to United Kingdom and £50,601 more to United States of America. Diminution of production during the year of certain companies with an English market and increased production of others with a market in the United States of America.

63. General increases and decreases of exports to all countries during 1926 as compared with 1925 are as follows:—

Increases:—Motor Spirit £269,164, Asphalt £91,630, Tonca Beans £89,994, Fuel Oil £37,349, Copra £35,020, Crude £28,201, Rice £19,717, and Balata and Rubber Oil £30,324, Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel £9,722.

Decreases:—Sugar £89,271. Bullion and Coin £29,054, Kerosene Oil £26,299, Coconuts £20,858, Molasses £15,309, and Machinery £12,014.

TOTAL TRADE.

64. The total aggregate trade for the last five years, has been :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1922	5,217,407	4,841,930	10,059,337
1923	4,837,828	5,304,001	10,141,829
1924	4,772,111	5,378,031	10,150,142
1925	5,151,379	5,926,693	11,078,072
1926	5,160,238	6,299,540	11,459,778

SHIPPING.

65. The number of vessels entered and cleared during the year at the several ports of entry was 3,955 with a tonnage of 4,933,553 a decrease of 215 vessels and an increase of 368,398 tons as compared with 1925. There were 1,963 arrivals of 2,466,895 tons and 1,992 departures of 2,466,658 tons, of which 58·24 per cent. was British, as summarised below :—

	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	475	1,416,659		
British Steamers cleared	499	1,418,987		
British Sailing Vessels entered	493	18,623		
Do. cleared	499	19,001		
Total British	...	...	1,966	2,873,270
Foreign Steamers entered	494	1,008,923		
Foreign Steamers cleared	500	1,006,966		
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	501	22,690		
Do. cleared	494	21,704		
Total Foreign	...	...	1,989	2,060,283
Total number and tons		...	3,955	4,933,553

X.—AGRICULTURE.

66. Weather conditions in 1926 were not favourable. The dry season was exceptionally severe, *e.g.*, at St. Clair Experiment Station the total rainfall for the first five months of the year was only 3·97 inches compared with 11·28 inches the average of the preceding 65 years. June and July were also well below the normal, yet the total for the whole year was 68·58 inches or 5·24 inches above the average of the 65 year period. In some other parts of the island the falls at the end of the year were not so high.

67. *Cacao.*—As a result of these conditions cacao suffered from drought in the first part of the year, and, in some districts, from excessive rainfall in the concluding months.

The drought was sufficiently severe to kill or seriously injure large numbers of trees, especially those in poor condition as the result of lack of attention during the past few years of unremunerative prices. The drought and neglect also favoured the activities of Cacao Beetle, which did more damage than in normal seasons. A special campaign against this pest is contemplated in 1927.

Considerable areas of cacao have been felled to be replaced by sugar cane and to a less extent by coconuts and owing to the low prices since 1921 there has not been the same inducement or means as formerly to plant up new areas, or to keep existing areas up to their former standard. It is therefore not surprising that the crop was comparatively a small one, although a little in advance of that of 1925.

Going back to the record crop of 1921 the exports have been:—

Year	lb.
1926	50,067,881
1925	48,476,609
1924	56.401,783
1923	67,692,275
1922	50,437,635
1921	75,729,640

The average price during the year was £2 14s. 2d per 110 lb, the value of the crop being £1,270,335 compared with £1,257,255 for 1925.

68. *Sugar.*—The sugar crop was a record one, 73,561 tons, and would have been considerably larger, due to the increase in area under cane, and to the improvement of cultural operations on the estates had it not been for the attacks of Froghopper.

A strong Committee was appointed by His Excellency the Governor, composed of representatives of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, the Department of Agriculture and of the Sugar Industry with the Director of Agriculture as Chairman and provided with funds, contributed in equal parts by the Sugar estates and the Government to continue investigations into this pest. It has worked actively throughout the year and some useful results have already been obtained. Its investigations are planned for a period of five years.

Considerable attention has been paid to the improvement of cultural operations on estates. Animal drawn implements are more largely used. Two estates employing Fowlers' Steam ploughs. On the largest estate, that of the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co., with its heavy soil and undulating lands motor tractors are being more extensively used. Through the Froghopper Committee an extensive series of experiments have been made with ADCO manure, and the use of various cover crops. This work will doubtless be of much benefit as it is admitted on all sides that heavier applications of organic manures, &c., are necessary to improve and maintain the fertility of a large proportion of the sugar lands.

Canes are grown not only by the Estates but also by Cane Farmers, who sell usually on a sliding scale, to the Factories. The following table shows the total crops of the last five years and the proportions made from Estates and Farmers' canes.

	Sugar made from Estate Canes. *Tons.*	*Sugar made from Farmers' Canes.* *Tons.*	*Total.* *Tons.*
1926	39,489	34,072	73,561
1925	38,993	30,636	69,629
1924	30,862	10,757	41,619
1923	24,251	35,697	59,948
1922	29,599	25,334	54,933

The exports for the last five years have been :—

		1922.	*1923.*	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*
Grey Crystal	tons	24,185	20,790	25,418	30,913	57,626
White Crystal	tons	1,981	3,117	3,222	2	8
Yellow Crystal	tons	22,218	8,009	13,478	25,751	6,138
Molasses Crystal	tons	3,025	1,553	1,461	2,886	1,411
Muscovado Sugar	tons	443	123	107	747	502
Refined	tons	—	1,931	737	349	250
Molasses	gallons	197,619	123,435	1,505,881	1,271,050	1,427,274
Rum	gallons	23,106	23,733	82,571	28,474	71,213

69. *Coconuts.*—The coconut industry continues to expand. Coconut diseases are better understood than formerly, particularly for example, the Red Ring disease, now known to be due to a *nematode worm ;* although a tree once attacked cannot be cured the spread of the disease can be minimized by carefully following the control measures recommended.

The exports for 1926 were :—

Coconuts	5,041,236 Nuts.
Copra	13,858,996 lb.
Oil	82,791 Gals.

The trade in whole nuts, largely to the United States, for confectionary purposes, has declined since the war, copra being more remunerative.

Taking 1 lb. of copra as the equivalent of three nuts, and 1 gallon of oil as the equivalent of forty-five nuts, the total exports for the last five years have been :—

1926	50,343,619
1925	41,964,788
1924	45,351,339
1923	52,104,685
1922	46,932,515

The value of the coconut exports was £206,771 compared with £192,830 in 1925.

There is also a considerable local consumption both of nuts and oil.

70. *Coffee.*--This minor industry has made rapid progress during the last few years, but the exports for 1926 were below those of the two previous years.

The varieties grown are *Coffea arabica, C. robusta* and *C. excelsa.*

The export value was £20,371 compared with £28,202 in 1925.

71. *Fruit.*—Increased attention has continued to be given to the possibility of establishing an export trade in fruit. The report of the Imperial Economic Committee issued during the year, indicated that owing to the season for West Indian oranges coinciding with that of the enormous Mediterranean crop there was but little likelihood of the successful development of an orange trade with the United Kingdom.

On the other hand West Indian and South African grape fruit came in at different seasons, and so there was a better prospect for the Colony taking part in this rapidly expanding trade.

Some interest has also been shown in pineapples and the Department has under experimental trial under estate conditions, the best varieties obtainable locally, and by introduction from Costa Rica.

As regards bananas, another possible industry, the Jamaica (locally Gros Michel) banana is liable here, as in so many other countries to Panama disease. The Canary (locally Governor) banana can be grown successfully. Experiments are being conducted with the Giant banana introduced from Grenada. This is somewhat similar to the Gros Michel but is much more resistant, possibly immune to Panama disease.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the Department have co-operated, through an informal Committee, on banana investigations. It is not improbable that a full scheme of research work to be carried out by the Imperial College will be inaugurated as an outcome of the recommendation of the Imperial Economic Committee.

Towards the close of the year steps were taken to found a Fruit Growers' Association, which it is expected will be of valuable assistance and giving an impetus to further efforts.

72. *Food Crops.*—Considerable quantities of rice, corn (maize), yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, pigeon peas (*Capanas*), tannias. bananas and plantains, &c., are produced for local consumption, To assist in the marketing of some of these products—known as ground provisions—the Government has maintained since 1917 a Government Provision Depôt, started as a War measure, and continued as a part of the Department of Agriculture. It has done useful work, and is self-supporting.

A Fruit Depot has more recently been added.

73. *Live Stock.*—A Government Farm under the control of the Department of Agriculture has been in existence in Trinidad for some 50 years. A branch is maintained in Tobago. The Trinidad Farm supplies milk to the public institutions: it works for the improvement of the live stock of the Colony by keeping thoroughbred stud animals, horses, donkeys, cattle, pigs, Swiss goats, &c., and selling stock at an Annual Sale and otherwise. Bulls are bred on the Farm for service on public pastures throughout the Colony.

74. Tobago is a Ward of Trinidad and its exports out of the Colony all pass through Trinidad and are included in the general statistics of the Colony. It has also a considerable trade in minor products, vegetables, live stock, &c, with Trinidad. The total value of the Tobago trade in 1926 was £100,763 an increase of nearly £21,000 over 1925, due mainly to greater production.

The progress made by Tobago in the last, approximately, thirty years is shown by comparing the value of the chief products for 1897 and 1926:—

	1897.	*1926.*
Cacao	£1,671	£ 57,854
Sugar and Molasses ...	4,120	nil
Coconuts, Copra and Oil ...	776	25,237
Vegetables and Fruit ...	151	3,954
Rubber	nil	827
Live Stock	7,694	12,874

Miscellaneous items bring the total values to £14,503 in 1897 and £100,763 in 1926.

75. *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—Three new Societies were registered during the year and one cancelled making the number in operation, thirty-four. The Director of Agriculture is Registrar. About two-thirds of the Societies are composed of companies, the remainder, mostly in Tobago, of small proprietors, principally cultivators of cacao, but also of minor crops. Several of the Societies have continued to do excellent work.

76. *Agricultural Bank.*—The Agricultural Bank established by the Government in 1925 had by the close of 1926 advanced £121,760 8s. 4d. as loans on 196 properties. These loans are all secured by first mortgages, and are repayable over a period of thirty-three years. In addition £6,389 was lent during the year as temporary advances, usually repayable within one year. The Bank is able to assist both large and small cultivators, as shown by the fact that of the 1926 loans no less than 123 were made on properties of not more than 50 acres in area.

The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by Officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps taken to ensure that where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural defects.

77. *Co-operation with Grenada.*—During the year a scheme of agricultural co-operation with Grenada was put into operation. The Director of Agriculture advises the Grenada Government and the planters can correspond direct with him. Eight visits per annum (of a fortnight each) are made by senior Officers of the Trinidad Department, and other assistance afforded by using the resources of the Trinidad Botanic Gardens, Sugar and Cacao Experiment Station, Government Farm &c. The cost of the services rendered is paid to the Trinidad Department.

XI.—FORESTS.

78. The total area of Forest land in the Colony is slightly over 1,000 square miles, practically all of which is under commercial timber. The area set aside as Forest Reserve amounts to 359 square miles or just over 18 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. In locating the Forest Reserves their indirect utility in maintaining favourable climatic conditions, conserving rainfall, maintaining humidity, preventing erosion, acting as wind-breaks, &c., was mainly considered; their management for the purpose of providing the colony in perpetuity with timber fuelwood, and other forest products has so far been regarded as a secondary consideration but attention is now beginning to be directed to this question.

79. Within the Forest Reserves there are now approximately 1,330 acres of plantations of which the principal indigenous species, are Cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*, Roem), Poui (*Tecoma serratifolia*, Don), Cypre (*Cordia alliodora*, Ret P), and Balsam (*Copaifera officinalis*, Jacq.). Of exotics, teak has shown markedly

successful results; it was first introduced from Burma in 1913 and some of the trees are now 70 feet high and over 3 feet girth. Seed therefrom is collected annually in sufficient quantity to supply the requirements of the Forest Department, private proprietors and small demands from outside the Colony. The consumption of local timber in the Colony is steadily increasing and with the exception of the above relatively negligible 1330 acres of plantations nothing has yet been done to provide for their future.

80. During 1926 no new plantations were formed, but work was concentrated on the continuation of silvicultural research. Further one acre experiment plots were formed during the year particular attention being paid to cedar and considerable progress was made towards the solution of some of the problems of its growth.

81. The experiments in the seasoning of local timbers mentioned in last year's report were continued: a considerable portion of the timber which had been seasoned was disposed of. A ready market was found for native woods of standard dimensions properly seasoned, planed, grooved and tongued, especially floorboards.

82. A start has been made in the preparation of working plans and an outline plan was prepared for the Arena Reserve of 3,797 acres; preliminary work was done on plans for two other areas.

83. An enumeration survey of a small portion of the mora forest in the south-east of the island was carried out and disclosed a stand of 1,500 cub. ft. per acre (quarter girth measurement over bark) of which four-fifths was mora. This mora forest is believed to cover about 100 square miles and to contain an approximate stand of 100,000,000 cubic feet. Mora is a hard durable heavy wood and is one of the 8 woods rated AI at Lloyds.

84. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1926 is estimated at 2,612,000 cubic feet of which about 1,532,000 cubic feet is estimated to consist of the less durable woods and of smaller (second storey) trees largely used for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which though comparatively small cannot be calculated. It is estimated that the market value of the native timber cut during 1926 was about £160,000, whilst the value of imported wood products was over £150,000, 19,632 cubic feet of cedar logs value £3,085, cedar boards to the value of £260 and other timber to the value of £850 were exported. One wood cutting concession covering 6,000 acres is held by a saw mill concern which turns out lumber for local use

85. Sixteen concessions covering about 59,469 acres are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. 7,816 licenses, mostly for less than 10 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony were granted during the year.

86. The Forest Revenue for 1926 amounted to £16,335 and expenditure to £9,200 leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of £7,135. In addition timber to the value of £276 was supplied to the Public Works Department. The total surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past 17 years is put at £61,697.

XII.—MINES.

87. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum and Asphalt.

88. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum are known to occur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

PETROLEUM.

89, In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined Local Asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1926, 174,001,487 gallons, an increase of 20,473,742 gallons on the production of 1925.

90. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an E.N.E.-W.S.W. direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average Specific Gravity of the Crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

91. Two shallow wells were drilled in Tobago in the year 1911 without success.

92. At the end of 1926 there were seventeen Companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held over 200,000 acres of Crown lands under Licenses and Leases, of which approximately 150,000 acres were held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 17th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that year all Crown Grants reserve the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner. Land sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remains the property of the Crown.

93. The principal oil producing Companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad; the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo and the General Petroleum Co. of Trinidad, Ltd., from private lands at Oropuche. There are four refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton and Tabaquite, and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced. During 1926 a new company known as the Trinidad Oilfields Operating Company began operations on private lands. The Company which is registered in Trinidad is controlled by an American Syndicate.

94. Eighty-one wells with a total footage of 126,339 were drilled on Crown lands and forty-six wells with a total footage of 73,739 were drilled on private lands during the year. The total number of wells drilled to date in the Colony is 1,154, of which 739 are on Crown lands and 415 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1926 was 174,001,487 gallons, an increase of 20,473,742 gallons over the production for 1925. Of this total, 104,167,960 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1926 amounted to £54,950 as against £40,099 in 1925, and wayleaves to £12,826 as against £10,901 in 1925. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 139,590,781 gallons valued at £1,871,851 as

against 126,231,287 gallons valued at £1,560,579 in 1925. The exports in 1926 formed 37·4 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony, viz.:—

Cocoa	£1,270,335
Sugar, Molasses and Rum ...	1,028,493
Asphalt	451,967
Coconuts and Coconut products	191,398

ASPHALT.

95. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and in accordance with the terms of the lease, it was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909, to the 31st January, 1930.

96. On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :—

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2/6 and an Export duty of 5/-

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3/6 and an Export duty of 6/11,

being an increase of 10d. and 1/2 per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt.

97. The payment of the increased Royalties was to be operative as from the date of the execution of the new lease and realized £7,384 in 1925 and £9,855 in 1926.

98 The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1926 was 237,300 tons as against 201,107 tons in 1925.

99. The quantity of Asphalt exported during 1926 was 180,951 tons of the value of £451,967 and yielding a revenue of £88,303, as compared with 157,985 tons exported in 1925 of a value of £360,062 and yielding a revenue of £75,375.

XIII.—LAND.

100. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes, viz.: those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 or 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Augustine and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes situate in the Counties of St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, Caroni and Tobago are sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre in parcels not exceeding 20 acres: at

£3 15s. 0d. per acre in parcels exceeding 20 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres: and in parcels exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lands situate in the Counties of Victoria, St. Patrick, Nariva and Mayaro are sold on petition in parcels of not less than 5 acres and upwards at £4 per acre. These prices include the cost of Survey, Registration and Grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. Six hundred and thirty-seven Grants and Leases of an acreage of 6,608 of a total value of £16,558 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th December, 1917, and the Order made by His Excellency the Intendant, which was published on the 29th November, 1923, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of sale, and price of Crown lands. The area of Crown land remaining unsold on the 31st December, 1926, was :—

Trinidad :		
Forest Reserves	...	219,154 acres.
Unalienated lands	...	341,005 do.
Tobago :		
Forest Reserves	...	9,776 do.
Unalienated lands	...	5,915 do.
		575,850 acres,

a great deal of which is under License to Oil Companies.

101. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservation vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation :—

The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.

From 1889 to January, 1902 : All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.

From January, 1902, to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.

From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

102. The mineral rights of the Crown can be leased or licensed as follows: Under Exploration and Prospecting Licenses or Mining Lease. An Exploration License is granted at the discretion of the Governor and grants the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The license is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting License.

103. The fees payable for an Exploration License vary from £50 for an area under 250 acres to £1,250 for an area of 50,000 to 100,000 acres. The fees for a Prospecting License are double those for an Exploration License. A royalty is charged on oil won.

The holder of a Prospecting License is entitled to enter upon the land named in the license for such period as the Governor may deem desirable, which period shall not exceed two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject, however, to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the license may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting License a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under License as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the license as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees of grant or registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

104. The number of applications received for licenses to explore and prospect for oil during 1926 was 36. Six mining leases were issued during the year.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

105. Thirty-one Ordinances were passed during 1926, of which the following are of interest:—

No. 3. The Wireless Telegraphy (Amendment) Ordinance enables the Governor in Executive Council to make regulations as to the use of wireless telegraphy installed on ships and aircraft other than ships and aircraft in His Majesty's Service.

No. 6. The Carriage of Goods by Sea Ordinance gives effect to the draft Convention on Bills of Lading agreed to at the International Maritime Conference in 1922 and 1923. The Ordinance closely follows the English Act 14 and 15 Geo. 5 c. 22.

No. 8. (as amended by No. 30). The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance introduces the principles of the English Workmen's Compensation legislation. The Ordinance is based on the 1925 English Act and the 1923 Indian Act, with variations of details to suit local conditions. Claims are settled by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor. The maximum sum payable in case of death is 30 months' wages or £250, whichever is less; in case of total disablement, 42 months' wages or £350, whichever is less; and in case of partial disablement, a percentage of the compensation payable on total disablement.

No. 18. The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance extends to bankers who in good faith and in the ordinary course of business pay drafts or orders on a forged endorsement the protection given them if they pay on a forged bill of exchange. The Ordinance follows. 19 of the English Act 16 and 17 Vic. c. 59.

No. 19. The Young Offenders Detention Ordinance. This Ordinance provides for the establishment of an institution to which youthful offenders, who are over the age (16) at which they may be detained in an Industrial School, may be sent to undergo industrial training and other instruction and to be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation. The Supreme Court or a Magistrate may commit such offenders to the Institution in lieu of sentencing them to undergo the ordinary imprisonment.

No. 21. The Motor Launch Ordinance provides for the control of motor launches, with a view to the safety of the passengers and crew. Launches (other than private pleasure launches) may not be used unless duly licensed and unless they carry a licensed captain and (if necessary) a licensed engineer. Licenses for launches are granted on the certificate of a surveyor appointed by the Governor, and licenses to captains and engineers on certificates of competency issued by the Board of Examiners.

XV.—EDUCATION.

106. At the close of the year under review there were 289 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 47 being Government and 242 Assisted Schools. There were 253 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 242 Assisted Schools, 95 were Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, 68 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were 2 Government and 3 Assisted Intermediate Schools.

107. The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1926, was 59,413 of whom 33,078 were boys and 26,335 were girls. The average daily attendance was 36,778, or 61·9 per cent. of the number on roll. As compared with the previous year there is an increase of 1,688 on the roll or 2·9 per cent., and of 374 in average attendance or 1 per cent. There was an increase in average attendance of 3·5 per cent. in Government Schools and an increase of ·5 per cent. in Assisted Schools. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,648 (1,600 in 1925)

1C8 The total expenditure on education during the year 1926. deducting the amount received in school and examination, fees was £122,063 13s. 9d. as compared with £116,031 18s. 8d. in 1925. 181 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 39 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. 8 College and 3 Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to 54 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December, 1926, there were 37 Teaching Bursars at the Queen's Royal College and affiliated Schools, and 22 students at the Government Training College. There were 472 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 201 passed their prescribed examinations.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

109. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph's Convent and

the Bishop's High School in Port-of-Spain and the Naparima Girls' High School in San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The number of pupils on roll at 31st December was :—

Queen's Royal College	232
St. Mary's College	416
Naparima College	125
St. Joseph's Convent School... ...	412
Bishop's High School	116
Naparima Girls' High School ...	80
Total	1,381

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

110. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Middle Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper Sixth Form is examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher Certificate Examination while the pupils of the Lower Sixth and Fifth Forms are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, taking the School Certificate and the Junior Examinations respectively.

111. Four hundred and twenty-three pupils of the Middle Formsof the Queen's Royal College and affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July, 1926 Three hundred and fifteen pupils sat for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, while thirty-nine candidates sat for the Higher Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. One hundred and ninety-two candidates passed the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, forty-five gaining Honours, while fifty-nine distinctions in various subjects were gained. Twenty-six Higher Certificates were gained. Two Scholarships, not exceeding £800 each in value, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships was awarded on the subjects of Group IV (Science). Four "House Scholarships" of the annual value of £15 each were awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

112. Under the present scheme for the training of teachers, there were 37 Bursars attending the Secondary Schools and 22 student teachers undergoing a course of Normal Training after leaving the Secondary Schools.

All teachers for Government and Assisted Schools except the Roman Catholic are now trained under Government auspices, the Naparima Training College being recognised as a branch of the Government Training College.

The Board of Education have now recommended the discontinuance of the Teaching Bursar scheme and the question of Teacher Training is under discussion with a view to the inauguration of a different system.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

113. The Technical Classes of the Board of Industrial Training showed another year of continued growth during 1926, when the weekly average attendance rose to 300 with a total number of 11,716 hours as against an average of 265 attendances and a total of 10,329 hours in 1925. There were 214 students in attendance distributed among the following classes:—

Workshop Arithmetic	114
Workshop Drawing	117
Workshop Practice	46
Mechanics	85
Mathematics	87
Typography	34
Building Construction	41
Bookbinding	20

The total expenditure on the classes for the year, including instructors' fees, equipment, lighting, &c., was £545 16s. 3½d., which works out at just over 11½d. for each hour of instruction. The students have continued to show interest and keenness in their work.

Twenty-eight candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination for Apprentices, for which the questions are specially set by the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination. The results were:—

	Entered.	Passed	Failed.
Mechanical Engineering ...	18	14	4
Typography	7	4	3
Bookbinding	3	3	0

Thirty-five students were presented for the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, of whom twenty-two satisfied the Examiners. In the subjects of Bookbinding and Typography, the students were sufficiently advanced to enable the final examinations to be taken. The following is a summary of the passes :—

Bookbinding	Grade I.	...	Passed 5 (2 First Class and 3 Second Class).
Do.	Final	...	Passed 1 (Second Class).
Carpentry and Joinery	Grade II.	...	Passed 1 (Second Class).
Mechanical Engineering	Grade I.	...	Passed 5.
Typography	Grade 1.	...	Passed 1.
Do.	Grade II.	...	Passed 6 (Second Class).
Do.	Final	...	Passed 3 (1 First Class and 2 Second Class).

114. Since November, the office and classrooms of the Board have been accommodated in the same building. This was made possible through the generosity of Mr. John Stephens, who not only restored the destroyed portion of the Royal Victoria Institute but also contributed to the equipment of the four well-furnished class rooms.

115. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the blind towards which a grant of £300 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £344 9s. 11½d. were collected during the year. The Government also grants £150 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children. Instruction at the Institute is given in Braille Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, while men are taught Basket-making and Chair-caning, and women Knitting and Sewing. This institution deals with some forty or fifty blind people and is a residential one for the education, maintenance and training of blind children and a day institution for the purposes of an adult school and affording a mid-day meal and a small wage for work done by the blind of Port-of-Spain and its environs who are no longer children. It is at present the only institution for the blind in the British West Indies and receives one or two blind children from the other West Indian Islands for education and training.

XVI.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

(*a*)—RAILWAYS.

116. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line,

28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, 10 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to and from Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double line between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line is single line. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

117. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains generally once a day, during the crop season January to July. During the out of crop season August to December goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Sangre Grande and Rio Claro lines, but run daily on the Siparia Line. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima giving a service of 8 trains daily each way, and 9 trains each way on Saturdays.

118. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes one trip a week between Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and La Brea (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods. This steamer also makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

119. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, giving a total length of 118 miles of telegraph and about 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

120. On the 17th February, 1926, a collison occurred between the s.s. *Vandyck* of the Lamport & Holt Line, and the Government Railway Steamer *Naparima*, which resulted in the sinking of the latter, with the serious loss of 14 lives. A certain number of other persons suffered damage from personal injuries and the loss of personal effects. The Government decided that such persons should be paid such compensation as they would be entitled to receive in a Court of Law if the Government was liable.

A Committee was appointed by Government to deal with claims arising out of the mishap, and 43 claims were settled at a total cost to the Colony of £5,017.

121. Owing to the unsatisfactory financial position of the Railway, a Committee was appointed in the early part of 1926 to enquire generally into the organization of that department, and to advise in what direction a reduction in its annual expenditure might be effected. This Committee held ten meetings and on the 20th August submitted their recommendations. Many of these have been adopted, and others will be put into force as opportunity permits.

In consequence of the fact that the Railway practically throughout its entire length is bounded on one side by excellent roads, its earnings have been very seriously affected by road competition, and this is bound to have a permanent effect on the revenue of the department, as the motors are carrying both passengers and goods at lower rates than the Railway can afford to charge.

(*b*)—CABLE.

122. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

123. The Pacific Cable Board established their service in the West Indies during the year 1924, and opened their offices for business on the 1st December of the same year.

124. Their cables run from Barbados to Turks Island, with spurs from the former place to Trinidad and Demerara. At Turks Island connection is made with the Direct Company's Cables to Halifax, Traffic is handed back to the Pacific Cable Board's Office at Halifax and thence *via* Imperial Cables, an all-British line of communication thus being established to England.

125. The system was established and is owned jointly by the Imperial Government, the Government of Canada and the Governments of the various West Indian Colonies. Apart from the main cables wireless stations are maintained at all the smaller Colonies, communicating with a central station at Barbados where traffic is transferred to the cables.

126. A wireless system of communication is also maintained between the following Islands:—Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

127. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, which until the establishment of the Government owned Pacific Cable Board system was under contract with the Government, has a duplicate cable system. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

128. The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

129. The Pacific Cable Board system has no wireless station in Trinidad, but three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, and Tobago. The North Post Station deals exclusively with ship and Tobago traffic, while communication with British Guiana, St. Martin, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

130. A proposal was made during 1926 that the Government stations should be acquired by and absorbed in the Pacific Cable Board system, but this proposal failed to obtain the assent of the Legislature.

(c)—STEAMSHIP.

131. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad:—

Harrison Line, Leyland Line, Royal Netherlands West India Mail, Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, Navigazione Generale Italiana, Transatlantica Italiana, Horn Line, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Elders & Fyffes, Trinidad Line (Furness Withy & Co., Ltd.), Prince Line, Lamport and Holt, Colombian Steamship Line, Aluminum Line, Cia. Anónima Venezolana de Navigacion, Nourse, Line (from India) and the Hamburg Amerika. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition a number of Steamers call to load cargoes of petroleum, or to take in coal or oil fuel for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

132. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Steamer *Belize*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes. This service was previously run by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, but in March, 1923, the Government purchased the s.s. *Belize*, and is running the service through local Agents. From 1st July, 1927, however, the Government will take over and run the service themselves.

(*d*)—ROADS.

133. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and roughly 50 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,074·34 miles—made up of 171·66 miles metal and oil, 415·11 miles metal, 282·28 miles gravel or burnt clay, 86·10 miles natural soil cart roads, and 119·19 miles bridle road—were maintained at a cost of £98,836 12s. 7d. or at an average rate of £91 19s. 11½d. per mile; and the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 641·97 miles—made up of 8·95 miles metal and oil, 42·27 miles metal, 193·45 miles gravel or burnt clay and 201·72 miles natural soil cart road and 195·58 miles bridle road—at a cost of £24,834 16s. 4d. or at an average rate of £44 19s. 5½d. per mile. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

134. The road system is being extended gradually but the war interfered seriously with the progress of the work. In 1910 a road scheme to cost £588,663 increased in 1917 to £592,829 was adopted and it provided for completion of the works estimated for within 10 years from 1st April, 1911. The outbreak of war in 1914, however, completely upset the finance of the scheme owing to the difficulty of raising the loan which was necessary to cover a proportion of the cost. According to the arranged programme £530,000 should have been expended by 1919, but only a sum of £298,000 was available. This scheme has since been revised and extended. Under the revised scheme the expenditure provided for amounts to £963,644, but of this only £160,000 was recommended to be expended immediately from Loan funds. The Loan allocation has been exhausted and funds from General Revenue are not now available. In consequence work under the road scheme is temporarily at a standstill.

(*e*) POSTAL.

136. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 116 out offices throughout the Colony.

The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter: —

Within the Colony	1½d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	2d.

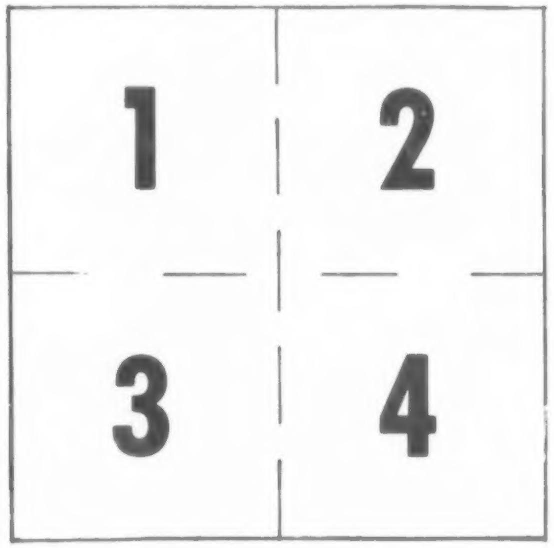
To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional ounce 1½d.

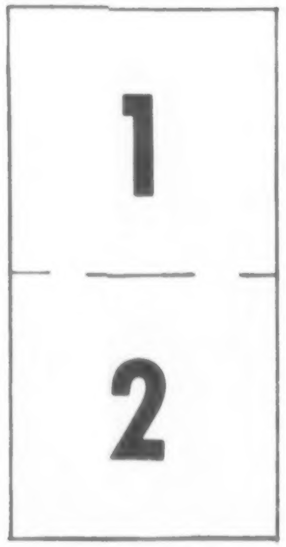
The Government Savings Bank is a branch of the Post Office Department and has its Head Office in Port-of-Spain. In addition Savings Bank facilities are provided at 34 Post Offices throughout the Colony. The number of depositors at the end of 1926 totalled 28,353 with deposits amounting to £366,966 standing to their credit.

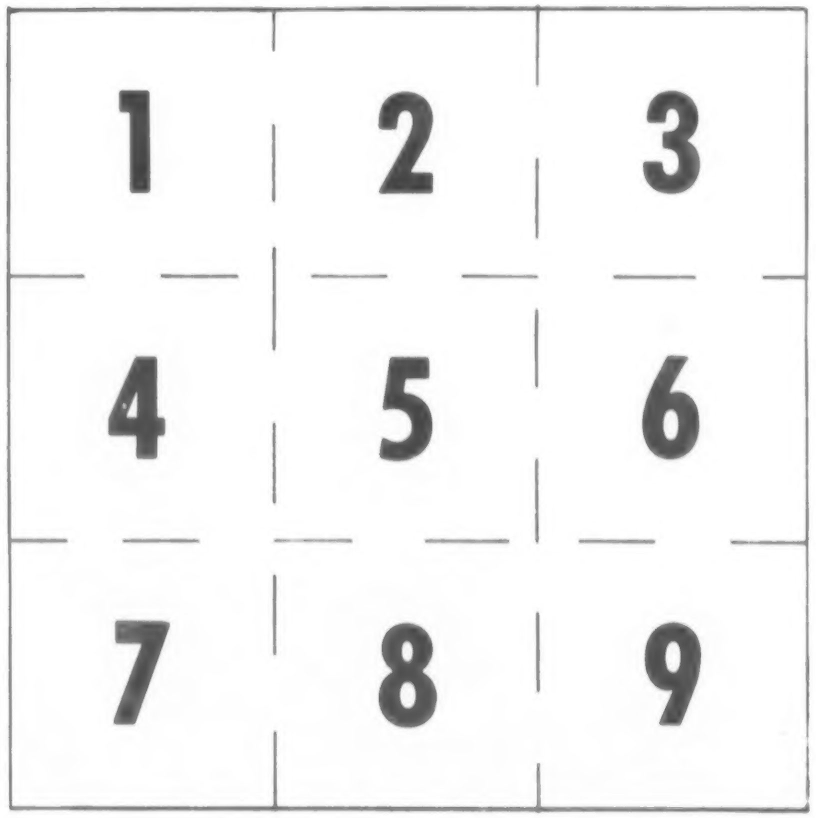
Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

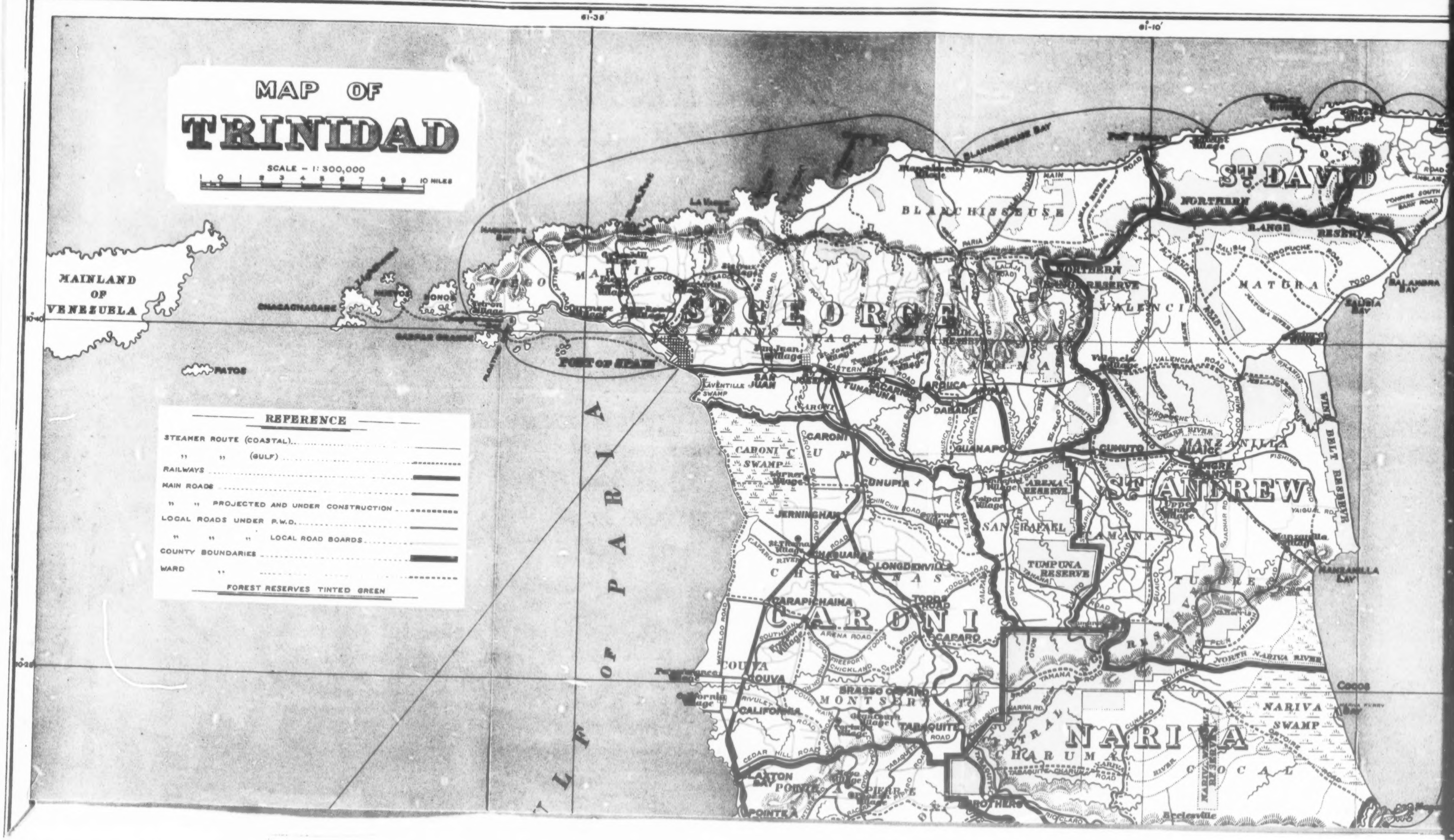
TRINIDAD,
20th August, 1927.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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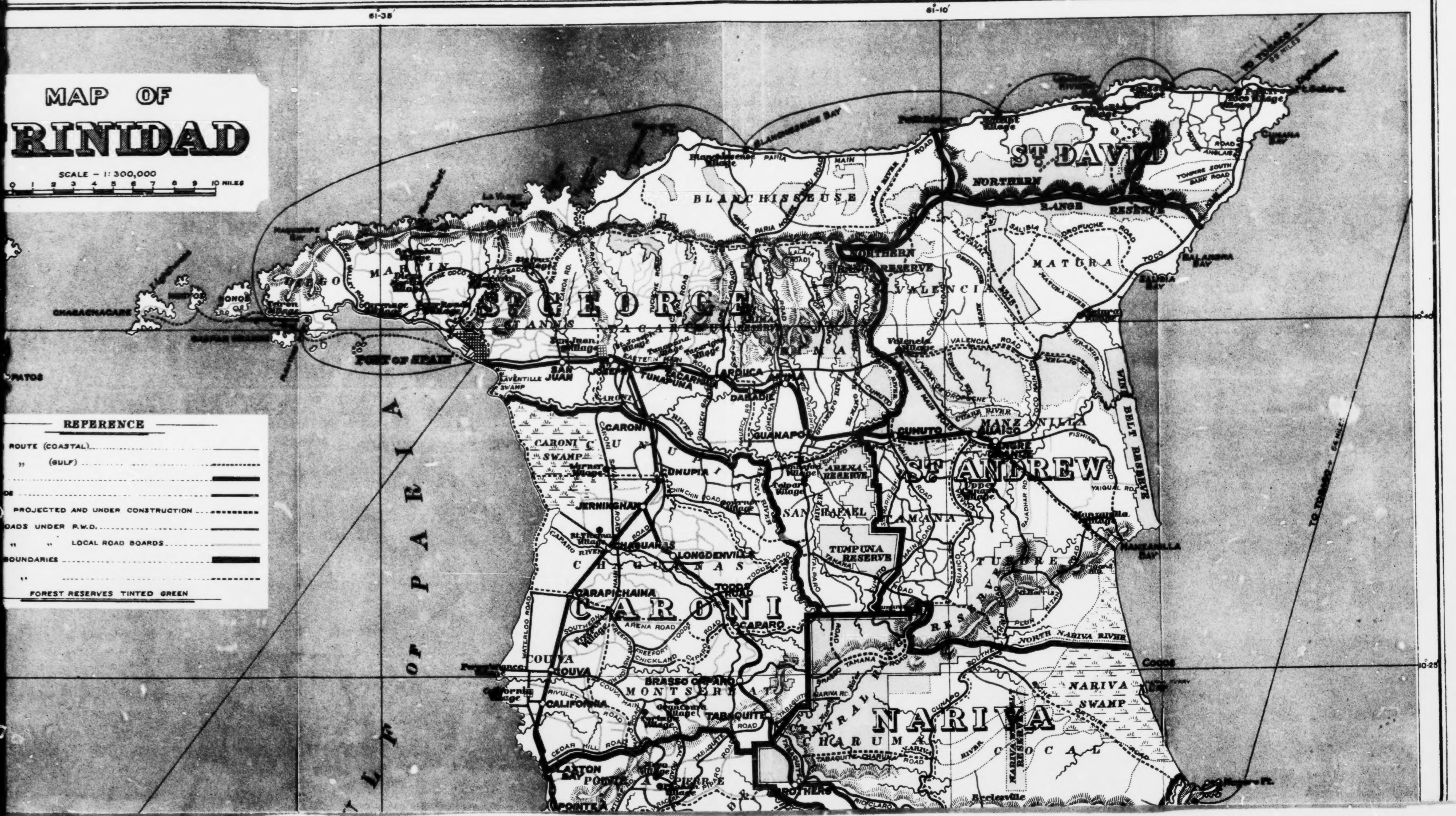
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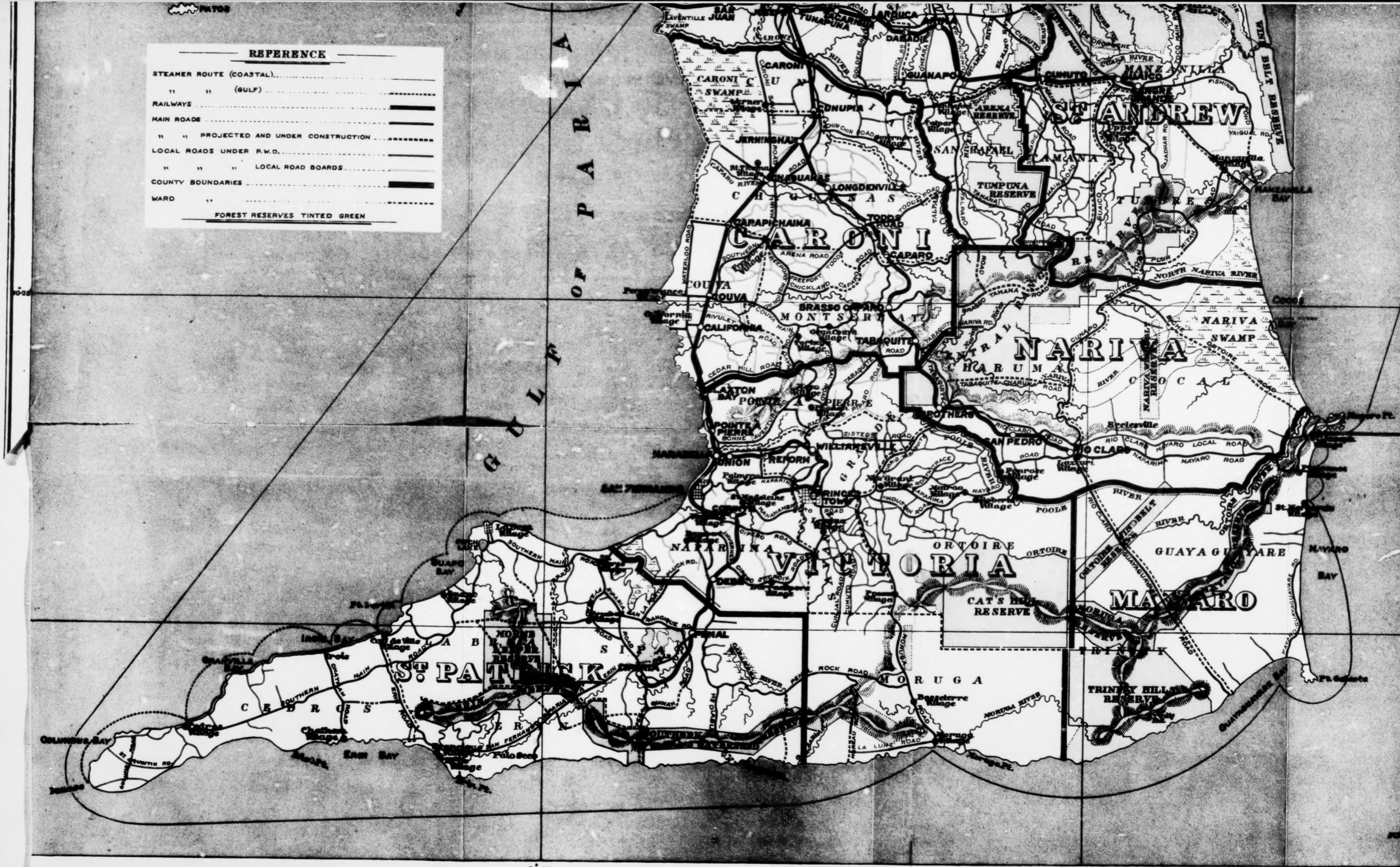
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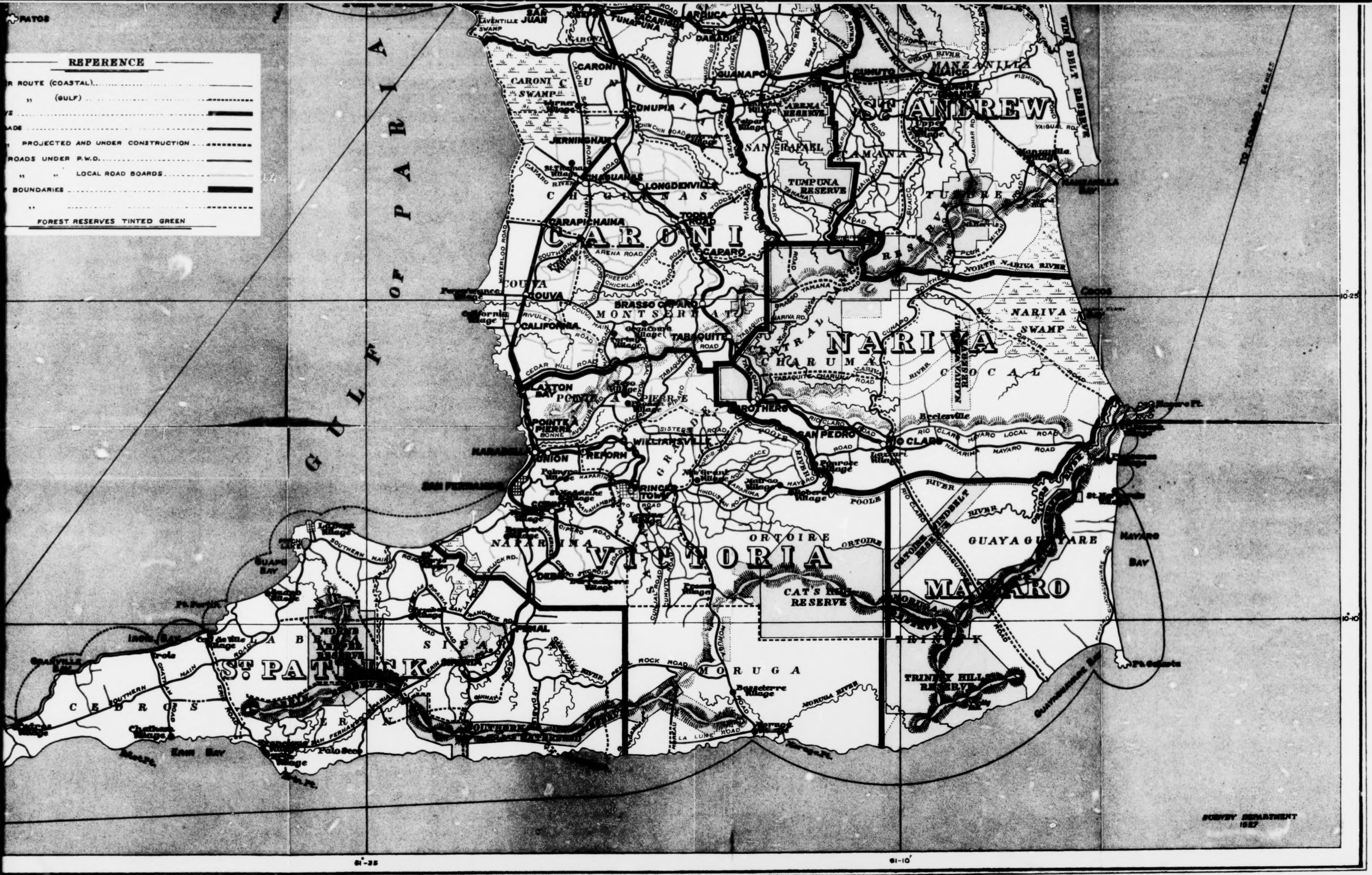
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SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
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SURVEY DEPARTMENT 1927

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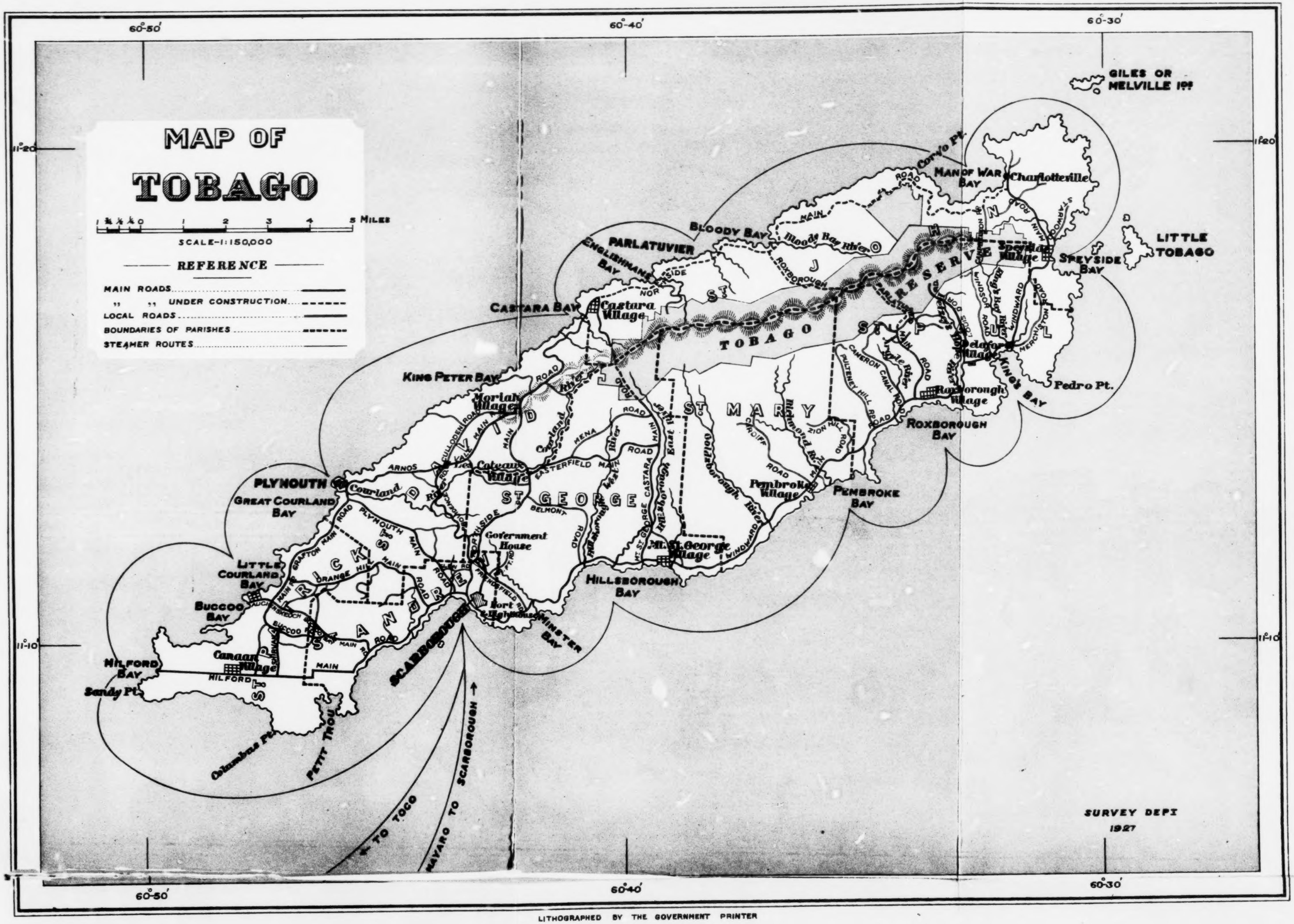
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MAN OF WAR BAY
Charlotteville
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMAN'S BAY
CASTARA BAY
Castara Village
Speyside Village
SPEYSIDE BAY
TOBAGO RESERVE
ST JOHN
ST PAUL
Delaford Village
KING'S BAY
Pedro Pt.
Roxborough Village
ROXBOROUGH BAY
KING PETER BAY
Moriah Village
ST DAVID
ST MARY
ST GEORGE
Pembroke Village
PEMBROKE BAY
PLYMOUTH
Courland
GREAT COURLAND BAY
Government House
Mt. St. George Village
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
ST PATRICK
ST ANDREW
SCARBOROUGH
Fort King George
MINISTER BAY
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HILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

2. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 50 miles, and breadth about 37½ miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

3. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

4. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

6. English is the principal language and is generally used by all classes. French and Spanish are also spoken particularly in business houses trading with the French West Indian Colonies and Venezuela and other South American Republics.

7. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

In 1903, an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes, was brought into force. Under this Ordinance, notes of the denominations of $1, $2 and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1927, amounting to £122,292.

8. The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as in the United Kingdom, but cocoa continues to be bought and sold locally by the old Spanish "fanega" of 110 lbs. avoirdupois.

I.—GENERAL.

1. The Colony, in spite of the unfavourable effect on its staple products, viz.: sugar, cocoa and coconuts, of an abnormal wet season, enjoyed a fair measure of prosperity during the year, this being marked by a considerable increase in Revenue and also in Imports and Exports. The total Revenue exceeded recurrent and extraordinary Expenditure by £189,029, due mainly to increased receipts from Customs, Excise and Income Tax, while the total value of the External Trade amounted to £12,516,039 compared with £11,459,778 in 1926, the value of Exports exceeding that of Imports by £935,993.

2. This satisfactory result was mainly attributable to the exports of Petroleum products, the value of which amounted in 1927 to £2,326,361 or 38·9 per cent. of the total exports. The industry continued to shew steady progress during the year, the oil produced amounting to 188,316,240 gallons, an increase of 14,314,753 gallons on the production of 1926, and placing Trinidad as the second largest producer of petroleum within the British Empire. During the latter part of the year Sir Thomas Holland, D.SC., LL.D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology and Ex-President of the Institute of Petroleum Technologists and of Mining Engineers, &c., whose services the Colony was fortunate in obtaining, visited the Colony to advise generally on the steps to be taken to conserve and develop the industry.

3. The Canada-West-Indies Trade Agreement of 1925, under which the preferences granted by the 1920 Agreement were substantially increased, was brought into operation in April, 1927.

The preference granted by the Colony of 50 per cent. of the duties levied on goods of foreign origin was extended to the United Kingdom resulting in an appreciable increase in imports from both Canada and the United Kingdom. The ships required for the service, as called for by the Agreement, are being specially built for the trade by the Canadian Government, and will be in operation by the end of the year.

4. The improvement in the Colony's finances in 1926 and again in 1927 allowed of the scheme for providing for an adequate water supply for the central districts of the Colony, which had been held up for many years by want of funds, being seriously considered, and a Committee was appointed during the year to advise as to the scheme to be adopted and the manner in which the expenditure involved should be met. The Committee presented a comprehensive report of their investigations and the Legislative Council approved of steps being taken for an expert examination of the scheme and the preparation of detailed plans and estimates, with a view to the commencement of the work in the near future.

5. The erection of a House of Refuge for the old and infirm, at an estimated cost of £50,000, was commenced during the year, and a number of timber bridges, thirty-two in all, were replaced by concrete structures. The roads of the Colony were well maintained and the exceptional damage done by heavy floods during the year was repaired.

6. The general health of the Colony was satisfactory, the year being marked by a fall in the general death-rate to 18·71 per 1,000, the lowest figure hitherto recorded being 20·02 per 1,000, and the general diminution in the incidence of disease, particularly in the intestinal group and in malaria, the number of deaths from the latter disease being the lowest yet recorded. Alastrim has disappeared and no other epidemic has broken out. Special clinics were established for the free treatment of sick children, and instruction courses in Hygiene were commenced towards the close of the year in preparation for the medical inspection of Schools which is being undertaken during the present year.

7. Sir H. A. Byatt, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony, attended the Colonial Conference held in London in May, 1927. Copies of the proceedings of the Conference have been received by this Government, and such recommendations and suggestions as are of local interest have either been adopted, or are under consideration.

8. The first term of three years of the newly constituted Legislative Council expired on the 31st December, 1927, and after a General Election in January a new Council assembled for a period of five years' duration.

II.—FINANCE.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1927 amounted to £1,686,053. As compared with 1926, the Revenue showed a decrease of £51,235 due to the exclusion in the 1927 accounts of the Railway receipts. Including these receipts of £155,833, the Revenue for the year amounted to £1,841,886, or £104,598 in excess of that of 1926.

The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1926:—

Heads of Revenue.	1926.	1927.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	614,452	676,400	61,948	
2. Licences, Excise, &c.	456,453	511,246	54,793	
3. Tax on Incomes	122,713	161,538	38,825	
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	168,940	154,601	...	14,339
5. Post Office	36,838	35,239	..	1,599
6. Rent of Government Property ...	1,539	1,718	179	
7. Interest	15,939	17,621	1,682	
8. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	1,013	4,093	3,080	
9. Land Sales, Royalties	118,479	108,362	...	10,117
10. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ..	15,815	15,235	...	580
11. Government Railway * ...	185,094	...	...	185,094
12. Produce Tax	13	...	...	13
	1,737,288	1,686,053	160.507	211,742
	Net decrease	...	£ 51,235	

* No revenue appears under this Head for 1927 owing to a change in the system of accounts whereby only expenditure in excess of revenue is included in the accounts of the Colony. The Revenue under Railway for 1927 amounted, however, to £155,833 or £29,261 less than that for 1926.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,497,024 as against an appropriation of £1,472,434, or £24,589 more than appropriated, and included £64,270 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £17,960 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, and £46,310 on Roads and Bridges.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1923	1,633,552	1,590,166	35,275	1,625,441
1924	1,586,834	1,536,198	36,567	1,572,765
1925	1,662,874	1,531,698	49,051	1,580,749
1926	1,737,288	1,522,352	57,861	1,580,213
1927	1,686,053	1,432,754	64,270	1,497,024

EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS.

3. The expenditure from Loan Funds during the year was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Extension of Telephone Communication ..		10	5
Improvement of Tidal Rivers	449	19	0½
Roads	5,244	1	5½
Water Supply of Towns and Villages	593	5	7½
Improvement of Wireless Plant	690	5	7
New Dredging Plant	48	12	10
Chacachacare Leper Asylum	1,007	11	4½
New House of Refuge	9,466	5	9
Caroni Reclamation Scheme	173	3	11½
Total	£17,673	16	0½
Less sale of stores credited to Railway expenditure	162	14	10½
Net Expenditure	£17,511	1	2

The following is a summary of the total Loan Expenditure at 31st December :—

	£	s.	d.
Railway	1,702,198	10	8½
Gulf Steamers	15,358	0	3
Roads	506,563	0	1½
Harbour Improvements	182,903	14	8
Public Buildings	94,061	17	7
Belmont Improvement Scheme	15,772	7	0
East Dry River Improvement	10,018	5	9
Floating Dock and Workshop	83,304	12	3
Coastal Steamer	30,963	9	0
Caroni Reclamation Scheme	111,047	4	6
Water Supply of Towns and Villages	147,965	11	3½
Improvement of Tidal Rivers	10,391	11	4
Improvement of Wireless Plant	4,788	1	1
Extension of Telephone Communication ..	910	0	0
Crane for Wharf	3,393	0	6½
New Dredging Plant	33,753	14	6
Chacachacare Leper Asylum	35,665	12	4½
New House of Refuge	9,471	5	9
War Contribution	100,000	0	0
Port-of-Spain City Council	381,387	5	10½
San Fernando Borough Council	22,348	7	6
Arima Borough Council	8,315	13	7
Total	£3,510,581	5	8

The balance of the several Loans remaining unexpended at the 31st December amounted to £121,017 2s. 1½d.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4. The excess of Assets over Liabilities at the commencement of the year was				248,676	7	2
The Revenue of the year amounted to ...	1,686,052	16	4½			
and the Expenditure to ...	1,497,023	18	0½			
a net excess of Revenue of ...				189,028	18	4
The Surplus at 31st December was therefore				£437,705	5	6

Of this Surplus £200,000 has been set aside as a reserve. The following is a summary of the Assets and Liabilities :—

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash on deposit with Barclay's Bank	85,044	5	10			
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer and his Sub-Accountants ..	21,910	0	5¾			
Cash in the hands of the Crown Agents	18,222	19	0			
Cash on Deposit with the Crown Agents	71,000	0	0			
Remittances in transit.. ..	30,226	8	11½			
Total Cash and Remittances ..				226,403	14	3¼
Investments—						
Surplus Funds	118,449	0	5			
Savings Bank	410,501	12	6			
Depreciation Fund, Gulf and Coastal Steamers and Dredger	34,708	0	1			
Immigrants Repatriation Fund	14,843	2	10			
Land Assurance Fund ..	3,984	8	8			
Sundry other	211	12	2			
Total Investments				582,697	16	8
Bank Securities for Note issue—						
Canadian Bank of Commerce	39,000	0	0			
Royal Bank of Canada ..	107,000	0	0			
Total Securities				146,000	0	0
Carried forward				£955,101	10	11¼

ASSETS.—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward				955,101	10	11¼
Advances—						
Agricultural Bank	143,605	6	4½			
Port-of-Spain City Council	42,802	0	0			
Statutory and other Authorities	15,627	2	7			
Other Administrations	3,209	7	0½			
Public Officers	8,845	18	11½			
Miscellaneous	4,140	7	11½			
Total Advances				218,230	2	11
Bills Receivable				13,814	11	2
Imprests				362	19	7½
Stores—						
Railway	39,246	11	3½			
Public Works	1,236	5	5½			
Dock	27,900	3	7			
Medical	5,202	16	9			
Total Stores				73,585	17	1
Total Assets				£1,261,095	1	8¾

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loans				121,017	2	1½
Deposits (for investment)						
Savings Bank	436,897	8	9¾			
Depreciation Fund, Gulf and Coastal Steamers and Dredger	34,708	0	1½			
Immigrants Repatriation Fund	14,850	8	2			
Land Assurance Fund	4,137	16	3			
Sundry other	221	1	2			
Total				490,814	14	6¼
Bank Securities—						
Canadian Bank of Commerce	39,000	0	0			
Royal Bank of Canada	107,000	0	0			
Total Securities				146,000	0	0
Other Deposits—						
Reward Funds	250	11	1½			
Suitors' Moneys	3,748	7	4¾			
Post Office	7,410	6	1½			
Collector of Customs	2,244	4	2			
Immigrants	10,879	0	0			
Alien Enemy Custodian	8,860	16	0			
Government Currency Notes	9,432	14	6½			
Planters' Immigration Fund	4,541	8	9¾			
Miscellaneous	18,190	11	5			
Total Other Deposits				65,557	19	7
Total Liabilities				823,389	16	2¾
Excess of Assets				437,705	5	6
Total				£1,261,095	1	8¾

PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The Funded Debt amounted at the 31st December, 1926 to £2,880,780 19s. 6d. During the year 1927, £48 of Scrip Certificates issued under Ordinance No. 15 of 1918; £3,540 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 2 of 1915 and £50,720 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 17 of 1921 were redeemed. The funded Debt therefore at the 31st December, 1927, was reduced by £54,308 and amounted to £2,826,472 19s. 6d. as shown as under:—

			£	s.	d.
4 per cent.	Inscribed Stock	—Ordinance 18 of 1890	322,592	19	6
4 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 10 of 1892	100,000	0	0
3 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 20 of 1894	400,000	0	0
3 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 34 of 1895	100,000	0	0
3 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 13 of 1896	100,000	0	0
4 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 26 of 1912	550,000	0	0
4 per cent.	Debentures	—Ordinance 2 of 1915	59,700	0	0
6 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 15 of 1918	94,180	0	0
6 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 15 of 1920	1,000,000	0	0
6 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 7 of 1921	100,000	0	0
		Total	£2,826,472	19	6

In addition to the above the Colony is indebted to the Imperial Treasury in the sum of £455,382 under the following circumstances:—

In 1914 Ordinance 16 of 1914 was passed authorising the issue of a Loan for Railway and Road Extensions and, in anticipation of the issue of the Loan, expenditure was incurred which was met by advances from the Crown agents. On the outbreak of the war these advances were discontinued and £460,000 of the amount advanced was repaid to the Crown Agents by the Imperial Treasury, the balance being met from the proceeds of a Local Loan raised under Ordinance 2 of 1915.

The terms of repayment are:—

	£	s.	d.
£92,000 at £100 for each £95 bearing Interest at 3½ per cent.	96,842	2	1
£371,717 15s. 9d. at £105 5s. 3d. for each £100 bearing Interest at 5 per cent.	391,278	15	9
Total	£488,120	17	10

and to be refunded by half-yearly instalments of £13,762 13s. 4d. to cover both principal and interest. The amount repaid during the year was £5,893 9s. 5d., the balance now due being £455,382.

SINKING FUNDS.

6. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the several Loans were increased during the year by £62,865 10s. 1d. as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	343,148	12	11	to	368,795	17	5
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	294,487	3	0	to	313,906	13	4
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918, from	..			to	3,681	0	0
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920, from	56,532	0	9	to	69,816	13	9
Gain on realisation of Investments from	558	7	7	to	1,391	9	10
Total	£694,726	4	3	to	£757,591	14	4

and at the 31st December, 1927, the market value of the investments held for these Funds was:—

	£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	362,869	19	2
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock	302,736	13	6
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918	3,681	0	0
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920	69,700	18	10
Total	£738,988	11	6

INVESTMENTS.

7. The total Investments of the Colony and their Market Value at the close of the year were as under:—

	Price Paid.			*Market Value.*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sinking Funds	757,591	14	4	738,988	11	6
Surplus Funds	118,449	0	5	112,909	3	5
Savings Bank	410,501	12	6	375,739	2	1
Gulf Steamers Depreciation Fund	22,599	7	2	21,162	7	0
Coastal Steamer Depreciation Fund	11,432	12	11	11,509	4	3
Dredger Depreciation Fund ..	676	0	0	667	12	1
Immigrants Repatriation Fund	14,843	2	10	14,843	2	10
Land Assurance Fund ..	3,984	8	8	3,984	8	8
Miscellaneous	211	12	2	211	12	2
Total	£1,340,289	11	0	£ 1,280,015	4	0

III.—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

1. Weather conditions in 1927 were in marked contrast to those of 1926. In the latter year the dry season was exceptionally severe. At St. Clair Experiment Station the total fall from January to May was only 3·97 inches compared with 11·28 the average of the preceding 65 years. In the same five months of 1927 the

rainfall reached the extraordinary total of 24·94 inches. The annual totals for 1926 and 1927 respectively were 69·58 and 81·07 compared with the average of 63·61. These abnormal conditions had a marked effect on agricultural results.

2. *Cacao.*—In 1926 cacao suffered much from exceptional drought in the first part of the year, and unusually heavy rains later. The drought caused the death of, or severe injury to, large numbers of trees especially those in poor condition due to lack of proper care and attention during the previous years of unremunerative prices. It also favoured the activities of the cacao beetle, which did much more damage than in normal seasons.

The favourable season, for cacao, in 1927 has allowed many trees to recover and checked naturally the activities of the cacao beetle. Assistance was also given by the Government undertaking a special cacao beetle campaign, with ten Inspectors under a Supervisor. This has had a good result in causing many proprietors to do more work than hitherto in controlling the pest and generally caring for their trees.

As a net result there was a recovery, the crop being larger by nearly 2,000,000 lb. than that of 1926 and with improvement in prices worth approximately £400,000 more.

The felling of cacao in the less suitable districts to be replaced by sugar-cane is, however, being continued, and an early return to the high production figures of 1921 and 1923 is scarcely to be expected. It is largely dependent on the more general adoption of improved methods of cultivation and greater attention to plant sanitation.

The exports, quantities and values for the last five years have been :—

Year.	*lb.*	*Value.*
1927 ...	51,934,857 ...	£1,671,883
1926 ...	50.067,881 ...	1,270,335
1925 ..	48,476,609 ...	1,257,255
1924 ...	56.402,755 ...	1,165,816
1923 ...	67,692,267 ...	1,286,494

3. *Sugar.*—The severe dry season of 1926 was very favourable to the Froghopper pest (*Tomaspis saccharina*) which did great damage. In spite of this the Colony made its record crop 73,561 tons. In 1927 the weather conditions minimized Froghopper attacks and a crop at least equal to that of 1926 might have resulted. Unfortunately these same conditions made reaping so difficult that over 70,000 tons of cane had to be left uncut, and also caused the sucrose content to be abnormally low in the canes which were harvested. The result was that the production fell to 51,982 tons.

The effort to improve cultural operations on estates, noted in last year's report, have been continued. They were severely handicapped by the adverse weather conditions, the largest estate being practically unable to use its five and ten ton tractors.

The Froghopper Investigation Committee has actively continued its investigations for a second year.

It has established the fact, previously considered likely, that damage by Froghopper blight is largely determined by unfavourable, usually acid, soil conditions. Work is being continued to ascertain whether it will be possible, in estate practice, to correct this acidity.

The Department of Agriculture has continued the breeding and testing of new seedling canes (begun in 1917) and several promising Trinidad seedlings are now under trial on the estates.

Canes are grown not only by the Estates but by Cane Farmers, who sell usually on a sliding scale, to the factories.

The following tables give the total production of sugar and the relative proportions from estate and farmers canes, the exports of the various grades of sugar, &c. and the values of the exports for the past five years :—

Year.		*Sugar made from Estate Canes.* *Tons.*		*Sugar made from Farmers' Canes.* *Tons.*		*Total.* *Tons.*
1927	...	28,001	...	23,981	...	51,982
1926	...	39,489	...	34,072	...	73,561
1925	...	38,993	...	30,636	...	69,629
1924	...	30,862	...	10,757	..	41,619
1923	...	24,251	...	35,697	...	59,948

The exports for the last five years have been :—

		1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*
Grey Crystal	tons	20,790	25,418	30,913	57,626	28,315
White Crystal	tons	3,117	3,222	2	3	3
Yellow Crystal	tons	8,009	13,478	25,751	6,138	12,814
Molasses Crystal	tons	1,553	1,461	2,886	1,411	570
Muscovado Sugar	tons	123	107	747	502	162
Refined	tons	1,931	737	349	250	—
Molasses	gallons	123,435	1,505,881	1,271,050	1,427,274	1,188,840
Rum	gallons	23,733	82,571	28,474	71,213	35,699
Bitters	gallons	46,361	44,569	58,336	56,599	55,152

VALUES.

		1923.	*1924.*	*1925.*	*1926.*	*1927.*
Grey Crystal	...	£571,124	£598,373	£454,396	£871,156	£514,946
White Crystal	...	109,091	77,816	80	54	58
Yellow Crystal	...	296,181	488,552	567,192	107,186	235,840
Molasses Crystal	...	41,904	43,768	51,750	17,872	9,972
Muscovado Sugar	...	3,475	2,763	11,786	6,960	1,548
Refined ...	...	91,334	22,672	7,307	2	—
Molasses ...	...	2,913	24,843	29,639	14,330	14,471
Rum ...	...	5,132	18,068	5,319	10,933	8,155
Bitters ...	...	46,361	44,567	75,734	80,915	79,570

4. *Coconuts.*—The coconut industry continues to expand. There was a drop in exports in 1927 due to drought the previous year. Coconut diseases are better understood than formerly, particularly for example, the Red Ring disease, now known to be due to a *nematode worm*; although a tree once attacked cannot be cured the spread of the disease can be minimized by carefully following the control measures recommended.

Epidemic bud rot is almost negligible in the Colony. The other source of loss is due to Coconut Wilt; usually associated with unfavourable soil conditions and not, so far as investigations here or elsewhere show, to any organism such as a fungus.

On some estates attention along sound lines is being given to cultural and sanitary measures, with good results.

The exports for 1927 were:—

Coconuts	... ...	6,463,765	nuts.
Copra	... ...	12,498,983	lb.
Oil	... ...	58,061	gallons.

The trade in whole nuts, largely to the United States, for confectionery purposes, has declined since the war, copra being more remunerative.

Taking 1 lb. of copra as the equivalent of three nuts, and 1 gallon of oil as the equivalent of forty-five nuts, the total exports and the values for the last five years have been:—

		EXPORTS.	VALUES.
1927	... ...	46,573,459	£190,295
1926	... ...	50,343,619	206,771
1925	... ...	41,964,788	192,830
1924	... ...	45,351,339	222,764
1923	... ...	52,104,685	191,583

There is also a considerable local consumption both of nuts and oil.

5. *Coffee.*—Greatly increased attention has been given to this minor industry during the last few years, and some 500,000 ℔. were exported in each of the years 1924–26. The subsequent fall has been due to weather conditions.

The varieties grown are *Coffea arabica*, *C. robusta* and *C. excelsa*.

The exports, quantities and values are given below:—

		EXPORTS.	VALUES.
1927	...	163,920 lb.	£ 7,238
1926	...	497,688 do.	20,371
1925	...	597,722 do.	28,202
1924	...	518,076 do.	15,873
1923	...	1,715 do.	57

6. *Fruit.*—Increased attention has continued to be given to the possibility of establishing an export trade in fruit. The report of the Imperial Economic Committee (1926), indicated that owing to the season for West Indian oranges coinciding with that of the enormous Mediterranean crop there was but little likelihood of the successful development of an orange trade with the United Kingdom.

On the other hand West Indian and South African grape fruit came in at different seasons, and as there is a better prospect for the Colony taking part in this rapidly expanding trade, increased planting has taken place, mainly of budded plants of good varieties prepared by the Department of Agriculture from trees introduced in 1914.

Some interest has also been shown in pineapples and the Department has under experimental trial under estate conditions, the best varieties obtainable locally, and by introduction from Costa Rica.

As regards bananas, another possible industry, the Jamaica (locally Gros Michel) banana is liable here, as in so many other countries, to Panama disease. The Canary (locally Governor) banana can be grown successfully. Experiments are being conducted with the Giant banana introduced from Grenada. This is somewhat similar to the Gros Michel but is much more resistant, possibly immune, to Panama disease.

The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture and the Department have co-operated, through an informal Committee, on banana investigations. A full scheme of research work will now be carried out by the Imperial College with the financial help of the Empire Marketing Board.

The Fruit Growers' Association, founded in 1926, will be of valuable assistance in giving an impetus to further efforts.

The quantities and values of fruit exported follow :—

	Exports.	*Values.*
1927 ...	— ...	£ 4,539
1926 ...	1,273,090 No. ...	1,749
1925 ...	1,388,674 ,, ...	1,636
1924 ...	1,313 436 ,, ...	1,341
1923 ...	710,717 ,, ...	1,270

7. *Food Crops.*—Considerable quantities of rice, corn (maize), yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, pigeon peas (*Cajanus*), tannias, bananas and plantains, &c., are produced for local consumption. To assist in the marketing of some of these products—known as ground provisions—the Government has maintained since 1917 a Government Provision Depôt, started as a War measure, and continued as a part of the Department of Agriculture. It has done useful work, and is self-supporting. A Fruit Depot was subsequently added.

8. *Live Stock.*—A Government Farm under the control of the Department of Agriculture has been in existence in Trinidad for some 50 years. A branch is maintained in Tobago. The Trinidad Farm supplies milk to the public institutions: it works for the improvement of the live stock of the Colony by keeping thoroughbred stud animals: horses, donkeys, cattle, pigs, Swiss goats, &c., and selling stock at an Annual Sale and otherwise. Bulls are bred on the Farm for service on public pastures throughout the Colony.

9. Tobago is a Ward of Trinidad and its exports out of the Colony all pass through Trinidad and are included in the general statistics of the Colony. It has also a considerable trade in minor products, vegetables, live stock, &c., with Trinidad itself. The total value of the Tobago trade in 1927 was £207,739, an increase of £107,000 over 1926, due in part to greater production, but principally to better prices.

The great progress made by Tobago in the last thirty years is shown by comparing the value of the chief products for 1897 and 1927: —

	1897.	*1927.*	*1926.*	*1925.*	*1924.*	*1923.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cacao	*1,671*	140,477	57,854	36,152	42,892	28,733
Sugar and Molasses...	*4,120*	64	Nil	104	122	1,655
Coconuts, Copra and Oil	*776*	27,507	25,237	19,861	19,921	22,432
Vegetables and Fruits	*151*	21,423	3,954	13,314	6,436	9,395
Rubber	*Nil*	Nil	827	33	—	—
Tobacco	—	599	—	—	—	—
Live Stock ...	*7,694*	17,022	12,874	9,632	8,895	11,041
	£14,412	207,092	100,763	87,820	91,133	77,323

The Cacao Crop in 1927 was 4,495,258 lb., and the Coconut Crop, 95,800 nuts, and 3,276,817 lb. of copra, equivalent to a total of 9,926,251 nuts.

10. *Agricultural Credit Societies.*—The number of Societies in operation at the end of the year was thirty-four. The Director of Agriculture is Registrar. About two-thirds of the Societies are composed of cane farmers, the remainder, mostly in Tobago, of small proprietors, principally cultivators of cacao, but also of minor crops. Several of the Societies have continued to do excellent work.

11. *Agricultural Bank.*—The Agricultural Bank established by the Government in 1925 had by the close of 1927 advanced £142,968 15s. 0d. as loans on 233 properties. These loans are all secured by first mortgages, and are repayable over a period of thirty years. In addition £4,309 8s. 10d. was lent during

the year as temporary advances, usually repayable within one year. The Bank is able to assist both large and small cultivators, as shown by the fact that of the 1927 loans no less than 153 were made on properties of not more than 50 acres in area.

The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by Officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps taken to ensure that where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural defects.

FORESTRY.

12. The total area of Forest land in the Colony is slightly over 1,000 square miles, practically all of which is under commercial timber. The area set aside for Forest Reserves amounts to 359 square miles or just over 18 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. In locating the Forest Reserves their indirect utility in maintaining favourable climatic conditions, conserving rainfall, maintaining humidity, preventing erosion, acting as wind-breaks, &c., was mainly considered; their management for the purpose of providing the Colony in perpetuity with timber, fuel wood and other forest products has in the past been regarded as a secondary consideration, but steadily increasing attention is now being directed to this question.

Within the Forest Reserves there are now approximately 1,408 acres of plantations (including experimental plots) of which the principal indigenous species, are:—Balsam (*Copaifera officinalis*, Jacq.), Black fiddlewood (? *Vitex divaricata* Sw.), Cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*, Roem.), Crappo (*Carapa guianensis*, Aubl.), Cypre (*Cordia alliodora*, Cham.), Galba (*Calophyllum antillanum*), Locust (*Hymenaea Courbaril*, L.) and Poui (*Tecoma serratifolia* Don.). Of exotics, Teak continues to show remarkably good results; it was first introduced from Burma in 1913, and some of the trees are now over 70 feet high and over 3 feet girth.

13. During 1927, approximately 60 acres of new plantations were formed under the Arena Reserve Working Plan, Crappo, Black fiddlewood and Galba being the species regenerated; on 28 acres Teak was introduced to augment the Cedar at Tamana under the Tamana Cedar Contracts Management Plan, whilst 15 acres of the older plantations in the Southern Watershed Reserve were underplanted with Crappo. Silvicultural research, particularly on Cedar, was continued and further valuable information obtained. The consumption of local timber in the Colony shows a large increase and a widely increased programme of regeneration under working plans is necessary to safeguard future supplies.

The experiments in the seasoning of local timbers were brought to a conclusion, only a small additional amount of seasoned wood being produced, principally Mora floor boards.

The experiments have fully demonstrated the possibility of producing, under proper handling, first class converted timber from indigenous trees; they have also clearly shown the necessity for the location of sawmills in the forest with consequent reduction of logging costs if the converted article is to be turned out at a competitive price.

A steadily increasing interest in Mora is being evinced by parties outside the Colony; the exhibits at the British Industries Fair are producing a crop of inquiries indicating the possibilities of commercial exploitation on a large scale. A consignment of Mora was sent to the Great Western Railway and was used in the construction of a Goods Shed platform at Newport, Monmouth; an eminently satisfactory report thereon has been received from the Engineer-in-Charge; satisfactory reports have also been received from local users of Mora floor boards, notably the Public Works Department. The Mora forest in the south-east of the Island is believed to cover about 100 square miles and to contain an approximate stand of 100,000,000 cubic feet; an enumeration survey made in 1926 of a small portion of the area disclosed a stand of 1,500 cubic feet per acre (quarter girth measurement over bark) of which four-fifths were Mora. It is a hard, heavy, durable wood and is one of the eight woods rated A1 at Lloyds.

14. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1927 is estimated at 3,187,600 cubic feet of which about 1,855,400 cubic feet is estimated to consist of the less durable woods and of smaller (second storey) trees largely used for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which though comparatively small cannot be calculated. 62,282 cubic feet of Cedar logs value £8,082, Cedar boards to the value of £483 and other timber to the value of £128 were exported. One wood cutting concession covering 6,000 acres is held by a sawmill concern which turns out lumber for local use.

The following figures show the quantity and estimated value of timber cut during the past five years :—

Year.	*Quantity.* Cubic feet.	*Value.* £
1923	1,901,800	114,900
1924	1,809,900	110,800
1925	2,213,800	135,600
1926	2,613,000	160,000
1927	3,187,600	250,000

Whilst the quantity and value of timber imported and exported during a corresponding period were as follows : —

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	Sup. ft.	£	Sup. ft.	£
1923	11,500,005	144,330	122,287	1,332
1924	8,057,334	95,503	184,445	2,806
1925	8,356,924	90,812	671,003	5,596
1926	9,116,446	101,448	334,203	4,195
1927	14,140,460	140,515	789,968	8,693

15. Sixteen concessions covering about 59,469 acres are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. 7,672 licenses, mostly for less than 10 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony were granted during the year.

The Forest Revenue for 1927 amounted to the record figure of £25,054, exclusive of free timber to the value of £298 supplied to the Public Works Department, and the expenditure to £9,950 compared with £9,200 in 1926. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was £15,104. The total surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past 18 years is put at £76,801.

MINES.

16. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum and Asphalt.

Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum are known to occur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

PETROLEUM.

17. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined Local Asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1927, 188,316,240 gallons, an increase of 14,314,753 gallons on the production of 1926.

Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an E.N.E.-W.S.W. direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average Specific Gravity of the Crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

18. Two shallow wells were drilled in Tobago in the year 1911 without success.

19. At the end of 1927 there were fourteen companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held over 200,000 acres of Crown lands under Licenses and Leases, of which approximately 170,000 acres were held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 17th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that year all Crown Grants reserve the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner. Land sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remains the property of the Crown.

The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad; the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oilfields Operating Co., Ltd., from private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique and the Trinidad Petroleum

Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Naparima, Palo Seco and Cedros. There are five refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-à-Pierre and Forest Reserve, Point Fortin, Brighton and Tabaquite, and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

Eighty-four wells with a total footage of 109,374 were drilled on Crown lands and seventy-four wells with a total footage of 115,174 were drilled on private lands during the year. The total number of wells drilled to date in the Colony is 1,312, of which 823 are on Crown lands and 489 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1927 was 188,316,240 gallons, an increase of 14,314,753 gallons over the production for 1926. Of this total, 82,675,250 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1927 amounted to £39,965 as against £54,950 in 1926, and wayleaves to £14,560 as against £12,826 in 1926. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 155,986,964 gallons valued at £2,326,361 as against 139,590,781 gallons valued at £1,871,851 in 1926. The exports in 1927 formed 38·9 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony, viz.:—

Cocoa	£1,671,883
Sugar, Molasses and Rum ...	784,990
Asphalt	464,458
Coconuts and Coconut products	179,193

The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years :—

QUANTITIES IN GALLONS.

1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
85,136,457	112,858,523	126,231,287	139,590,781	155,986,964

VALUES.

£	£	£	£	£
1,233,137	1,367,160	1,560,579	1,871,851	2,326,361

ASPHALT.

20. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and in accordance with the terms of the lease, it was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909, to the 31st January, 1930.

On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :—

> For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2s. 6d. and an Export duty of 5s.,
>
> For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3s. 6d. and an Export duty of 6s. 11d.,

being an increase of 10d. and 1s. 2d. per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt.

The payment of the increased Royalties was to be operative as from the date of the execution of the new lease and realized £9.855 in 1926 and £10,226 in 1927.

The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1927 was 242.131 tons as against 237,300 tons in 1926.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1923-1927.

Year		*Quantity (tons)*		*Value (£)*
1923	...	172,369	...	377,814
1924	...	169,397	...	385.949
1925	...	157,986	...	360,062
1926	...	180,950½	...	451,967
1927	...	186,363½	...	464,475

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

IMPORTS.

1. The c.i.f. value of the total imports amounted to £5,082,871 of which goods valued at £5,060,888 were cleared for home consumption. In addition, goods valued at £707,152 were entered for transhipment giving a total import trade of £5,790,023, an increase as compared with 1926 of £629,785.

2. The nature and value of the imports (excluding transhipments) for the last five years were as under :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class 1—Food, Drink and Tobacco	1,830,303	1,715,456	1,874,307	1,844,872	1,920,547
Class 2—Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	452,567	360,350	331,470	329,817	358,046
Class 3—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	1,991,870	2,181,502	2,130,161	2,163,807	2,770,568
Class 4—Miscellaneous and unclassified articles ...	9,978	15,784	10,123	10,382	22,733
Class 5—Bullion and Specie...	34,703	14,851	48,980	58,196	10,977
Total	4,319,421	4,287,943	4,395,041	4,407,074	5,082,871

3. The following table gives the direction of the import trade for the last five years :—

	1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.	
	£		£		£		£		£	
U. Kingdom ...	1,271,012	*30·38%*	1,403,819	*34·57%*	1,326,423	*31·00%*	1,227,905	*28·66%*	1,581,941	*31·83%*
Canada ...	866,933	*20·49* ,,	814,386	*20·05* ,,	964,035	*22·53* ,,	902,223	*21·06* ,,	966,406	*19·44* ,,
Other British Possessions	365,427	*8·64* ,,	318,503	*7·84* ,,	365,321	*8·54* ,,	418,886	*9·78* ,,	368,143	*7·41* ,,
United States	1,066,855	*25·21* ,,	934,845	*23·02* ,,	952,836	*22·27* ,,	1,181,378	*27·58* ,,	1,378,482	*27·74* ,,
Venezuela ...	360,345	*8·52* ,,	293,065	*7·22* ,,	349,772	*8·17* ,,	197,853	*4·62* ,,	292,330	*5·88* ,,
France ...	63,671	*1·50* ,,	74,750	*1·84* ,,	84,010	*1·96* ,,	95,744	*2·23* ,,	121,742	*2·45* ,,
Germany ...	38,937	*·92* ,,	58,654	*1·39* ,,	49,226	*1·15* ,,	58,960	*1·37* ,	67,688	*1·36* ,,
O. Countries...	198,217	*4·34* ,,	162,989	*4·07* ,,	187,363	*4·38* ,,	201,276	*4·70* ,,	193,494	*3·89* ,,
	4,231,397		4,061,011		4,278,986		4,284,225		4,970,226	
Parcel Post ...	88,024		226,932		116,055		122,849		112,645	

4. While there was an increase of 3·17 per cent. in the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom, those from Canada and Other British Possessions show a decrease of 1·62 per cent. and 2·37 per cent. respectively. Of Foreign Countries trade with Venezuela shows the greatest increase (1·26 per cent.), while there are also small increases in the case of the United States (·16 per cent.) and France (·22 per cent.) There was a decrease of ·01 per cent. and ·81 per cent. respectively in the volume of imports from Germany and Other Foreign Countries. Imports from Empire Countries for 1927 show a net decrease of ·82 per cent. with a corresponding increase from Foreign Countries.

5. The character and size of the Import Trade in the principal commodities, with sources of supply, is shewn hereunder :—

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.* *Quantities.*	*Total Imports.* *Value.*
ANIMALS AND BIRDS, LIVING :		£
United Kingdom		3,779
Canada		2,159
Other British Possessions		6,414
Other Countries		78
United States of America		14,557
Venezuela		71,832
Total		98,819

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.* *Quantities.*	*Total Imports.* *Value.*
APPAREL, all kinds :		£
United Kingdom		34,725
Canada		1,783
Other British Possessions		243
France		715
Germany		994
United States of America		15,528
Venezuela		289
Other Countries		2,134
Total		56,411

BAGS AND SACKS (empty) not including paper bags :	Dozen.	£
United Kingdom	6,435	3,736
Other British Possessions	69,992	48,439
United States of America	2,943	1,374
Total	79,370	53,549

BEER AND ALE, STOUT AND PORTER :	Gallons. Liquid.	Gallons. Standard	£
United Kingdom	133,791	150,431	34,940
Germany	8,595	9,270	1,743
Other Countries	23,107	24,712	4,691
Total	164,493	184,413	41,374

BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :	Dozen pairs.	£
United Kingdom	16,534	65,049
Canada	13,699	26,689
Other British Possessions	61	83
France	192	149
Germany	24	43
United States of America	2,133	5,275
Venezuela	5	9
Other Countries	1,634	1,094
Total	34,282	98,391

BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	135,036	8,237
Canada	222,296	18,738
Other British Possessions	61,600	4,384
France	815,614	49,274
Germany	112	4
United States of America	95,821	5,636
Other Countries	118,895	7,190
Total	1,449,374	93,463

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :		
Bicycles or Tricycles (including Motor) and parts thereof :		£
United Kingdom		23,275
Canada		24
Other British Possessions		13
France		1
Germany		206
United States of America		237
Other Countries		20
Total		23,776
Motor Cars, Lorries and Vans :	No.	£
United Kingdom	70	14,317
Canada	325	41,110
Other British Possessions	3	275
United States of America	123	27,011
Venezuela	3	1,100
Other Countries	2	430
Total	526	84,243
Other Kinds and parts thereof :		£
United Kingdom		14,315
Canada		31,981
Other British Possessions		29
France		1,142
Germany		224
United States of America		37,404
Venezuela		545
Other Countries		3,249
Total		88,889
CATTLE AND OTHER ANIMAL FOODS :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	5,909	143
Canada	4,045,055	22,149
Other British Possessions	209,527	670
United States of America	604,076	3,281
Other Countries	1,032,680	4,114
Total	5,897,247	30,357
CEMENT :	Brls. of 400 lb.	£
United Kingdom	48,801	30,829
Canada	11,655	6,391
Other British Possessions	1	1
Germany	2,416	1,173
United States of America	231	407
Other Countries	8,851	4,661
Total	71,955	43,462

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
CHEMICALS, all kinds :		£
United Kingdom		16,989
Canada		1,079
Other British Possessions		2
France		16
Germany		616
United States of America		6,440
Other Countries		1,364
Total		26,506
COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL :	tons.	£
United Kingdom	15,831	26,762
United States of America	44,346	66,410
Other Countries	20	33
Total	60,197	93,205
CORDAGE AND TWINE :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	319,068	11,265
Canada	210,084	6,592
Germany	1,639	82
United States of America	48,749	3,146
Other Countries	26,580	782
Total	606,120	21,867
COTTON, manufactures of :		
Piece Goods :	Yds.	£
United Kingdom	7,141,900	201,140
Canada	4,592	349
Other British Possessions	1,142	111
France	1,569	160
Germany	16,377	747
United States of America	3,236,492	66,273
Other Countries	20,568	1,056
Total	10,422,640	269,836
Other kinds :		£
United Kingdom		51,906
Canada		2,535
Other British Possessions		10,096
France		488
Germany		2,461
United States of America		23,898
Venezuela		101
Other Countries		2,620
Total		94,105

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS :		£
United Kingdom		9,525
Canada		1,946
Other British Possessions		11
Germany		809
United States of America		20,248
Other Countries		320
Total		32 859
FISH :	lb.	£
Canned or preserved in bottles or jars :		
United Kingdom	26,258	1,297
Canada	476,308	15,956
Other British Possessions	1,324	114
France	2,579	299
United States of America	46,857	2,471
Other Countries	10,409	617
Total	563,735	20,754
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	120,160	1,822
Canada	5,291,300	75,589
Other British Possessions	1,170,011	15,376
United States of America	12,497	301
Venezuela	33,280	200
Other Countries	1,630	211
Total	6,628,878	93,499
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :	lb.	£
Oats :		
United Kingdom	16,000	98
Canada	4,956,300	24,963
Other British Possessions	12,000	66
United States of America	3,413	34
Other Countries	16,100	94
Total	5,003,813	25,255
Rice :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	112,000	916
Canada	100	1
Other British Possessions	27,771,091	201,644
Venezuela	231	3
Other Countries	36,464	244
Total	27,919,886	202,808
Flour, Wheaten :	Bags of 196 lb.	£
Canada	284,250	423,716
United States of America	1,538	2,482
Total	285,788	426,198

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
Pulse:	lb.	£
United Kingdom	2,029,975	16,821
Canada	5,350	44
Other British Possessions	2,107,602	16,617
France	79,865	963
United States of America	46,942	839
Venezuela	111,478	946
Other Countries	226,048	2,839
Total	4,607,260	39,069
All other kinds:	lb.	£
United Kingdom	165,713	3,448
Canada	68,911	1,154
Other British Possessions	71,002	806
United States of America	1,153,738	10,183
Venezuela	1,034,282	3,960
Other Countries	634,645	3,157
Total	3,128,291	22,708
HARDWARE:		£
United Kingdom		45,841
Canada		2,538
Other British Possessions		195
France		445
Germany		8,434
United States of America		29,882
Other Countries		1,213
Total		88,548
HATS AND BONNETS:		£
United Kingdom		34,681
Canada		1
Other British Possessions		424
France		690
Germany		1,522
United States of America		546
Venezuela		166
Other Countries		3,763
Total		41,793
IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS:		£
United Kingdom		21,956
Canada		804
Other British Possessions		12
France		25
Germany		685
United States of America		24,105
Other Countries		738
Total		48,325

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
Lard and Lard Substitutes :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	1,709,204	41,441
Canada	1,259,201	29,664
United States of America	49,124	1,913
Venezuela	573	25
Other Countries	50	2
Total	3,018,152	73,045
Machinery, including parts and Accessories :		
Sugar :		£
United Kingdom		28,725
Other British Possessions		3
United States of America		9,641
Total		38,369
Mining :		£
United Kingdom		132,550
Canada		12,027
Germany		700
United States of America		522,345
Other Countries		4,683
Total		672,305
Other kinds :		£
United Kingdom		59,456
Canada		55
Other British Possessions		371
France		339
Germany		2,111
United States of America		26,489
Venezuela		11
Other Countries		3,643
Total		92,475
Meats :		
Beef and Pork, pickled or salted :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	373,300	7,846
Canada	1,032,599	17,749
United States of America	1,937,700	48,331
Other Countries	11,174	254
Total	3,354,773	74,180
Smoked or Cured, including bacon and ham :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	76,082	5,979
Canada	48,824	2,898
Other British Possessions	30	1
France	55	7
Germany	20	1
United States of America	283,634	11,617
Venezuela	330	8
Other Countries	253,514	6,112
Total	662,489	26,623

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
Other kinds :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	47,766	4,484
Canada	21,027	1,071
Other British Possessions	124	4
France	1,450	245
Germany	40	3
United States of America	26,515	2,066
Venezuela	60	1
Other Countries	149,285	5,394
Total	246,267	13,268
MEDICINES AND DRUGS :		£
United Kingdom		18,779
Canada		3,240
Other British Possessions		3,153
France		868
Germany		1,293
United States of America		9,875
Venezuela		1
Other Countries		636
Total		37,845
METALS :		£
United Kingdom		91,756
Canada		6,215
Other British Possessions		2,378
France		39
Germany		1,515
United States of America		36,103
Venezuela		111
Other Countries		8,404
Total		146,521
MILK, condensed or otherwise preserved :	Cases of 48 lb.	£
United Kingdom	33,774	57,098
Canada	11,323	18,539
Other British Possessions	580	1,080
France	1,702	1,878
Germany	275	344
United States of America	1,904½	2,576
Other Countries	15,687½	18,980
Total	65,246	100,495
OIL :		
Edible :	galls.	£
United Kingdom	81,861	16,834
Canada	1,284	273
Other British Possessions	5,029	1,269
France	17,533	11,819
United States of America	1,000	411
Other Countries	612	155
Total	107,319	30,761

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
Illuminating :	galls.	£
United States of America	200,328	15,190
Total	200,328	15,190
Lubricating :	galls.	£
United Kingdom	66,311	7,894
Canada	661	115
Other British Possessions	446	65
United States of America	138,993	17,383
Total	206,411	25,457
Other kinds :	galls.	£
United Kingdom	30,595	6,513
Canada	427	940
Other British Possessions	270	82
France	34	49
Germany	71	74
United States of America	18,243	1,922
Venezuela	42	5
Other Countries	52	125
Total	49,734	9,710
PAINTER'S COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		£
United Kingdom		17,162
Canada		2,160
Germany		137
United States of America		7,310
Other Countries		270
Total		27,039
PAPER :		£
United Kingdom		34,556
Canada		3,379
Other British Possessions		137
France		669
Germany		4,790
United States of America		10,418
Other Countries		13,560
Total		67,499
SILK AND SILK MANUFACTURES :		£
United Kingdom		10,924
Canada		4,595
Other British Possessions		205
France		550
Germany		469
United States of America		908
Venezuela		11
Other Countries		4,789
Total		22,451

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
SOAP:	lb.	£
United Kingdom	3,520,041	55,540
Canada	251,327	4,562
Other British Possessions	2,585	47
France	2,248	197
Germany	32,931	485
United States of America	177,763	4,194
Other Countries	229,950	3,108
Total	4,216,845	68,133
SPIRITS:		
Whiskey:	Galls.	£
United Kingdom	10,215	12,511
Canada	1,878	1,794
Other British Possessions	6	9
Total	12,099	14,314
Other kinds—Potable:	Galls.	£
United Kingdom	5,586	7,141
Canada	414	705
Other British Possessions	1,590	607
France	6,881	8,185
Germany	29	52
United States of America	2,530	5,146
Venezuela	314	173
Other Countries	2,902	2,291
Total	20,246	24,300
Other kinds—Not potable:	Galls.	£
United Kingdom	1,699	890
Canada	11	12
Other British Possessions	5,669	1,183
France	831	2,473
Germany	173	819
United States of America	446	1,522
Venezuela	1	3
Other Countries	569	357
Total	9,399	7,259
SUGAR—Refined:	lb.	£
United Kingdom	16,347	212
Canada	3,163,633	31,051
Other British Possessions	5,000	53
United States of America	708	16
Venezuela	50	1
Total	3,185,738	31,333

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
TEA :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	119,703	12,291
Canada	5,971	707
Other British Possessions	30,740	2,161
United States of America	3,555	240
Other Countries	6,966	307
Total	166,935	15,706
TOBACCO :		
Unmanufactured—Leaf :	lb.	£
United States of America	452,386	32,589
Other Countries	1,444	143
Total	453,830	32,732
Manufactured :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	21,694	10,073
Canada	1,000	297
Other British Possessions	1,394	1,150
France	195	36
United States of America	4,561	1,262
Venezuela	222	83
Other Countries	1,048	807
Total	30,114	13,708
WINES :	Galls.	£
Vermouth :		
France	53,776	25,617
Venezuela	3	2
Other Countries	13,405	6,162
Total	67,184	31,781
Other kinds :	Galls.	£
United Kingdom	6,348	5,625
Canada	145	124
Other British Possessions	83	86
France	18,077	7,606
Germany	104	153
United States of America	168	193
Venezuela	2	1
Other Countries	18,882	6,465
Total	43,809	20,253
WOOD AND TIMBER :		
Unmanufactured :		£
United Kingdom		287
Canada		54,350
Other British Possessions		631
United States of America		134,148
Venezuela		2
Other Countries		17
Total		189,435

Articles and Country whence consigned.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
Manufactured :		£
United Kingdom		3,648
Canada		4,074
Other British Possessions		1,883
France		43
Germany		4,163
United States of America		2,717
Venezuela		150
Other Countries		2,031
Total		18,709
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES :		£
United Kingdom		45,194
Canada		24
Other British Possessions		58
France		135
Germany		209
United States of America		77
Other Countries		326
Total		46,023

6. The figures given do not include parcel post the value of which is shown separately, and of which it is estimated that 70 per cent. was from the United Kingdom, 20 per cent. from the United States, 5 per cent. from Canada and 5 per cent. from Other Countries.

EXPORTS.

7. The f.o.b. value of the exports for the year amounted to £6,018,864, of which £5,588,091 represented the value of local products and manufactures, and £430.773 of re-exports. The value of goods transhipped amounted to £707,152 giving a total export trade of £6,726,016. As compared with 1926 there was an increase of £581,136 in the value of the exports of local products.

8. The value of the exports for the last five years is given below, the products of the Colony being shown separately from re-exports and transit goods :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	£	£	£	£
Local Produce ...	4,298,378	4,521,225	4,677,148	5,006,955	5,588,091
Re-exports ...	487,216	372,638	493,207	539,421	430,773
Total ...	4,785,594	4,893,863	5,170,355	5,546,376	6,018,864
Transit Goods ...	518,407	484,168	756,338	753,164	707,152
Total ...	5,304.001	5,378,031	5,926,693	6,299,540	6,726,016

9. Dividing the exports (exclusive of transhipments) into classes, their nature and value were as under :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	£	£	£	£
Class I—Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,720,037	2,711,618	2,837,841	2,727,121	2,866,120
Class II—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	1,956,173	2,085,957	2,182,751	2,736,003	3,075,647
Class III—Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured..	79,896	73,273	88,823	55,426	58,294
Class IV—Miscellaneous and Unclassified ...	2,591	4,427	4,755	695	2,280
Class V—Bullion and Specie...	26,897	18,588	56,185	27,131	16,523
Total	4,785,594	4,893,863	5,170,355	5,546,376	6,018,864

10. The quantity and value of the principal products exported during the year were :—

Asphalt (including Manjak) ...	186,363½	tons ...	£ 464,475
Bitters	55,152	gals. ...	79,570
Cocoa	51,934,857	lb. ..	1,671,883
Coconuts	6,463,765	nuts ..	32,298
Copra	12,498,983	lb. ...	146,895
Molasses	1,188,840	gals. ...	14,471
Rum	35,699	gals. ...	8,155
Sugar	41,805	tons ..	762,366
Petroleum, Crude and Fuel ...	126,101,177	gals. ...	1,310,356
Petrol Spirit	28,444,066	gals. ..	951,666
Refined Kerosene	1,324,965	gals. ...	57,816

11. The following table gives the direction of the export trade for the last five years :—

	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
	£	£	£	£	£
U. Kingdom ...	2,200,525 *45·98%*	2,255,527 *46·09%*	2,471,340 *47·80%*	1,627,980 *29·35%*	1,573,014 *26·13%*
Canada ...	315,177 *6·59* ,,	465,774 *9·52* ,,	272,043 *5·26* ,,	658,120 *11·87* ,,	421,156 *7·00* ,,
O. B. Possessions	281,771 *5·89* ,,	325,636 *6·65* ,,	365,526 *7·07* ,,	488,777 *8·83* ,,	651,251 *10·82* ,,
United States..	1,086,034 *22·69* ,,	1,077,191 *22·01* ,,	1,129,470 *21·85* ,,	1,762,278 *31·71* ,,	1,729,598 *28·73* ,,
Venezuela ...	45,279 *·95* ,,	34,812 *·71* ,,	53,924 *1·04* ,,	40,986 *·74* ,,	58,707 *·98* ,,
France ...	340,786 *7·12* ,,	195,368 *3·99* ,,	269,951 *5·22* ,,	208,312 *3·76* ,,	438,871 *7·29* ,,
Germany ...	91,118 *1·90* ,,	110,922 *2·27* ,,	109,992 *2·13* ,,	69,002 *1·25* ,,	189,356 *3·15* ,,
O. Countries ...	277,620 *5·80* ,,	252,987 *5·17* ,,	278,351 *5·38* ,,	455,832 *8·24* ,,	634,259 *10·54* ,,
Ships' Stores and Bunkers	147,284 *3·08* ,,	175,646 *3·59* ,,	219,758 *4·25* ,,	235,089 *4·25* ,,	322,652 *5·36* ,,
Total ...	4,785,594	4,893,863	5,170,355	5,546,376	6,018,864

12. There has been a further fall in the percentage of exports to the United Kingdom of 3·22 per cent., while Canada took 4·87 per cent. less of our products than she did in 1926. Other British Possessions increased by 1·99 per cent. There was a decrease of 2·98 per cent. to the United States, but increases to France (3·53 per cent.), Germany (1·90 per cent.), Venezuela (·24 per cent.), other foreign countries (2·30 per cent.) and Ships' Stores and Bunkers (1·11 per cent.). The net result of the export trade for 1927 shows that there was a decrease to Empire countries of 6·10 per cent. and an increase to foreign countries of 5·04 per cent.

13. The character and size of the Export Trade in the principal commodities, with sources of destination, is shown hereunder :—

Articles and Countries of final destination.	*Total Exports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
ASPHALT :		
Crude :	tons.	£
United States of America	46,915	46,915
Total	46,915	46,915
Dried :	tons.	£
United Kingdom	56,828	170,550
Other British Possessions	13,379	40,137
France	5,310	15,930
Germany	4,100	12,300
United States of America	30,013	89,189
Other Countries	29,815	89,436
Total	139,445	417,542
COCOA, Raw :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	4,977,793	168,825
Canada	2,686,735	86,920
Other British Possessions	2,309,137	80,218
France	10,650,794	343,609
Germany	3,365,910	108,536
United States of America	25,431,767	797,590
Other Countries	8,997,901	291,328
Total	58,420,037	1,877,026
COFFEE, Raw :	lb.	£
Untied Kingdom	4,285	244
Canada	119,800	5,130
Other British Possessions	41,125	1,902
France	710	34
United States of America	500	21
Other Countries	360	13
Total	166,780	7,347

Articles and Countries of final destination.	*Total Exports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
COCONUTS:	No.	£
United Kingdom	641,405	3,259
Canada	1,000,575	4,614
Other British Possessions	500	3
United States of America	4,821,285	24,422
Total	6,463,765	32,298
RUBBER:	lb.	£
United Kingdom	141,803	11,622
Other Countries	384	13
Total	142,187	11,635
COPRA:	lb.	£
United Kingdom	2,217,420	25,158
France	177,424	1,849
Germany	4,182,812	49,753
Other Countries	5,960,027	70,538
Total	12,537,683	147,298
OIL:	galls.	£
Coconut:		
United Kingdom	13,631	2,374
Canada	2,430	400
Other British Possessions	7,097	1,312
Venezuela	80	26
Other Countries	34,823	6,990
Total	58,061	11,102
Mineral Petroleum, Crude:	galls.	£
United Kingdom	139	11
Other British Possessions	18,512	642
United States of America	15,762,183	115,670
Venezuela	7,545	57
Total	15,788,379	116,280
Fuel:	galls.	£
United Kingdom	48,631,870	539,710
Other British Possessions	12,043,062	155,464
France	7,250,074	75,544
Germany	1,514,924	13,150
United States of America	2,629,518	22,909
Venezuela	396,936	5,994
Bunkers	24,305,638	236,721
Destination Unknown (Admiralty) ..	6,492,052	58,639
Other Countries	7,048,722	85,945
Total	110,312,796	1,194,076

Articles and Countries of final destination.	*Total Imports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
Kerosene :	galls.	£
Other British Possessions	605,541	27,782
Venezuela	11,992	604
Ships' Stores	3,129	137
Destination Unknown (Admiralty)	563,869	24,214
Other Countries	148,565	5,613
Total	1,333,096	58,350
Motor Spirit :	galls.	£
United Kingdom	5,737,718	171,781
Other British Possessions	..	..
American West Indies	1,136,830	35,750
Brazil	41,667	2,187
Dutch Guiana	43,644	1,930
French Guiana	3,283	172
French West Indies	270,960	15,238
United States of America	17,856,796	558,464
Venezuela	77,688	3,980
Ships' Stores	12,807	605
Destination Unknown (Admiralty)	545,742	24,085
Other Countries	2,733,349	138,512
Total	28,640,484	952,704
SPIRITS :		
Rum :	galls.	£
United Kingdom	34,707	7,705
Canada	408	195
Other British Possessions	508	205
Ships' Stores	128	72
Other Countries	8	7
Total	35,759	8,184
Bitters :	galls.	£
United Kingdom	11,105	18,476
Canada	572	1,156
Other British Possessions	1,581	2,812
France	138	257
Germany	663	947
United States of America	36,753	47,843
Venezuela	239	439
Ships' Stores	65	123
Other Countries	4,076	7,557
Total	55,192	79,610
SUGAR :		
Yellow Crystals :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	26,565,954	217,542
Canada	1,436,500	11,829
Other British Possessions	592,126	5,291
United States of America	100	2
Venezuela	109,702	1,178
Total	28,704,382	235,842

Articles and Countries of final destination.	*Total Exports.*	
	Quantities.	*Value.*
Grey Crystals :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	25,647,324	204,943
Canada	37,701,200	309,283
Other British Possessions	61,095	553
Venezuela	5,213	50
Other Countries	11,400	117
Total	63,426,232	514,946
Other Kinds :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	1,377,346	10,604
Canada	2,240	22
Other British Possessions	126,284	896
United States of America	400	5
Venezuela	12,262	113
Ships' Stores	280	2
Total	1,518,812	11,642
MOLASSES :	galls.	£
United Kingdom	501,660	6,880
Canada	13,540	263
Other British Possessions	2,760	24
United States of America	508,384	6,214
Other Countries	162,496	1,090
Total	1,188,840	14,471
TONCA BEANS :	lb.	£
United Kingdom	2,011	333
Other British Possessions	75	6
United States of America	70,097	11,335
Total	72,183	11,674

14. The progress of the trade of the Colony by countries, both import and export, is shewn hereunder :—

	1907.	1912.	1917.	1922.	1927.
IMPORTS.	*per cent.*	*per cent.*	*per cent.*	*per cent.*	*per cent.*
United Kingdom	35·1	36·4	21·43	30·25	31·83
Canada	5·5	7·3	17·72	21·17	19·44
Total British Empire	50·0	51·6	49·42	59·07	58·68
United States	25·8	31·6	37·63	27·64	27·74
Total Foreign Countries	50·0	48·4	50·58	40·93	41·32
EXPORTS.					
United Kingdom	25·0	22·6	41·04	38·87	26·13
Canada	10·2	9·2	5·77	11·00	7·00
Total British Empire	38·0	33·5	49·98	55·74	43·95
United States	34·8	9·5	31·07	25·03	28·73
Total Foreign Countries	62·0	66·5	50·02	44·26	56·05

15. The following is a list of products in which there is considerable foreign competition (principal competitors are shewn in brackets) to British products:—

Butter and Butter Substitutes (France and Holland).
Motor Cars, Lorries and Vans and parts thereof (U.S.A.).
Chemicals (U.S.A.).
Chinaware (Germany).
Coal (U.S.A.).
Confectionery (U.S.A.).
Cordage and Twine (U.S.A.).
Cotton Piece Goods and Hosiery (U.S.A.).
Cutlery (Germany).
Electrical Apparatus (U.S.A.).
Films (U.S.A.).
Glass and Glassware (Germany and Holland)
Hardware (Germany and U.S.A.)
Implements and Tools (U.S.A.)
Machinery (U.S.A.)
Meats (U.S.A. and South America)
Medicines and Drugs (U.S.A.)
Metal Manufactures (U.S.A.)
Oil, edible (France)
Oil, Lubricating (U.S.A.)
Oilcloth (U.S.A.)
Painters' Colours and Materials (U.S.A.)
Paper, newspaper and wrapping (Holland, U.S.A. and Germany)
Paper and manufactures of (U.S.A.)
Stationery (U.S.A.)
Wood and Timber, unmanufactured (U.S.A.)

16. As a result of the Canada-West Indies reciprocity agreements of 1912, 1920 and 1925, the Import Trade of the Colony has been largely diverted from foreign countries to the United Kingdom and Canada.

The United States continues to be the main competitor, supplying in 1927 £1,378,482 or 27·74 per cent. of the total imports. Of this, however, £582,580 represents the value of Oil Machinery, Casing, Tanks, &c., of which she appears to have the monopoly, the balance being made up of unmanufactured Tobacco, Wood and Timber, Salted Meats, Coal, Electrical Apparatus and Motor Vehicles. The trade in Motor Cars is, however, gradually being captured by the United Kingdom and Canada and that in Salted Meats by Canada.

TOTAL TRADE.

17. The total aggregate trade for the last five years, has been:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1923	£4,837,828	£5,304,001	£10,141,829
1924	4,772,111	5,378,031	10,150,142
1925	5,151,379	5,926,693	11,078,072
1926	5,160,238	6,299,540	11,459,778
1927	5,790,023	6,726,016	12,516,039

The number of vessels entered and cleared during the five years 1923–27 at the several ports of entry are shewn hereunder:—

	1923.		1924.		1925.		1926.		1927.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British Steamers entered	414	1,215,828	480	1,295,124	482	1,362,930	495	1,416,659	484	1,423,464
Do. cleared	410	1,202,790	480	1,277,215	478	1,354,699	499	1,418,987	479	1,409,114
British Sailing vessels entered	621	23,391	485	20,613	485	19,251	493	18,623	448	16,102
Do. do. cleared ..	603	22,281	479	20,797	484	19,132	499	19,001	446	16,060
Total British	2,048	2,464,290	1,924	2,613,749	1,929	2,756,012	1,986	2,873,270	1,857	2,864,740
Foreign Steamers entered	410	676,008	398	682,893	473	874,293	494	1,008,923	647	1,313,603
Do. cleared	405	666,691	398	681,440	464	882,891	500	1,006,966	646	1,305,238
Foreign Sailing Vessels entered	809	48,690	650	30,535	644	25,764	501	22,690	549	24,141
Do. do. cleared ..	804	43,903	653	34,619	660	26,195	494	21,704	553	25,128
Total Foreign.. ..	2,428	1,435,292	2,099	1,429,487	2,241	1,809,143	1,989	2,060,283	2,395	2,668,110
Grand Total	4,476	3,899,582	4,023	4,043,236	4,170	4,565,155	3,975	4,933,553	4,252	5,532,850

It will be seen from the above that as compared with 1926. there was, during 1927, a decrease in British ships of 129 in number, and 8,530 in tonnage, while Foreign ships increased by 406 and 607,827 in number and tonnage respectively. The total net increase was 277 in number of ships and 599,297 in tonnage.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

SHIPPING.

1. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad :—

Line.	From	To	Frequency of calls.
Harrison Line ...	United Kingdom Ports	Central and South America	Paseengers monthly. Cargo frequently.
Leyland Line ...	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central American Ports	About every 10 days.
Royal Netherlands West India Mail	North European Ports	Do. ...	Two lines each fortnightly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Channel Ports	Central America	Monthly.
Transatlantica Italiana Navigazione Generale Italiana	Western Mediterranean Ports	Do. ...	Do.
Horn Line	Hamburg and Antwerp	Do. ...	Fortnightly.
Canadian Government Merchant Marine	East Canadian Ports	West Indies and Demerara	Passengers monthly. Cargo frequently.
Elders and Fyffes ...	Avonmouth ...	Santa Marta and Jamaica	Fortnightly.
Trinidad Line ...	New York ...	Demerara ...	About every 10 days.
Lamport and Holt ...	River Plata and Brazil	New York ...	Fortnightly.
Aluminium Line ...	Paramaribo ...	North American Ports	Frequently for bunkers.
Orinoco Line ...	Ciudad Bolivar	Ciudad Bolivar	Every 10 days.
Nourse Line ...	India and Burma	West Indian Islands	Monthly.
Hamburg-Amerika Line...	North European Ports	Central America	Do.
Munson Line ...	Brazil ...	North America	Fortnightly.
Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation	East Canadian Ports	Demerara ...	Do.

Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition an increasing number of steamers call to load oil cargoes or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Steamer "Belize", going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes. This service was previously run by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, but is now run by the Government.

RAILWAYS.

2. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, 10 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to and from Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double line between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line is single line. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about 8 miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains generally once a day, during the crop season January to July. During the out of crop season August to December goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Sangre Grande and Rio Claro lines, but run daily on the Siparia Line. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima giving a service of 6 trains daily each way.

3. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes one trip a week between Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and La Brea (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods. This steamer also makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, giving a total length of 118 miles of telegraph and about 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

ROADS.

5. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and roughly 50 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,073·71 miles are made up of 187·60 miles metal and oil, 428·57 miles metal, 258·67 miles gravel or burnt clay, 86·10 miles natural soil cart roads, and 112·77 miles bridle road—the local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 642·89 miles are made up of 8·95 miles metal and oil, 45·15 miles metal, 193·52 miles gravel or burnt clay and 201·72 miles natural soil cart road and 193·55 miles bridle road. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

POSTAL.

6. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 116 out offices throughout the Colony.

The rates of postage are as follows, per 1 oz. letter: —

Within the Colony	1d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	1½d. for first oz. 1d. each additional oz. or fraction of oz.

To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional oz. 1½d.

Trinidad is a party to the Geneva Postal Convention.

The usual Money Order, Postal Order and C.O.D. systems are in force in the Colony.

CABLE.

7. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

The Pacific Cable Board established their service in the West Indies during the year 1924, and opened their offices for business on the 1st December of the same year.

Their cables run from Barbados to Turks Island, with spurs from the former place to Trinidad and Demerara. At Turks Island connection is made with the Direct Company's Cables to Halifax, traffic is handed back to the Pacific Cable Board's Office at Halifax and thence *via* Imperial Cables, an all-British line of communication thus being established to England.

The system was established and is owned jointly by the Imperial Government, the Government of Canada and the Governments of the various West Indian Colonies. Apart from the main cables wireless stations are maintained at all the smaller Colonies, communicating with a central station at Barbados where traffic is transferred to the cables.

A wireless system of communication is also maintained between the following Islands : –Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

8. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, which until the establishment of the Government owned Pacific Cable Board system was under contract with the Government, has a duplicate cable system. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York

The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's line at Guadeloupe and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

WIRELESS.

9. The Pacific Cable Board System has no wireless station in Trinidad, but three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, and Tobago. The North Post Station deals exclusively with Ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic, while communication with British Guiana, St. Martin, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

TELEPHONES.

10. A telephone service throughout the Island is maintained by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., a private Company, whose headquarters are in Port-of-Spain. The service is an up-to-date one and meets the requirements of the community both for business and private purposes

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

JUSTICE.

1. Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. A petty civil court is established in each magisterial district of the Colony. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England, except that there is no jurisdiction in divorce causes.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:—

(*a*) The Full Court.
(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
(*c*) The Privy Council.

5 The Full Court is constituted by two or three of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to:—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed **£200**; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The West Indian Court of Appeal was established in the year 1920, for the colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those colonies. It is constituted of an uneven number of judges not less than three in number; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court.

A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved.

In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

POLICE.

1. There are 56 Stations in the Colony. 53 in Trinidad and 3 in Tobago, the majority of which are in telephonic communication.

2. Applicants for enlistment in the Force must be over 18 years of age and under 35 years, 5 feet 8 inches in height, be able to read and write, and must produce two certificates of character from well-known members of the community.

They are required to submit to medical examination by the Constabulary Surgeon and are enlisted only if found physically fit.

Enlistment is for three years, the first six months of which is spent at the Training Depot on probation after which enlistment is automatically renewed year by year.

Members of the Force are retired at 55 and may retire at the age of 50 if they have completed 20 years of service.

Recruits are posted to the Depot on enlistment and spend 6 months there.

They are trained in Constabulary and Military duties, Fire Brigade drill and first aid. Unless they qualify in all these duties before the 6 months their service may be dispensed with.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

3. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge and a careful record is kept of them. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcast to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at a short notice.

FINGER PRINT BRANCH.

4. This branch was established 24 years ago and 730 finger prints were taken during 1927, bringing the total on record to 20,935.

324 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

SUPERVISION OF ALIENS AND UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

5. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of such persons, and their movements are diligently watched.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

6. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instructions in addition.

Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by examiners appointed by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are then subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations before the licences are granted.

They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

1. The prisons of the Colony consist of:—The Royal Gaol in Port-of-Spain, which is the main prison; the convict prison at Carrera Island; the Preventive Detention Prison; the juvenile prison and the convict depôt in Tobago.

2. There was a decrease of 512 in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners during the year 1927.

The figures are as follows:—

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1926	...	1,800	237	2,037
1927	...	1,313	212	1,525

Prisoners are in all prisons employed upon work of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. Various trades are taught, such as Carpentry, Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Tailoring, Shoemaking, the making of Furniture, Matting, Mats, Charcoal and White Lime, Rope, Twine, Bamboo-blinds, Laundry and Mason work.

3 *At the Royal Gaol.* The principal labour performed is: stone-breaking, coconut fibre picking, making prisoners clothing, mattress making, carpentry and various trades. Gangs are sent from the Prison to the Governor's Residence, the Prison Gardens and the Experimental Station, Botanical Department.

4 *At Carrera Convict Prison.* Quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: 8,760 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1927. The convicts were also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

5. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.* The convicts of this prison are employed in wood cutting, on sanitary work in the town, at the Government Farm and Botanic Gardens and at Government House.

6. *Preventive Detention Prison.* The prisoners are employed in wood cutting, droghing sand and stones, cultivation of Prison Gardens, erection of buildings of the Prison and on other work in the interest of the Prison. The prisoners are taught the following trades:—Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentry and Tinsmith. This is an Institution started in 1924 for the detention of habitual criminals who received a fixed sentence of hard labour in the ordinary prisons, followed by a sentence of preventive detention during the Governor's pleasure. They are subject to the same treatment, as far as is possible, as that received at Camp Hill Prisons in the Isle of Wight. The sentence is indeterminate, but if the Governor does not see fit to discharge a prisoner at the end of 10 years, a report has to be sent to the Secretary of State. The number admitted during the year was 9 as compared with 10 in 1926.

7. *Young Offenders Detention Institution.* This Institution which was started in January, 1927, is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 1 year nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. There must be a previous conviction on a previous order of detention in an Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced.

The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades - Carpentry, Cabinet making, Tailoring, Shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend School and Religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains appointed. All Prison Uniforms are made at this Institution as well as for the Post Office, and Office Messengers. Private work is also undertaken.

The number committed during the year was 45.

8. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on license, divisions into classes, and Diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison was 122 during the year.

9. *Female Prison.* The prisoners are employed chiefly in laundry work, coconut fibre picking and weeding at the prison gardens. Washing is done for the Prisons, Officers Constabulary, Hospital and Military Departments.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Apart from the maintenance of public roads and buildings no works of any particular magnitude or engineering interest were executed during 1927. A start has been made on the erection of the new House of Refuge on lands to the West of Port-of-Spain, and a satisfactory rate of progress with the work is being maintained.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The estimated population of the two Islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1927, was 391,705 an increase of 4,235 on 1926. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 127,326 and a small number of Chinese. The East Indians shew an increase of 1,151.

2. The Birth-rate was 30·41 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 18·71 per 1,000. There was an appreciable fall in the Death-rate as compared with that of 1926.

3. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,430 and the infantile mortality rate was 120·6 per 1,000 Births.

The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows:—

Diarrhœa and Enteritis	1·08	per 1,000.
Malaria	1·69	do.
Tuberculosis	1·26	do.
Dysentry	0·47	do.
Enteric Fever...	0·22	do.
Ankylostomiasis	0·55	do.

Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in seven country districts.

A Special Clinic for sick children was opened this year at the Colonial Hospital.

4. The general condition of health was good. The Birth-rate continues high. The Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate are materially lower than last year and in each case are lower than in any previous year.

Apart from the two principal towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando the Sanitary Department maintains work in every part of the Colony the whole of which is divided into Sanitary Districts. Each district has a Local Sanitary Authority, a Medical Officer of Health and one or more Sanitary Inspectors.

Scavenging has been extended over the Colony until every town and every village of any size has an organised system.

5. Enteric fever which has been prevalent in many parts of the country in the last few years has now been much reduced, the notification of cases of this disease for the year 1927 being more than 60 per cent. less than in 1926.

6. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

7. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease carried on by the Rockefeller International Board of Health, since 1914 ceased at the end of 1924. Similar work along the same lines is now maintained by a staff under the Central Board of Health.

8. The following hospital accommodation is provided:—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain ...	340 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	123 do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ...	248 do.

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

9. The Lunatic Asylum at St. Ann's, near Port-of-Spain, has accommodation for 700 and is conducted on modern lines.

10. The Leper Settlement which was completed in 1926 is on Chacachacare Island 20 miles to the West of Port-of-Spain, has accommodation for 450 inmates.

IX.—EDUCATION.

1. At the close of the year under review there were 288 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 47 being Government and 241 Assisted Schools. There were 252 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 241 Assisted School,. 94 were Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, 68 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptists There were 2 Government and 3 Assisted Intermediate Schools.

The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1927, was 61,699 of whom 34,338 were boys and 27,361 girls. The average daily attendance was 38,364, or 62·2 per cent. of the number on the roll. There was an increase of 2,286 or 3·8 per cent. on the roll, and of 1,586 or 4·3 per cent. in average attendance.

The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,641, as against 1,648 in 1926.

2. The total expenditure on education during the year 1927 deducting the amount received in school and examination fees was £127,562 16s. 9d. as compared with £122,063 13s. 9d. in 1926. 186 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 68 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. 8 College and 3 Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to

54 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December, 1927, there were 23 Teaching Bursars at the Queen's Royal College and affiliated Schools, and 22 students at the Government Training College. There were 332 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 66 passed their prescribed examinations.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

3. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, the Naparima College in San Fernando, and the Bishop's High School in Tobago. The St. Joseph's Convent and the Bishop's High School in Port-of-Spain and the Naparima Girls' High School in San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The number of pupils on roll at 31st December was:—

Queen's Royal College	247
St. Mary's College	386
Naparima College	120
St Joseph Convent School	406
Bishop's High School for Girls	115
Naparima Girls' High School	68
Bishop's High School, Tobago	48
Total	1,390

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Middle Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper Sixth Form is examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher Certificate Examination while the pupils of the Lower Sixth and Fifth Forms are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, taking the School Certificate and the Junior Examinations respectively.

4. Four hundred and twenty-three pupils of the Middle Forms of the Queen's Royal College and affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July, 1927. Three hundred and thirty-seven pupils sat for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, while thirty-four candidates sat for the Higher Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Two hundred and fifteen candidates passed the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, fifty gaining Honours, while fifty-seven distinctions in various subjects were gained. Twenty-eight Higher Certificates were gained. Two Scholarships,

not exceeding £800 each in value, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships was awarded on the subjects of Group IV (Science). Four "House Scholarships" of the annual value of £15 each were awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

5. Under the present scheme for the training of teachers, there were 23 Bursars attending the Secondary Schools and 25 student teachers undergoing a course of Normal Training after leaving the Secondary Schools.

All teachers for Government and Assisted Schools except the Roman Catholic are now trained under Government auspices, the Naparima Training College being recognised as a branch of the Government Training College.

The Board of Education have now recommended the discontinuance of the Teaching Bursar scheme and the question of Teacher Training has been under discussion with a view to the inauguration of a different system, to be started in 1928.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

6. The Technical Classes of the Board of Industrial Training showed another year of continued growth during 1927, when the weekly average attendance of students rose to 356 with a total number of 13,980 hours as against an average of 300 attendances and a total of 11,716 hours in 1926. There were 300 students in attendance distributed among the following classes:—

Workshop Arithmetic	127
Workshop Drawing	98
Workshop Practice	83
Mechanics	72
Mathematics	70
Typography	42
Building Construction	53
Bookbinding	31
Tailoring	32
English (for Printers)	78

Thirty-four candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination for Apprentices, for which the questions are specially set by the City and Guilds of London Institute. The results were:—

	Entered.	*Passed.*	*Failed*
Mechanical Engineering ...	13	9	4
Typography	4	1	3
Bookbinding	2	2	0
Building Construction ...	8	4	4
Carpentry and Joinery ...	7	1	6

Forty-two students were presented for the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, of whom sixteen satisfied the Examiners. In the subjects of Bookbinding and Typography, the students were sufficiently advanced to enable the final examinations to be taken. For the first time in the history of the classes in Trinidad, two students were awarded Bronze Medals by the City and Guilds of London Institute, one in Bookbinding and one in Typography. The following is a summary of the passes :—

Bookbinding	Grade I.	...	4 Passed (2 First Class and 2 Second Class).
Carpentry and Joinery	Grade II.	...	1 Passed (Second Class).
Mechanical Engineering	Grade I.	...	2 Passed.
Typography	Grade I.	...	2 Passed.
Do.	Grade II.	...	6 Passed (5 First Class and 1 Second Class).
Do.	Final	...	1 Passed (Second Class).

7. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the blind towards which a grant of £300 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £523 5s. 3d. were collected during the year. The Government also grants £150 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children. Instruction at the Institute is given in Braille Reading, Writing Arithmetic, History and Geography, Music and Typewriting, while men are taught Basket-making, Chair-caning and Mat-making and women Knitting, Sewing and Raffia Work. This institution deals with some forty or fifty blind people and is a residential one for the education, maintenance and training of blind children and a day institution for the purposes of an adult school and affording a mid-day meal and a small wage for work done by the blind of Port-of-Spain and its environs. With regard to residential accommodation the Board has found it necessary, in the interests of discipline, to limit the age qualification for residence to 18 years. It is at present the only institution for the blind in the British West Indies and receives blind children from the other West Indian Islands for education and training when the Colonies can contribute to their maintenance.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

1. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes, viz.: those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 or 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Augustine and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes situate in the Counties of St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, Caroni and Tobago are sold on petition to the

Governor as Intendant of Crown lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre in parcels not exceeding 20 acres: at £3 15s. 0d. per acre in parcels exceeding 20 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres: and in parcels exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lands situate in the Counties of Victoria, St. Patrick, Nariva and Mayaro are sold on petition in parcels of not less than 5 acres and upwards at £4 per acre. These prices include the cost of Survey, Registration and Grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. Five hundred and sixty-one Grants and Leases of an acreage of 1,608 of a total value of £11,461 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th December, 1917, and the Order made by His Excellency the Intendant, which was published on the 29th November, 1923, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of sale, and price of Crown lands. The area of Crown land remaining unsold on the 31st December, 1927, was:—

Trinidad:			
Forest Reserves	..	219,154	acres.
Unalienated lands	...	339,460	do.
Tobago:			
Forest Reserves	...	9,776	do.
Unalienated lands	...	5,852	do.
		574,242	acres,

a great deal of which is under License to Oil Companies.

2. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservation vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation:—

The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.

From 1889 to January, 1902: All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.

From January, 1902, to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.

From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

3. The mineral rights of the Crown can be leased or licensed as follows: Under Exploration and Prospecting Licenses or Mining Lease. An Exploration License is granted at the discretion of the Governor and grants the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The license is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting License.

4. The fees payable for an Exploration License vary from £50 for an area under 250 acres to £1,250 for an area of 50,000 to 100,000 acres. The fees for a Prospecting License are double those for an Exploration License. A royalty is charged on oil won.

The holder of a Prospecting License is entitled to enter upon the land named in the license for such period as the Governor may deem desirable, which period shall not exceed two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject, however, to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the license may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting License a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under License as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the license as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees for Stamp Duty and registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

5. The number of applications received for licenses to prospect for oil during 1927 was 16. Four mining leases, two exploration licenses and one prospecting license were issued during the year.

SURVEY.

6. Prior to the year 1904 the only large scale maps of the Colony in existence were large unwieldly sheets of various sizes plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch (1 in 9,504). Each sheet covered a division of the Island known as a Ward, and was constructed by the continuous plotting of new surveys on to former surveys without any further control.

7 In 1901 a trigonometrical survey of Trinidad was commenced. On the completion of the primary and secondary triangulation, traverse surveys connected to the trigonometrical framework were run along the existing roads and railways—the entire coast line was also surveyed. These surveys were plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch on a system of sheets projected on a polyconic projection covering the whole Island. The dimensions of each sheet were 5 minutes of longitude by 3 minutes of latitude. These sheets were eventually reduced to the scale of 1 in 50,000 and printed, and a general map of the Island on the scale of 1 in 150,000 was also reproduced.

In 1911 this work was discontinued—in the meantime the old Ward Maps had been cut into sections to conform with the above Trig. Sheets.

Improved sectional maps of similar scale and dimensions, showing the cadastral detail contained on the old Ward Maps controlled by the surveys plotted on the Trig. Sheets, were then prepared, and these are the ones now in use.

8. Owing to the development of the Oil Industry, the necessity for a large scale Cadastral Map of Trinidad has arisen, and on the advice of the Colonial Survey Committee, a new scheme of scales, sheet dimensions, and numbering, has been evolved. The new maps will be based on rectangular co-ordinates.

NEW MAPPING SCHEME.

Scale.	Sheet Reference Letter or No.	AREA COVERED.		Size of Sheet Inches.
		CHAINS.	MILES.	
1/50,000	A to H	1,800 x 1,500	22½ x 18¾	28·512 x 23·760
1/10,000	1 to 25	360 x 300	4½ x 3¾	Do.
1/2,500	A to P	90 x 75	1⅛ x 15/16	Do.

By the end of 1927 the following work had been done towards the preparation of the new Cadastral Map:—

The fixing of 72 new minor trigonometrical stations for the control of the traverse surveys.

36 primary traverses—average error of closure	1 in 6,230
45 secondary „ „ „	1 in 3,725
46 tertiary „ „ „	1 in 1,797

The average lengths of the primary, secondary, and tertiary traverses are 2 miles, 1½, and 1¼ miles respectively.

16 sheets on the scale of 1 in 2,500 were completed and published.

20 sheets on the scale of 1 in 2,500 were in various stages of preparation.

In addition to the acreages and boundaries of properties, these sheets contain the names of the original grantees and of the present owners of parcels held under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, as well as the references to the Real Property Register and to the Registered Deeds.

Five sheets on the scale of 1 in 50,000 were compiled by entering the cadastral detail reduced by photography from the existing sectional maps, scale 1 in 9,504, on to the first pull of the Topographical Sheets (*see* "Topographical Maps"). Three of these sheets were printed and two ready for reproduction.

Topographical.

9. From September 1920 to June 1925, a Party of Royal Engineers was engaged on the surveys necessary for the preparation of a Topographical Map of Trinidad and Tobago, on the scale of 1 in 50,000.

The work in Trinidad was based on the existing triangulation and other controlled surveys previously executed by the Trigonometrical Survey Party.

The survey of Tobago necessitated the establishment of a triangulation net over the Island, of sufficient accuracy for the control of cadastral detail.

The map, which has been drawn and reproduced at the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, is layered in colours, and comprises 9 sheets on the scale of 1 in 50,000 prepared in conformity with the new map system. (8 sheets cover Trinidad and 1 sheet Tobago.)

A copy of this map is now being prepared on the scale of 1 in 150,000.

OTHER SURVEYS AND MAPS.

10. The majority of the surveys executed by the Survey Department each year consists of:—

(*a*) "Surveys of Crown Lands petitioned for";

(*b*) "The execution and supervision of concession surveys";

(*c*) "Surveys of reserves, and of lands resumed for road purposes, and the redefining of old boundaries."

Contract Surveyors are employed when necessary to assist the Staff with these surveys.

During 1927, 12,727 chains of boundary lines were defined on the ground in connection with the surveys of parcels of Crown Lands petitioned for, the majority of which contained under 5 acres.

The length of lines run in connection with the surveys described at (*b*) and (*c*) above amounted to 1,039 chains and 2,469 chains respectively.

Various maps showing oil interests were prepared for the use of the Government.

2,596 plans were prepared and certified in connection with the petitions and other land transactions effected under the Real Property Ordinance.

XI LABOUR.

1. Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes, *viz.*: (*a*) Agricultural (*b*) Industrial or skilled labour.

2. Agricultural labourers find employment on the Sugar, Cocoa and Coconut plantations, and form the greater bulk of the labouring classes of the Colony, who are composed of East Indians, West Indians and people of mixed Spanish and Carib blood.

3. The abolition of slavery in 1834 led to the introduction of indentured East Indian Immigrants who first arrived in the Colony in 1845. This system was abolished in 1917 from which date approximately 4,000 East Indians have been repatriated under the terms of their contracts.

4. Planters are, however, now complaining that the present supply of labour is neither adequate nor of sufficient regularity to meet their requirements. This shortage is caused by the yearly return to India of former labourers and by the absorption of a great number of the descendants of labourers into other occupations opened up by the increasing development of the Colony and the greater educational facilities afforded to the humbler classes to improve their positions. Another factor

which has led to the shortage of agricultural labour is the remarkable progress of the Oil Industry which is attracting a large number of men formerly employed on the plantations. It is also apparent that with the further development of the Petroleum Industry the difficulty of securing an adequate supply of labour for agriculture will be increased.

5. In spite of the large amount of skilled labour employed by the Oil Companies there is little or no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply for other trades, such as building, &c.

6. The wages paid for labour in this Colony are as follows :—

Agricultural labourers	30 to 60 cents a day.
Oilfield labourers	72 to 80 do.
Artisans	$1.00 to $2.40 a day.

XII. MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Twenty-one Ordinances were passed during 1927, of which the following are of interest :—

No. 4. The Employment of Children Ordinance prohibits the employment of children under twelve years of age in labour exercised by way of trade or for purposes of gain.

No. 8. The Legitimacy Ordinance provides for the legitimation of children born out of wedlock. The Ordinance closely follows the Legitimacy Act 1926, (16 & 17 Geo. 5, Cap. 60).

No. 11. The Judicature Ordinance confers on the Supreme Court jurisdiction in matrimonial causes similar to that existing in England, except as to dissolution of marriage.

BANKS.

2. The Commercial Banks are (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), paid up capital £4,975,500 with a note circulation in the Colony, estimated at £250,000 ; (2) the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital $30,000,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of $1,500,000 ; (3) the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital $20,000,000 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000 ; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government

Savings Bank, viz.: 3 per cent. The bank of Gordon, Grant & Company is not a bank of issue. In addition to the above banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative Bank with a capital of £30,000, an institution established in 1914 for the encouragement of thrift.

3. Government Savings Banks are established in 34 Districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. At the 31st December, 1913, the amount standing to the credit of depositors totalled £275,939 which by the end of 1918 had gradually decreased to £219,037, rising abnormally to £535,280 in 1920. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1927, was 31.677 with deposits amounting to £418,140 as against 28,353 depositors with deposits totalling £366,966 recorded at the end of 1926.

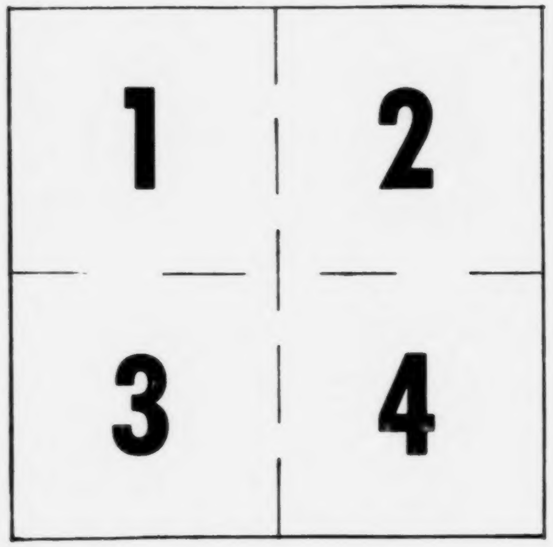
There is no limit to deposits, upon which interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is paid. Prior to the year 1926, the maximum amount of a depositor's account upon which interest was payable was limited to £500.

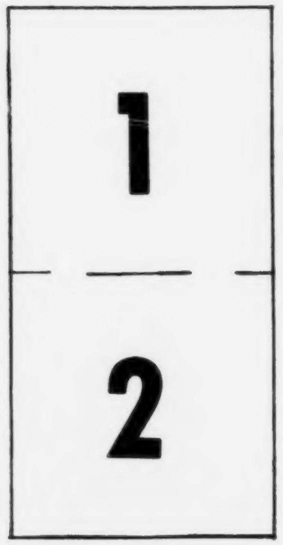
4. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

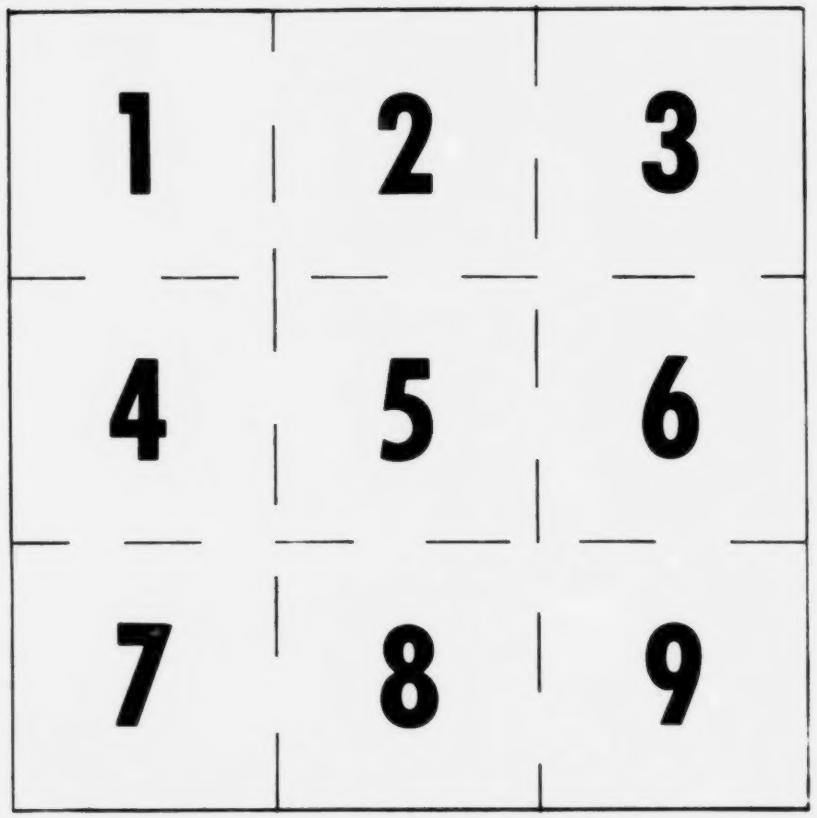
H. B. WALCOTT,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

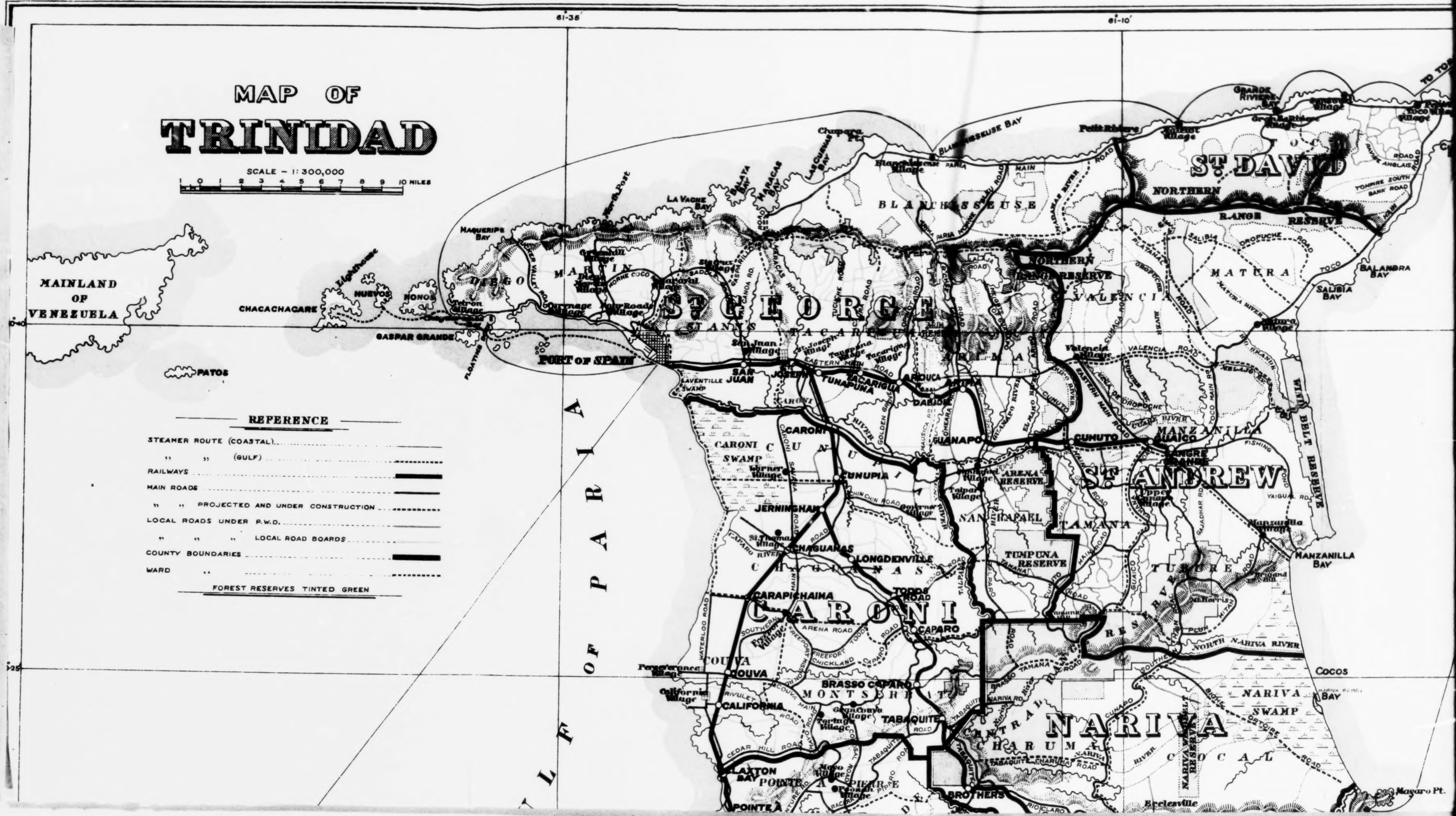
Trinidad,
18th August, 1928.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








MAP OF
TRINIDAD
SCALE – 1:300,000
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES
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STEAMER ROUTE (COASTAL)
" " (GULF)
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" " PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS UNDER P.W.D.
" " " LOCAL ROAD BOARDS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD "
FOREST RESERVES TINTED GREEN
61-35'
61-10'
10-40
10-25
MAINLAND OF VENEZUELA
PATOS
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
FLOATING
Lighthouse
Tetron Village
Maqueripe Bay
La Vache Bay
North Post
Balata Bay
Maracas Bay
Las Cuevas Bay
Chupara Pt.
Blanchisseuse Bay
Blanchisseuse Village
Petit Riviere
Grande Riviere Bay
Matelot Village
TO TOBAGO
Toco Village
ST DAVID
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
BLANCHISSEUSE
DIEGO MARTIN
Carenage Village
Diego Martin Village
Four Roads Village
ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
PORT OF SPAIN
San Juan Village
SAN JUAN
ST JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
AROUCA
ARIMA
DABADIE
LAVENTILLE SWAMP
EASTERN MAIN ROAD
MATURA
Salibia Bay
Balandra Bay
TOCO
VALENCIA
Valencia Village
VALENCIA ROAD
OROPOUCHE
WALLERFIELD
CUMUTO
MANZANILLA
SANGRE GRANDE
ST ANDREW
EASTERN BELT RESERVE
CARONI
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
GUANAPO
ARENA RESERVE
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
TUMPUNA RESERVE
JERNINGHAM
CHAGUANAS
LONGDENVILLE
CARAPICHAIMA
TODDS ROAD
CARONI
CAPARO
ARENA ROAD
FREEPORT
COUVA
Perseverance Village
CALIFORNIA
California Village
BRASSO CAPARO
MONTSERRAT
TABAQUITE
Gran Couva Village
CEDAR HILL ROAD
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
BROTHERS
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
NARIVA SWAMP
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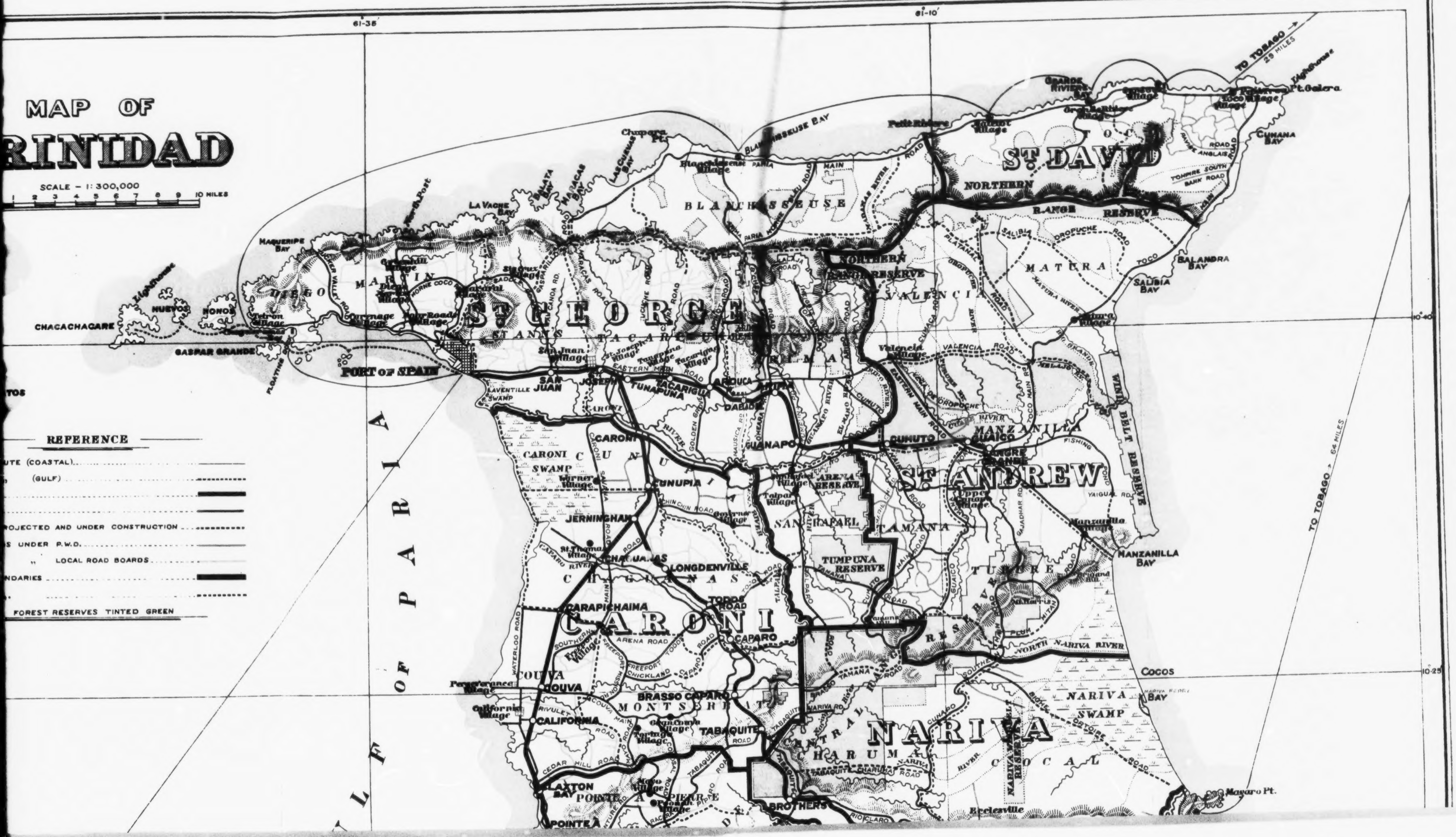
MANZANILLA BAY
TURURE
Mayaro Pt.
Ecclesville
GULF OF PARIA


MAP OF
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61-10'
10-40'
10-25'
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TO TOBAGO → 64 MILES
ST. DAVID
TOCO
NORTHERN RANGE RESERVE
MATURA
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
CUMANA BAY
Pt. Galera
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
Petit Riviere
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
Chupara Pt.
LAS CUEVAS BAY
MARACAS BAY
BALATA BAY
LA VACHE BAY
North Post
MAQUERIPE BAY
DIEGO MARTIN
CHACACHACARE
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
FLOATING DOCK
PORT OF SPAIN
ST. GEORGE
ST. ANN'S
TACARIGUA
VALENCIA
ARIMA
SAN JUAN
ST. JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
AROUCA
DABADIE
LAVENTILLE SWAMP
CARONI
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
GUANAPO
CUMUTO
MANZANILLA
SANGRE GRANDE
ST. ANDREW
WINDBELT RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
TUMPUNA RESERVE
TURURE
MANZANILLA BAY
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
Cocos
NARIVA BAY
NARIVA SWAMP
NARIVA
COCAL
Mayaro Pt.
Ecclesville
JERNINGHAM
CHAGUANAS
LONGDENVILLE
CHAGUANAS
CARAPICHAIMA
CARONI
TODDS ROAD
CAPARO
COUVA
BRASSO CAPARO
MONTSERRAT
CALIFORNIA
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE
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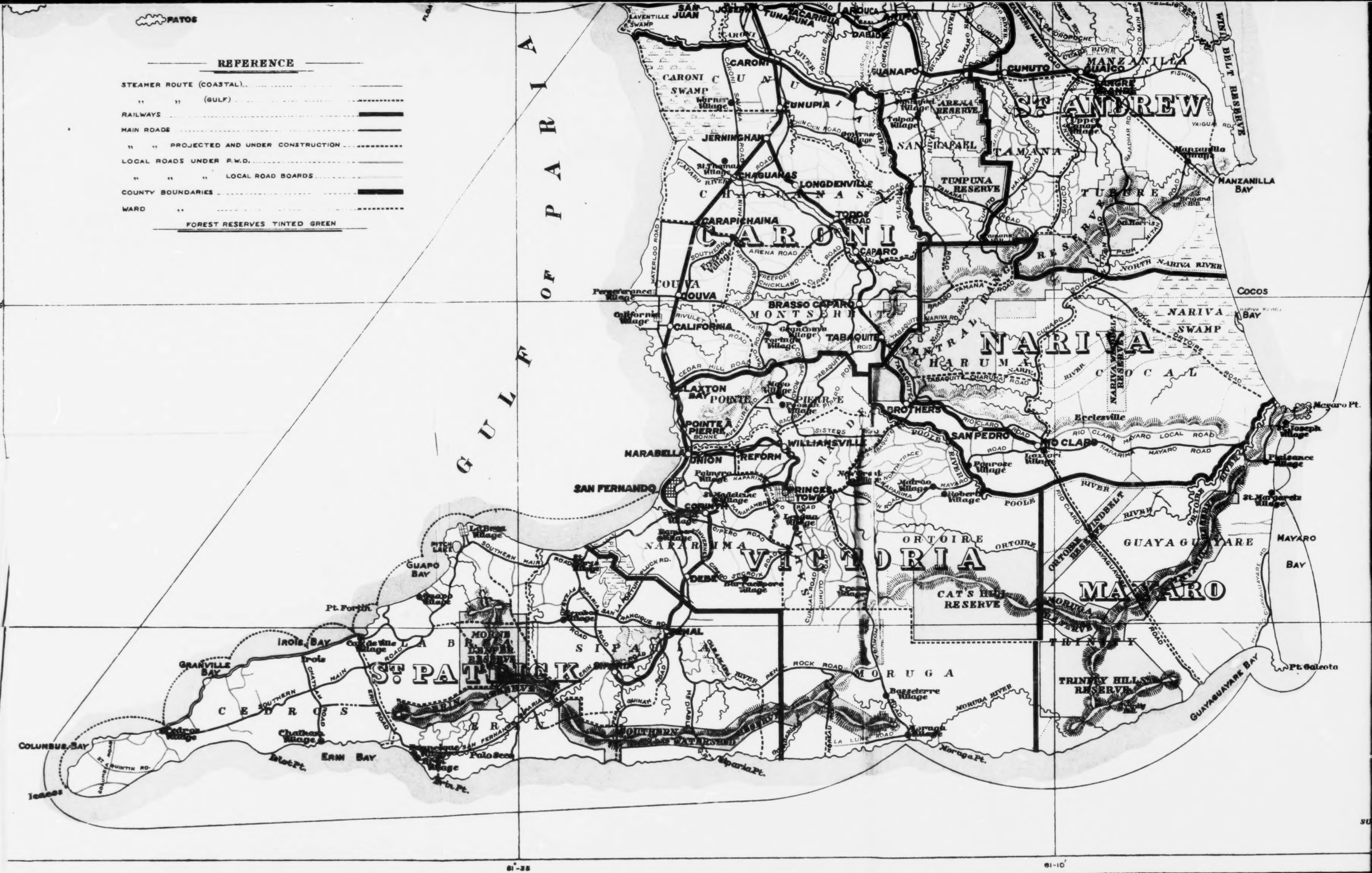
POINTE A PIERRE
BROTHERS
RIO CLARO
GULF OF PARIA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ST. PATRICK
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TUNAPUNA
AROUCA
ARIMA
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
JERNINGHAM
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BRASSO CAPARO
CAPARO
CENTRAL RANGE
CHARUMA
COCAL
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
MARABELLA
UNION
REFORM
WILLIAMSVILLE
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
BROTHERS
SAN PEDRO
RIO CLARO
Eccleseville
Mayaro Pt.
MAYARO BAY
GUAYAGUAYARE
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
Pt. Galeota
NAPARIMA
ORTOIRE
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
MORUGA
Moruga Pt.
SIPARIA
Erin Pt.
ERIN BAY
Palo Seco
Icacos
COLUMBUS BAY
GRANVILLE BAY
IROIS BAY
CEDROS
Pt. Fortin
GUAPO BAY
PITCH LAKE
LA BREA
DEBE
FYZABAD
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
Moruga River
81°-35
81°-10'

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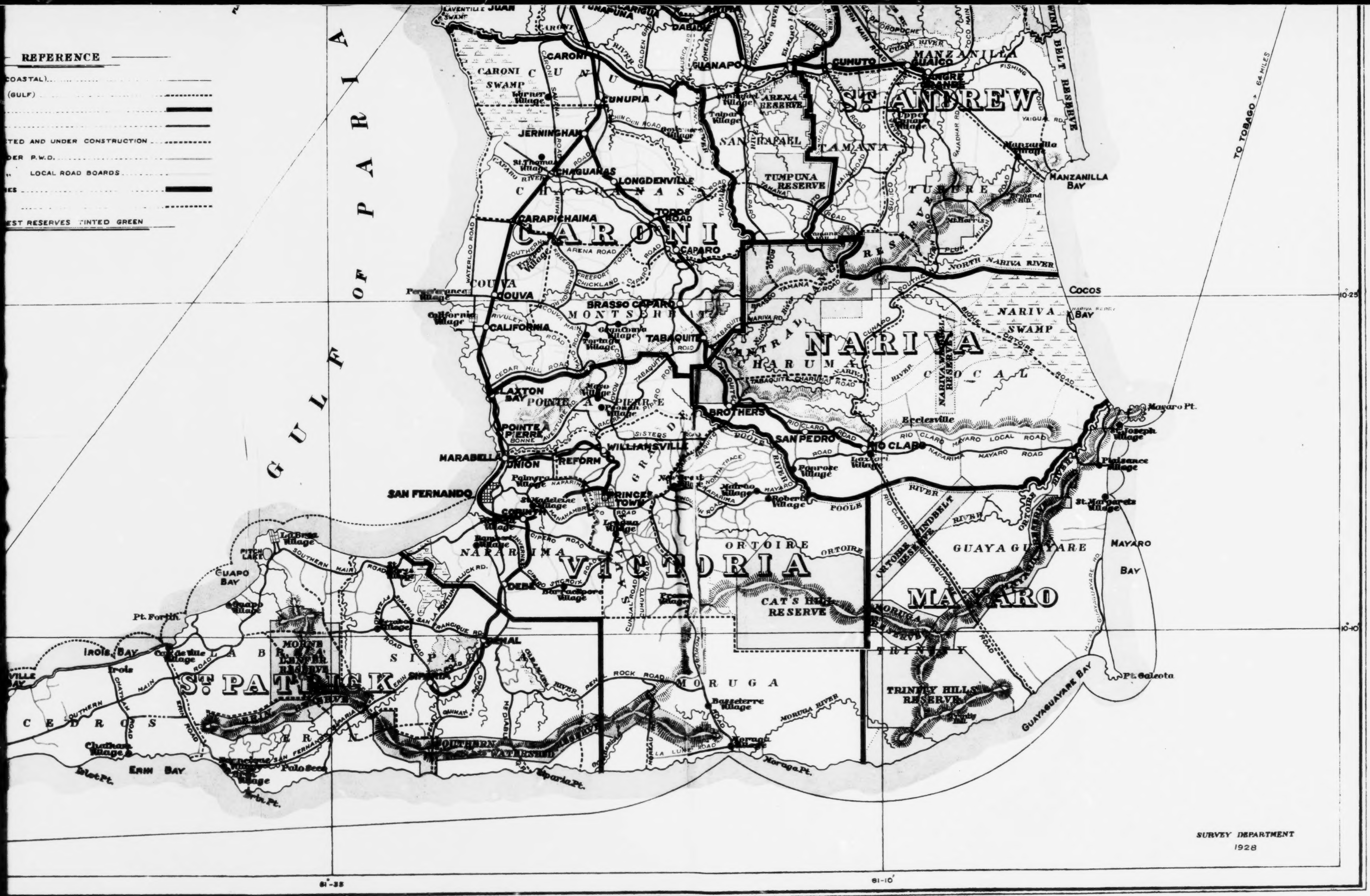
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MAYARO
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CUNUPIA
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ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
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COCAL
TAMANA
TURURE
CARONI SWAMP
NARIVA SWAMP
ARENA RESERVE
TUMPUNA RESERVE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
ERIN RESERVE
ORTOIRE RESERVE
WINDBELT RESERVE
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LONGDENVILLE
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SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
COCOYEA
DEBE
SIPARIA
FYZABAD
BROTHERS
SAN PEDRO
RIO CLARO
Ecclesville
St. Joseph Village
Plaisance Village
St. Margarets Village
Mayaro Pt.
MAYARO BAY
Pt. Galeota
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
Moruga Village
Moruga Pt.
Basseterre Village
Saparia Pt.
Erin Pt.
Palo Seco
ERIN BAY
Chatham Village
Icacos Pt.
Irois Bay
Cedros
Pt. Fortin
GUAPO BAY
PITCH LAKE
La Brea Village
COCOS BAY
MANZANILLA BAY
TO TOBAGO 64 MILES
10-25
10-10
61°-35′
61-10′
SURVEY DEPARTMENT
1928

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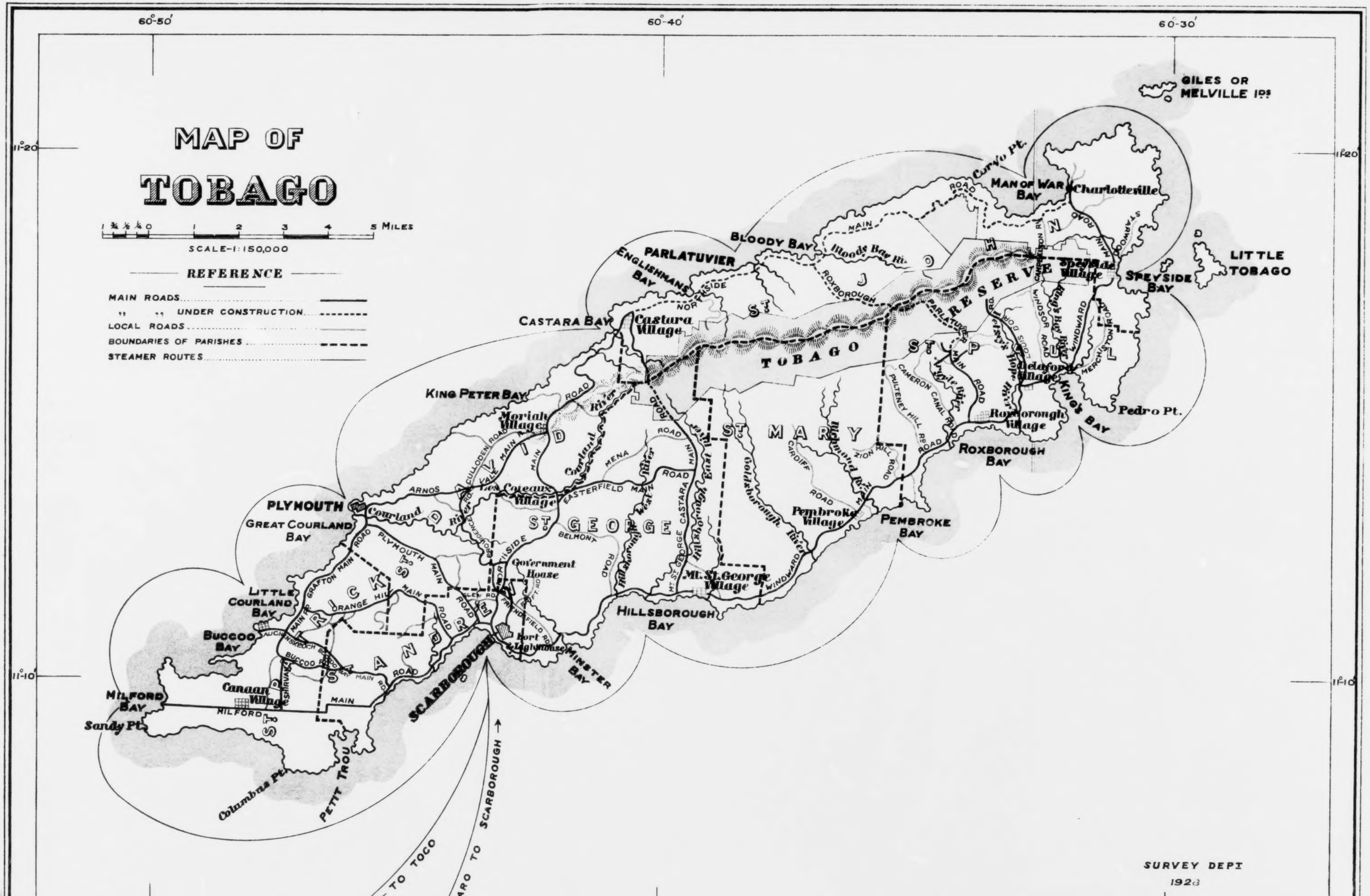
MAP OF
TOBAGO
1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 1 2 3 4 5 MILES
SCALE-1:150,000
REFERENCE
MAIN ROADS
" " UNDER CONSTRUCTION
LOCAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
STEAMER ROUTES
60°50′
60°40′
60°30′
11°20′
11°10′
GILES OR MELVILLE IDS
LITTLE TOBAGO
SPEYSIDE BAY
Speyside Village
Charlotteville
MAN OF WAR BAY
Corvo Pt.
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
NORTHSIDE
CASTARA BAY
Castara Village
KING PETER BAY
Moriah Village
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
Courland River
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
MILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt.
Canaan Village
Columbus Pt.
PETIT TROU
SCARBOROUGH
Fort & Lighthouse
MINSTER BAY
Government House
Les Coteaux Village
ST GEORGE
ST MARY
ST DAVID
ST PATRICK
ST ANDREW
ST JOHN
ST PAUL
TOBAGO RESERVE
Mt. St. George Village
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
Hillsborough East River
Hillsborough West River
Goldsborough River
Pembroke Village
PEMBROKE BAY
Roxborough Village
ROXBOROUGH BAY
Delaford Village
KING'S BAY
Pedro Pt.
CAMERON CANAL RD
PULTENEY HILL RD
ZION HILL ROAD
CARIOFF ROAD
WINDWARD ROAD
CASTARA MAIN ROAD
EASTERFIELD MAIN ROAD
MENA ROAD
BELMONT ROAD
CULLODEN ROAD
ARNOS
PLYMOUTH MAIN ROAD
GRAFTON MAIN ROAD
ORANGE HILL
BUCCOO
MILFORD
MAIN ROAD
STARWOOD ROAD
MERCHISTON ROAD
WINDSOR ROAD
TO TOCO
TO SCARBOROUGH
SURVEY DEPT
1928

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COLONIAL SURVEY COMMITTEE REPORT.
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FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
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SOMALILAND.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SWAZILAND.
TONGAN ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO.
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

G R
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TRINIDAD:
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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
PORT-OF-SPAIN.

1929.

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Public Health VIII

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Labour XI

Miscellaneous XII

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Trinidad was first discovered by Columbus on the 31st July, 1498, and taken possession of by him for the Crown of Spain. It was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the French Revolution, and to this is due the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for the reduction of Trinidad which resulted in the surrender of the Island to His Majesty's forces, and on the 18th February, 1797, the articles of capitulation were signed by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 it was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

2. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 50 miles, and breadth about 37½ miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

3. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I. in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I. to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James Duke of Courland obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I., and in

1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the North side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, who established themselves on the Southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris in 1763, Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

4. The Island of Tobago lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, distance about 26 miles North-East of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago became part of the Colony of Trinidad as from 1st January, 1889. By a further Order in Council of 20th October, 1898, Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January, 1899.

6. English is the principal language and is generally used by all classes. French and Spanish are also spoken particularly in business houses trading with the French West Indian Colonies and Venezuela and other South American Republics.

7. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender.

In 1903, an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes, was brought into force. Under this Ordinance, notes of the denominations of $1, $2 and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1928, amounting to £122,300.

8. The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as in the United Kingdom, but cocoa continues to be bought and sold locally by the old Spanish "fanega" of 110 lb. avoirdupois.

I.—GENERAL.

The year 1928 was characterised by favourable weather conditions which resulted in a marked increase in the production of the Colony's staple crops, sugar, cocoa and coconuts. In spite of the bad prices which prevailed for sugar and cocoa, the value of the external trade increased from £12,516,000 in 1927 to £13,977,000 in 1928 and the value of exports exceeded that of imports by £1,406,000. This prosperity was reflected in an increased revenue of £78,000 as compared with the figure for 1927.

2. It is unfortunate to have to record the appearance of the Witch-Broom disease of cocoa in certain districts of the Island. The disease was discovered early in the year and active steps to control it were immediately taken. Through the courtesy of the Governor of Surinam, the Government was enabled to secure the services of Dr. Stahel, Director of Agriculture in that Colony and an authority on the disease, who after a careful survey of the affected areas expressed entire approval of the methods of control which had been adopted.

3. The output of petroleum in 1928 shewed an increase of 42 per cent. over that of the previous year, the record figure of 268,955,750 gallons being attained. The value of petroleum products exported amounted to £2,493,290 or 37 per cent. of the total exports. Early in the year Sir Thomas Holland's report on the Oil Industry of the Colony was published. It is generally recognised as being a most valuable production and one which is likely to have an important bearing on the future of the industry.

4. The s.s. *Lady Nelson*, the first of the ships provided under the Canadian-West Indies Agreement of 1925, paid her first visit to the Colony on the 26th December. This ship and her sister ships, the *Lady Drake* and the *Lady Hawkins* are a credit to the Canadian Government and great satisfaction has been expressed at the high standard of passenger accommodation and other facilities which they afford. Canadian Representatives, the principal of whom were Mr. Peter R. Jack, Official Representative of the Canadian Government, Mr. J. Gill Gardner, Official Representative of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian National Steamships, Colonel J. Carleton Brown, Assistant in West Indian matters to the President, Canadian National Railways and Canadian National Steamships, Mr. Horace J. Logan, K.C., Director, Canadian National Railways and former Commissioner to the British West Indies, and Mr. Horatio C. Crowell, Press Representative of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian National Steamships, travelled on the *Lady Nelson* on her maiden trip and were given a hearty reception. They were very emphatic as to the possibilities for the development of trade with the Dominion and made strong appeals for co-operation.

5. The Canadian Mission in Trinidad celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in January and in honour of the occasion the Reverend Dr. Endicott, celebrated Canadian Missionary visited

the Colony. The value of the work being done by this Mission, especially among the East Indian population cannot be over-estimated.

6. Professor Clark-Powell visited the Colony during June and July on behalf of the Empire Marketing Board and made a careful inspection of the areas planted in citrus fruits. He pronounced the soil and climate of Trinidad suited to the growing of Grape Fruit with the result that a keen interest has been evinced by planters and others in the possibilities of the industry.

7. Satisfactory progress was made in the erection of the new House of Refuge and a start was made on the scheme of road construction, which is estimated to cost £140,000. Preliminary surveys in connection with the proposed scheme for supplying water to the Western, Central and Southern areas of the Island were commenced.

8. The general health of the Colony was good, the death rate being 19.88 per 1,000, the lowest recorded in any year except 1927. The prevalence of enteric fever has been greatly reduced, the number of cases notified shewing a decrease of 15 per cent. as compared with the previous year. The medical examination of school children has been satisfactorily established at the chief centres and steps are being taken to extend further the scope of medical inspections of schools.

9. In January, a general election of members of the Legislative Council was held.

II.—FINANCE.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1928 amounted to £1,764,404. As compared with 1927, the Revenue showed an increase of £78,351.

The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1927 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1927.	1928.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	676,400	707,082	30,682	
2. Licences, Excise, &c.... ..	511,246	525,387	14,141	
3. Tax on Incomes	161,538	186,615	25,077	
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	154,601	146,381	...	8,220
5. Post Office	35,239	33,692	..	1,547
6. Rent of Government Property ...	1,718	2,006	288	
7. Interest	17,621	24,468	6,847	
8. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	4,093	3,774	...	319
9. Land Sales, Royalties ...	108,362	118,531	10,169	
10. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ..	15,235	16,468	1,233	
	1,686,053	1,764,404	88,437	10,086
	Net Increase	...	£ 78,351	

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,538,083 or £32,552 less than the amount appropriated, and included £74,911 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £19,373 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, and £55,538 on Roads and Bridges.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1924	1,586,834	1,536,198	36,567	1,572,765
1925	1,662,874	1,531,698	49,051	1,580,749
1926	1,737,288	1,522,352	57,861	1,580,213
1927	1,686,053	1,432,754	64,270	1,497,024
1928	1,764,404	1,463,172	74,911	1,538,083

EXPENDITURE FROM LOAN FUNDS.

3. The expenditure from Loan Funds during the year was as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Railway	618	5	3
Improvement of Tidal Rivers	360	9	2½
Roads	6,911	7	9½
Water Supply of Towns and Villages	1,763	11	0½
Improvement of Wireless Plant	288	5	1
Chacachacare Leper Asylum	1,250	7	1
New House of Refuge	26,391	17	6½
Total	£37,584	3	0

The following is a summary of the total Loan Expenditure at 31st December :—

	£	s.	d.
Railway	1,702,816	15	11½
Gulf Steamers	15,358	0	3
Roads	513,474	7	11
Harbour Improvements	182,903	14	8
Public Buildings	94,061	17	7
Belmont Improvement Scheme	15,772	7	0
East Dry River Improvement	10,013	5	9
Floating Dock and Workshop	83,304	12	3
Coastal Steamer	30,963	9	0
Caroni Reclamation Scheme	111,047	4	6
Water Supply of Towns and Villages	149,729	2	4
Improvement of Tidal Rivers	10,752	0	6½
Improvement of Wireless Plant	5,076	6	2
Extension of Telephone Communication ..	910	0	0
Crane for Wharf	3,393	0	6½
New Dredging Plant	33,753	14	6
Chacachacare Leper Asylum	36,915	19	5½
New House of Refuge	35,863	3	3½
War Contribution	100,000	0	0
Port-of-Spain City Council	381,387	5	10½
San Fernando Borough Council	22,348	7	6
Arima Borough Council	8,315	13	7
Total	£3,548,165	8	8

The balance of the Loan raised under Ordinance 15 of 1920, remaining unexpended at the 31st December amounted to £83,280 3s. 7½d.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4. The excess of Assets over Liabilities at the commencement of the year was				437,705	5	6
The Revenue of the year amounted to ..	1,764,403	17	10			
and the Expenditure to	1,538,082	16	7½			
a net excess of Revenue of				226,321	1	2½
The Surplus at 31st December was therefore				£664,026	6	8½

Of this Surplus £250,000 has been set aside as a reserve.

The following is a summary of the Assets and Liabilities:—

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash on deposit with Barclay's Bank	117,036	8	6½			
Cash in the hands of the Treasurer and his Sub-Accountants ..	32,412	12	8			
Cash in the hands of the Crown Agents	219,506	8	7			
Cash in the hands of the Emigration Agent, Calcutta ..	1,070	7	0			
Remittances in transit.. ..	444	19	2½			
Total Cash and Remittances ..				370,470	16	0
Investments—						
Surplus Funds	199,841	8	3			
Savings Bank	470,301	12	6			
Depreciation Fund, Gulf and Coastal Steamers and Dredger	39,388	5	3			
Immigrants Repatriation Fund	15,288	8	7			
Land Assurance Fund ..	4,103	19	1			
Sundry other	211	12	2			
Total Investments				729,135	5	10
Bank Securities for Note issue—						
Canadian Bank of Commerce	39,000	0	0			
Royal Bank of Canada ..	107,000	0	0			
Total Securities				146,000	0	0
Carried forward ..				£1,245,606	1	0

ASSETS.—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..				1,245,606	1	10
Advances—						
Agricultural Bank	158,444	17	4½			
Port-of-Spain City Council ..	25,000	0	0			
Statutory and other Authorities	14,563	13	2			
Other Administrations ..	3,164	10	8½			
Public Officers	9,305	1	1			
Miscellaneous	6,195	16	7½			
Total Advances				216,673	18	11½
Imprests				1,040	7	6½
Stores—						
Railway	39,116	5	9½			
Public Works	1,408	2	6			
Dock	17,381	0	5½			
Medical	3,902	2	1			
Constabulary	1,399	15	4			
Total Stores				63,207	6	2
Total Assets				£1,526,527	14	6

LIABILITIES

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Loans				83,280	3	7½
Deposits (for investment)						
Savings Bank	485,198	8	2¼			
Depreciation Fund, Gulf and Coastal Steamers and Dredger	39,388	5	3½			
Immigrants Repatriation Fund	14,898	14	3½			
Land Assurance Fund ..	4,479	0	8			
Sundry other	216	6	8			
Total				544,180	15	1¼
Bank Securities—						
Canadian Bank of Commerce ..	39,000	0	0			
Royal Bank of Canada ..	107,000	0	0			
Total Securities				146,000	0	0
Other Deposits—						
Reward Funds	269	5	4½			
Suitors' Moneys	3,348	11	2¾			
Post Office	12,857	3	7¼			
Collector of Customs ..	5,083	17	3			
Immigrants	494	3	10½			
Alien Enemy Custodian ..	2,118	2	6½			
Government Currency Notes ..	9,085	19	10½			
Planters' Immigration Fund ..	29,304	2	6¾			
Miscellaneous	26,479	2	9			
Total Other Deposits				89,040	9	0¾
Total Liabilities				862,501	7	9½
Excess of Assets				664,026	6	8½
Total				£1,526,527	14	6

PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The Funded Debt amounted at the 31st December, 1927, to £2,826,472 19s. 6d. During the year 1928, £3,520 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 2 of 1915; £4,720 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 15 of 1918; and £50,000 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 17 of 1921 were redeemed. The funded Debt therefore at the 31st December, 1928, was reduced by £58,240 and amounted to £2,768,232 19s. 6d. as shown as under:—

			£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	—Ordinance 18 of 1890	..	322,592	19	6
4 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 10 of 1892	..	100,000	0	0
3 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 20 of 1894	..	400,000	0	0
3 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 34 of 1895	..	100,000	0	0
3 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 13 of 1896	..	100,000	0	0
4 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 26 of 1912	..	550,000	0	0
4 per cent. Debentures	—Ordinance 2 of 1915	..	56,180	0	0
6 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 15 of 1918	..	89,460	0	0
6 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 15 of 1920	..	1,000,000	0	0
6 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 7 of 1921	..	50,000	0	0
	Total . ..	..	£2,768,232	19	6

In addition to the above the Colony is indebted to the Imperial Treasury in the sum of £449,371 19s. 7d. This debt was incurred under the following circumstances:—

In 1914 Ordinance 16 of 1914 was passed authorising the issue of a Loan for Railway and Road Extensions and, in anticipation of the issue of the Loan, expenditure was incurred which was met by advances from the Crown Agents. On the outbreak of the war these advances were discontinued and £460,000 of the amount advanced was repaid to the Crown Agents by the Imperial Treasury, the balance being met from the proceeds of a Local Loan raised under Ordinance 2 of 1915.

The terms of repayment are:—

	£	s.	d.
£92,000 at £100 for each £95 bearing Interest at 3½ per cent.	96,842	2	1
£371,717 15s. 9d. at £105 5s. 3d. for each £100 bearing Interest at 5 per cent.	391,278	15	9
Total	£488,120	17	10

The £96,842 2s. 1d. was financed out of the proceeds of the British 3½ per cent. War Loan Stock which was due for repayment on the 1st March, 1928. The amount outstanding at 31st March, in respect of this portion of the Book debt was £88,757 7s. 7d. and it was agreed that the Interest as from that date would be at the rate of 4¾ per cent. per annum on the outstanding amount.

At 31st March, 1928, the outstanding amounts were as under:—

3½ per cent. Loan £88,757 7s. 7d. converted into a Loan bearing interest at 4¾ per cent.

5 per cent. Loan £363,575 3s. 9d. continuing to bear interest at 5 per cent.

The outstanding amount is to be refunded by half-yearly instalments of £14,157 19s. 1d. to cover both Principal and Interest. The amount repaid during the year was £6,010 0s. 5d., the balance now due being £449,371 19s. 7d.

SINKING FUNDS.

6. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the several Loans were increased during the year by £64,161 12s. 10d. as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	368,795	17	5	to	395,774	1	4
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	313,906	13	4	to	334,082	7	10
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918, from	3,681	0	0	to	3,771	5	7
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920, from	69,816	13	9	to	83,646	19	9
Gain on realisation of Investments from	1,391	9	10	to	4,478	12	8
Total	£757,591	14	4	to	£821,753	7	2

and at the 31st December, 1928, the market value of the investments held for these Funds was:—

	£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	394,389	3	4
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock	327,486	11	1
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918	3,771	5	7
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920	84,511	19	9
Total	£810,158	19	9

INVESTMENTS.

7. The total Investments of the Colony and their Market Value at the close of the year were as under:—

	Price Paid.			*Market Value.*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sinking Funds	821,753	7	2	810,158	19	9
Surplus Funds	199,841	8	3	196,660	15	4
Savings Bank	470,301	12	6	441,702	4	3
Gulf Steamers Depreciation Fund	23,644	19	6	22,511	3	10
Coastal Steamer Depreciation Fund	14,324	15	10	14,612	5	0
Dredger Depreciation Fund ..	1,418	9	11	1,421	15	10
Immigrants Repatriation Fund	15,288	8	7	15,288	8	7
Land Assurance Fund ..	4,103	19	1	4,103	19	1
Total	£1,550,677	0	10	£1,506,459	11	8

III.—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

1. The climatic conditions of 1928 were fairly normal, but the agricultural results were effected by the exceptional conditions of the two preceding years. 1926 was marked by a very severe dry season followed by unusually heavy rains. In the early months of 1927 (normally the dry season) the rainfall was high and the wet season was normal, so that from the middle of 1926 there was some eighteen months of continuous wet weather. The effects are referred to under the chief crops affected, cacao, sugar and coconuts.

CACAO.

2. During 1927 and 1928 cacao made a good recovery from the effects of the drought of 1926, which had caused great damage in certain localities not only as a direct result of lack of rain, but also because favourable conditions for the cacao beetle (*Steirastoma depressum*) were created.

The Government continued the special Cacao Beetle Campaign, with ten inspectors under a Supervisor, with good results, many proprietors doing much more work than hitherto in controlling the pest. Better prices, at any rate in the early part of the year, also encouraged more activity, and the cacao crop exceeded that of the previous year by approximately 6,000,000 lb. and was the largest since 1923.

The replacement of cacao by sugar cane, in districts not well suited to cacao, continues, and as pointed out previously a return to the high production of 1921 and 1923 depends mainly on more general adoption of improved methods of cultivation, and more attention to plant sanitation.

That such improved yields from the same acreage are practicable has been demonstrated by the work at River Estate of the Department of Agriculture. Here, as the outcome of nearly twenty years investigations and practical tests on a large scale under estate conditions, it has been shown that cacao trees vary naturally in their yield, that heavy bearing strains can be selected and propagated, and that these good bearers can be used with great benefit to replace the poor bearers which are found in large numbers on all estates. Cultural work, the regulation of shade, &c., at River Estate has also shown that some of the diseases and pests which cause most loss of crop are also controllable. With a permanent crop such as cacao, such work is slow, but now that the Department of Agriculture has been able to put forward definite results there are encouraging indications that the methods recommended are being adopted to an increasing extent, and it is hoped material benefit will follow.

On the other hand it is very unfortunate to have to report the occurrence of Witch-Broom disease of Cacao in Trinidad. The disease which is due to a fungus (*Marasmius perniciosus*), has in the past done much harm in Surinam, Ecuador and to a less degree in

British Guiana. Early in the year its presence was reported in one of the wettest districts of Trinidad. An active campaign of control was instituted by the Government, illustrated publications were widely distributed and the control work was carried on by a special staff at Government expense on all the properties of small proprietors affected. In December, Dr. Stahel, Director of Agriculture of Surinam, and the recognised authority on the disease visited the Colony through the great courtesy of the Governor of that Colony. He made a careful survey of the affected areas, and in a report has expressed his entire approval of the methods of control adopted by the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Stahel anticipates that the disease will spread but that provided proper care and attention is given by all concerned it can, at a very moderate cost, be prevented from doing serious damage.

The exports of cacao for the last five years have been :—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	lb.	£
1928	58,008,156	1,651,179
1927	51,934,857	1,671,883
1926	50,067,881	1,270,335
1925	48,476,609	1,257,255
1924	56,402,755	1,165,816

SUGAR.

3. In 1926 the Colony made the largest sugar crop hitherto recorded, 73,561 tons, in spite of a severe attack of the Froghopper pest (*Tomaspis saccharina*) to which the severe dry season was very favourable. In 1927 weather conditions were unfavourable to the Froghopper but the heavy rains during the "dry" season not only caused the sucrose contents of the canes to be low, but so hampered field operations that some 70,000 tons of cane remained uncut. As a result the crop fell to 51,982 tons. In 1928 Froghopper attack was, in general, but slight, and helped by the canes which stood over from 1927 the crop reached the new record of 81,551 tons.

There was every indication then of still further increase in this crop, but the subsequent fall in the price of sugar and the general outlook is making the position of the industry very precarious and is a cause of great anxiety.

Improvements continue to be made in estate cultural work, mechanical tillage now playing a very important part.

The Froghopper Investigation Committee has actively pursued its work. The breeding and testing of Trinidad seedling canes has been continued with promising results.

The following tables give the total production of sugar, the relative proportion from estate and farmers' canes, and the exports for the last five years :—

Year.	*Sugar made from Estate Canes.* Tons.	*Sugar made from Farmers' Cane* Tons.	*Total.* Tons.
1928..	45,251	36,300	81,551
1927..	28,001	23,981	51,982
1926..	39,489	34,072	73,561
1925..	38,993	30,636	69,629
1924..	30,862	10,757	41,619

The exports for the last five years have been :—

		1924	**1925**	**1926**	**1927**	**1928**
Grey Crystal	(tons)	25,418	30,913	57,626	28,315	57,254
White Crystal	do.	3,222	2	3	3	—
Yellow Crystal	do.	13,478	25,751	6,138	12,814	15,397
Molasses Crystal	do.	1,461	2,886	1,411	570	1,315
Muscovado Sugar	do.	107	747	502	162	146
Refined	do.	737	349	250	—	—
Molasses	(gallons)	1,505,881	1,271,050	1,427,274	1,188,840	1,622,018
Rum	do.	82571	28,474	71,213	35,699	55,088
Bitters	do.	44,569	58,336	56,599	55,152	49,236

Values.

	1924	**1925**	**1926**	**1927**	**1928**
Grey Crystal	£598,373	£454,396	£871,156	£514,946	£889,116
White Crystal	77,816	80	54	58	8
Yellow Crystal	488,552	567,192	107,186	235,840	291,980
Molasses Crystal	43,768	51,750	17,872	9,972	18,211
Muscovado Sugar	2,763	11,786	6,960	1,548	2,162
Refined	22,672	7,307	2	—	—
Molasses	24,843	29,639	14,330	14,471	16,913
Rum	18,063	5,319	10,933	8,155	12,157
Bitters	44,567	75,734	80,915	79,570	70,101

COCONUTS.

4. This industry continues to expand. In 1927 there was a drop in exports attributed to the drought of 1926, the effects on the coconut palm being far reaching. In 1928, with the long preceding spell of favourable conditions there was a noteworthy increase resulting in a record export equivalent to approximately 74,000,000 nuts. *i.e.*, over 50 per cent above that of 1927.

The trade in coconuts falls into three groups :—(*a*) whole nuts, the demand for which has declined greatly since the war largely with the United States for confectionery purposes ; (*b*) copra or the dried kernel ; (*c*) coconut oil. Copra is now by far the most important of the three groups but the export of oil is increasing.

The exports of the three products for 1928 were :—

Coconuts	6,799,655 nuts.
Copra	21,351,860 lb.
Oil	65,285 gallons.

To indicate the total output in comparison with other years, it is necessary to reduce copra and oil to their equivalents as nuts. Taking one pound of copra as equal to three nuts, and one gallon of oil as equal to 45 nuts the total exports for the last five years have been :—

	Nuts.	*Value.*
1928	73,793,060	£274,239
1927	46,573,459	109,295
1926	50,343,619	206,771
1925	41,964,788	192,830
1924	45,351,339	222,764

There is also a large local consumption of nuts and oil.

It is probable that for 1928 the number of nuts is slightly exaggerated, as owing to the favourable rainfall, the proportion of large nuts was higher, and consequently it took rather less than three to give one pound of copra.

Improvements are being made in preparing the copra, and artificial drying is more commonly practised. More attention is being paid to the control of Red Ring disease, which is due to a nematode worm. Cure of an affected tree is not practicable but by adoption of the preventive measures which have been advocated by the Department of Agriculture for several years, the incidence of the disease can be minimized. The other main trouble, Coconut Wilt, is, as previously reported, associated with unfavourable soil conditions. Increasing attention is being given with good results, to proper cultural and sanitary measures although in too many instances coconuts are still apparently regarded as a crop which can be grown without any care on land the outstanding characteristic of which is that it is unsuitable for any other crop.

COFFEE.

5. Planting of this crop continues, the varieties grown being chiefly *Coffea arabica*, *C. robusta*, and *C. excelsa*. Recently *C. canephora* has been introduced, has fruited and looks very promising.

The main hindrance to a more rapid development is the common, but not universal, practice of putting coffee in odd places through established cacao, giving it no proper care and attention, with the result that it bears very little. Climatic conditions during the last three years have been generally unfavourable to coffee, and so although the crop of 1928 showed an advance of over 50 per cent. on that of 1927 it was less than 50 per cent. of the crop of 1925.

The exports for the last five years were :—

	Quantity. lb.	*Value.* £
1928	264,918	10,869
1927	163,920	7,238
1926	497,688	20,371
1925	597,722	28,202
1924	518,076	15,873

FRUIT.

6. Attention continues to be concentrated on the practicability of building up an export trade in Citrus fruit, principally grape fruit. Since the importation of standard commercial varieties of grape fruit in 1914, the Department of Agriculture has propagated and sold increasingly large numbers of budded plants. There are now in the Colony some 35 acres of bearing trees, 168 acres of non-bearing trees, and the planting of some 400 more acres is in view.

During the year the Colony was visited by Prof. Clarke Powell in the course of a world tour for the Empire Marketing Board. He made a careful inspection of the areas already planted and of the Colony generally and expressed the opinion that climatic and soil conditions in Trinidad were very favourable to grape fruit culture. Prof. Powell both in meeting the planters and in his published report (*Grape Fruit Culture in the West Indies and British Honduras*, Empire Marketing Board, No. 13), gave valuable advice and indicated the action to be taken for the successful development of the industry.

On his recommendation Mr. R. O. Williams, Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens left late in December for a tont in the grape fruit districts of Florida and Porto Rico.

The season of 1928 was a poor one for citrus generally and there were only small exports of grape fruit, and the usual trade in oranges to Barbados.

The figures for the last five years are :—

	Quantity. No.	*Value.* £
1928 ..	— ..	1,357
1927 ..	— ..	4,539
1926 ..	1,273,090 ..	1,749
1925 ..	1,388,674 ..	1,636
1924 ..	1,313,436 ..	1,341

FOOD CROPS.

7. Considerable quantities of rice, corn (maize), yams, sweet potatoes, cassava, pigeon peas (Cajanus), tannias, bananas and plantains, &c., are produced for local consumption. To assist in the marketing of some of these products—known as ground provisions—the Government has maintained since 1917 a Government Provision Depot, started as a War measure, and continued as a part of the Department of Agriculture. It has done useful work, and is self-supporting. A Fruit Depot was subsequently added.

LIVE STOCK.

8. A Government Farm under the control of the Department of Agriculture has been in existence in Trinidad for some 50 years. A branch is maintained in Tobago. The Trinidad Farm supplies milk to the public institutions: it works for the improvement

of the live stock of the Colony by keeping thoroughbred stud animals: horses, donkeys, cattle, pigs, Swiss goats, &c., and selling stock at an Annual Sale and otherwise. Bulls are bred on the Farm for service on public pastures throughout the Colony.

During the last few years great improvements in the working of the Farm have been effected. A type of dairy cattle very suited to local conditions has been obtained by crossing Zebu (Indian) cattle with the Holstein, and selecting for milk yield. The results are in keeping with those recently reported from India and Ceylon. Great assistance has been given by the Canadian Department of Agriculture which has taken a very large amount of trouble in selecting and forwarding good pure bred Holsteins. The work at the Farm has also solved the formerly difficult question of providing an adequate supply of fodder throughout the year.

The net result financially has been that the Trinidad farm which formerly was run at a cost (*i.e.*: difference between expenditure and revenue) of some £2,000 or more per annum, has during the last two years made a profit of over £2,000 per annum. Doubtless largely as a result of this practical demonstration, commercial dairying is now being taken up in Trinidad on a moderately large scale, and already two very well equipped private dairies are in operation. The result should be very beneficial, not only in establishing a new industry, but also in securing a supply of pure milk for a larger section of the population.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF TOBAGO.

9. Tobago is a Ward of Trinidad and its exports from the Colony all pass through Trinidad and are included in the general statistics of the Colony. It has also a considerable trade in minor products, vegetables, live stock, &c., with Trinidad itself. The total value of the Tobago trade in 1928 was £168,405.

The great progress made by Tobago in the last thirty-one years is shown below :—

	1897	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cacao	1,671	114,347	140,477	57,854	36,152	42,892
Sugar and Molasses	4,120	93	64	—	104	122
Coconuts, Copra and Oil	776	27,377	27,507	25,237	19,861	19,921
Vegetables and Fruit	151	7,589	21,423	3,954	13,314	6,436
Rubber	—		—	827	33	—
Tobacco	—	4,490	599	—	—	—
Live Stock	7,694	14,509	17,022	12,874	9,632	8,895
	14,412	168,405	207,092	100,746	79,096	78,266

The Cacao Crop in 1928 was 4,573,860 lb. and the Coconut Crop 240,600 nuts, and 3,198,610 lb. of copra, equivalent to a total of 9,836,430 nuts.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

10. The number of Societies in operation at the end of the year was thirty-six. The Director of Agriculture is Registrar. About two-thirds of the Societies are composed of cane farmers, the remainder, mostly in Tobago, of small proprietors, principally cultivators of cacao, but also of minor crops. Several of the Societies have continued to do excellent work.

Some of the Trinidad Societies are securing better co-operation amongst cane farmers in handling their crops, so avoiding much loss of time. One of the Tobago Societies has started a Co-operative Cacao Fermentary from which very useful results including the production of a better quality cacao, and more economical handling are anticipated.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

11. The Agricultural Bank established by the Government in 1925 had by the close of 1928 advanced £164,406 5s. 0d. as loans on 265 properties. These loans are all secured by first mortgages, and are repayable over a period of thirty years. In addition £3,604 15s. 10d. was lent during the year as temporary advances, usually repayable within one year. The Bank is able to assist both large and small cultivators, as shown by the fact that of the 1928 loans no less than 177 were made on properties of not more than 50 acres in area.

The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by Officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects. The Bank is thus also doing very useful work in advancing practical agricultural education.

FORESTRY.

12. The total area of Forest land in the Colony is slightly over 1,000 square miles, practically all of which is under commercial timber. The area set aside for Forest Reserves amounts to 359 square miles or just over 18 per cent of the total area of the Colony. In locating the Forest Reserves their indirect utility in maintaining favourable climatic conditions, conserving rainfall, maintaining humidity, preventing erosion, acting as wind-breaks, &c., was mainly considered; their management for the purpose of providing the Colony in perpetuity with timber, fuel wood and other forest products has in the past been regarded as a secondary consideration, but steadily increasing attention is now being directed to this question.

Within the Forest Reserves there are now approximately 1,500 acres of plantations (including experimental plots) of which the principal indigenous species are:—balsam (*Copaifera officinalis*, Jacq.), black fiddlewood (*Vitex divaricata* Sw.), cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*, Roem.), crappo (*Carapa guianensis*, Aubl.), cypre (*Cordia alliodora*, Cham.), galba (*Calophyllum antillanum*, Britton), locust (*Hymenaea Courbaril*, L.) and poui (*Tabebuia* sp.)

Of exotics, teak continues to show remarkably good results ; it was first introduced from Burma in 1913, and some of the trees are now over 70 feet high and over three feet girth.

13. During 1928 approximately 30 acres of new plantations were formed under the Arena Reserve Working Plan, crappo, black fiddlewood, galba and poui being the species regenerated : on 51 acres teak was introduced to augment the cedar at Tamana under the Tamana Cedar Contracts Management Plan : 5 acres were regenerated with crappo under contracts at the Central Range Reserve Plantations, whilst 16 acres in the Southern Watershed Reserve were planted partly with teak and partly with indigenous species. Silvicultural research, particularly on cedar, was continued and further valuable information obtained. The consumption of local timber in the Colony was well maintained and a widely increased programme of regeneration under Working Plans is necessary to safeguard future supplies.

A steadily increasing interest in Mora is being evinced by parties outside the Colony : the exhibits at the British Industries Fair produced a crop of inquiries indicating the possibilities of commercial exploitation on a large scale. A consignment of Mora was sent to the Great Western Railway and was used in the construction of a Goods Shed platform at Newport, Monmouth ; an eminently satisfactory report thereon has been received from the Engineer-in-Charge ; satisfactory reports have also been received from local users of Mora floor boards, notably the Public Works Department. The Mora forest in the south-east of the Island is believed to cover about 100 square miles and to contain an approximate stand of 100,000,000 cubic feet ; an enumeration survey made in 1926 of a small portion of the area disclosed a stand of 1,500 cubic feet per acre (quarter girth measurement over bark) of which four-fifths were Mora. It is a hard, heavy, durable wood and is one of the eight woods rated A1 at Lloyds.

There are two privately owned forest sawmills now operating in mora forests ; one on a concession covering approximately 6,000 acres near Rio Claro and the other on a concession covering approximately 2,112 acres north of the Valencia Road.

14. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1928 is estimated at 3,704,800 cubic feet of which about 2,120,700 is estimated to consist of less durable woods and of smaller (under story) trees largely used for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which though comparatively small cannot be calculated. 32,124 cubic feet of Cedar logs valued at £4,162, Cedar boards to the value of £1,102 and other timber to the value of £1,749 were exported.

The following figures show the quantity and estimated value of timber cut during the past five years :—

Year.		Quantity. Cubic feet		Value. £
1924	..	1,809,900	..	110,800
1925	..	2,213,800	..	135,600
1926	..	2,613,000	..	160,000
1927	..	3,187,600	..	250,000
1928	..	3,704,800	..	250,000

Whilst the quantity and value of timber imported and exported during a corresponding period were as follows :—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	Sup. ft.	£	Sup. ft.	£
1924	8,057,334	95,503	184,445	2,806
1925	8,356,924	90,812	671,003	5,596
1926	9,116,446	101,448	334,203	4,195
1927	14,140,460	140,515	789,968	8,693
1928	12,030,948	183,723	547,534*	7,613

* Excluding 460 tons of Logwood. The Value £1,380 is included in the next column.

15. Twelve concessions covering about 44,279 acres are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. 9,827 licences, mostly for less than 10 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony were granted during the year.

The Forest Revenue for 1928 amounted to £23,795 exclusive of free timber to the value of £315 supplied to the Public Works Department, and the expenditure to £10,985. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was £12,810. The total surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past 22 years is put at £89,691.

MINES.

16. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum and Asphalt.

Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum are known to occur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

PETROLEUM.

17. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined Local Asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1928, 268,955,750 gallons, an increase of 80,639,510 gallons on the production of 1927.

Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an E.N.E.-W.S.W. direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average Specific Gravity of the Crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.8015.

18. Two shallow wells were drilled in Tobago in the year 1911 without success.

19. At the end of 1928 there were fifteen companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held over 150,000 acres of Crown lands under Licenses and Leases, of which approximately 115,000 acres were held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserve the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner. Land sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remains the property of the Crown.

The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, the Trinidad Central Oilfields, Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo, the Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd., from private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Naparima, Palo Seco and Cedros, the Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., from private lands at Fyzabad, and the Fyzabad Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad. There are four refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-a-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton and Tabaquite, and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to 31st December, 1928, is 1,452 of which 899 are on Crown Lands. During the year under review 140 new wells were drilled, 76 of which with a total footage of 108,824 were on Crown lands and 64 with a total footage of 99,108 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1928 was 268,955,750 gallons, an increase of 80,639,510 gallons over the production for 1927. Of this total, 144,963,560 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1928 amounted to £54,573 as against £39,965 in 1927 and wayleaves to £12,611 as against £14,560 in 1926. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 222,658,646 gallons valued at £2,493,290 as against 155,986,964 gallons valued at £2,326,361 in 1927. The exports in 1928 formed 37.3 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony, viz.:—

Cocoa	£ 1,651,179
Sugar, Molasses and Rum ..	1,230,547
Asphalt	402,564
Coconuts and Coconut products	262,379

The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years :—

QUANTITIES IN GALLONS.

1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
112,858,523	126,231,287	139,590,781	155,986,964	222,658,646

VALUES.

£	£	£	£	£
1,367,160	1,560,579	1,871,851	2,326,361	2,493,290

ASPHALT.

20. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and in accordance with the terms of the lease, it was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909, to the 31st January, 1930.

On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties—

> For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2s. 6d. and an Export duty of 5s.
>
> For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3s. 6d. and an Export duty of 6s. 11d.,

being an increase of 10d. and 1s. 2d. per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt.

The payment of the increased Royalties was to be operative as from the date of the execution of the new lease and realized £9,855 in 1926, £10,226 in 1927 and £8,220 in 1928.

The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1928 was 195,980 tons as against 241,131 tons in 1927.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1923-1928.

Year	*Quantity (tons)*	*Value (£).*
1923	172,369	377,814
1924	169,397	385,949
1925	157,986	360,062
1926	180,950½	451,967
1927	186,363½	464,475
1928	152,287½	402,564

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The Colony's trade has progressed steadily for some years. Imports in 1928 were valued at £5,279,535, an increase of £196,664 over 1927 and £991,592 over 1924. Exports were valued at £6,686,455, being £667,591 in excess of 1927 and £1,792,592 above the 1924 figure. These figures do not include transhipments, valued at £1,005,942 as against £707,152 in 1927 and £484,168 in 1924, but they include re-exports, valued at £501,991 in 1928, as compared with £430,773 in 1927 and £372,638 in 1924.

Imports were consigned principally from the United Kingdom (35 per cent. and 34½ per cent. in 1928 and 1924 respectively), U. S. A. (22 per cent. and 23 per cent.) and Canada (19 per cent. and 20 per cent.). Exports were shipped chiefly to the same Countries, *viz.*:—United Kingdom (29½ per cent. and 46 per cent.) U. S. A. (27 per cent. and 22 per cent.) and Canada (10 per cent. and 9½ per cent.). The large decline in exports to the United Kingdom was to a considerable extent offset by increased exports to France, Germany, Holland and Italy.

The principal imports in 1928 were boots and shoes £109,736, motor vehicles and parts £203,205, coal £106,857, cocoa (raw, for export) 9,198,002 lb. £258,694, cotton manufactures £378,609 (includes cotton piece goods 10,964,731 yards £282,176), fish £143,350 (includes £27,426 canned), rice 30,189,588 lb. £215,197, flour 310,000 bags £440,237, hardware £124,219 (includes implements and tools £52,400), machinery (*a*) sugar £45,195 (*b*) mining £479,357 and (*c*) other kinds £98,361, meats £125,622 (includes pickled and salted beef and pork 3,356,958 lb. £71,514) metals, £147,066, milk 77,218 cases £106,043 and wood and timber £167,015.

The principal exports, including re-exports were raw cocoa 67,259,636 lb. £1,913,363, oil (*a*) crude 25,565,187 gallons £151,147 (*b*) fuel 157,010,616 gallons £1,366,421 (*c*) motor spirit 39,345,908 gallons £953,977 and (*d*) kerosene 543,609 gallons £18,075, sugar 166,020,231 lb. £1,201,568, coconuts 6,799,655 £34,824, copra 21,420,614 lb. £228,200, coconut oil 65,285 gallons £11,860, angostura bitters 49,236 gallons £70,101, asphalt (*a*) crude 27,150 tons £27,150 (*b*) dried 125,137 tons £375,414, raw coffee 264,918 lb. £10,869, molasses 1,622,018 gallons £16,913 and rum 55,097 gallons £12,163.

Minor products exported included biscuits, lime oil, lime juice, beer, alpargatas, rubber, hides, temper lime, matches, road oil, nutmegs, tonca beans, cedar, logwood and various wood manufactures.

The number of ships entered in 1928 was 2,227 (3,342,374 tons), as compared with 2,128 (2,777,310 tons) in 1927 and 2,013 (2,029,165 tons) in 1924. Of these tonnages 49 per cent. was British in 1928, 52 per cent. in 1927 and 65 per cent. in 1924. The tonnage of sailing ships included in these totals was 30,950 in 1928, 40,243 in 1927 and 51,148 in 1924.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

SHIPPING.

1. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad :—

Line.	From	To	Frequency of calls.
Harrison Line	United Kingdom Ports	Central and South America	Passengers monthly. Cargo frequently.
Leyland Line	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central American Ports	About every 14 days.
Royal Netherlands West India Mail	North European Ports	Do.	Two lines each fortnightly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Channel Ports	Central America	Monthly
Transatlantica Italiana Navigazione Generale Italiana	Western Mediterranean Ports	Do.	Do.
Horn Line	Hamburg and Antwerp	Do.	Fortnightly.
Canadian Government Merchant Marine	East Canadian Ports	West Indies and Demerara	Passengers fortnightly. Cargo frequently.
Elders and Fyffes	Avonmouth	Santa Marta and Jamaica	Fortnightly each way.
Trinidad Line	New York	Demerara	About every 10 days.
Lamport and Holt	River Plata and Brazil	New York	Fortnightly.
Aluminium Line	Paramaribo	North American Ports	Frequently for bunkers.
Orinoco Line	Ciudad Bolivar	Ciudad Bolivar	Every 10 days.
Nourse Line	India and Burma	West Indian Islands	Monthly.
Hamburg-Amerika Line	North European Ports	Central America	Do.
Munson Line	Brazil	North America	Fortnightly.
American Brazil Line	Do.	Do.	About every 3 weeks.
Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation	East Canadian Ports	Demerara	Fortnightly.

Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition an increasing number of steamers call to load oil cargoes or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Steamer *Belize*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes. This service was previously run by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, but is now run by the Government.

RAILWAYS.

2. The Trinidad Government Railway now consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northernrange of hills, to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¾ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to and from Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double line between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¾ miles), the remainder of the line is single line. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about eight miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′ -8½″) gauge.

The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains generally once a day, during the crop season January to July. During the out of crop season August to December goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Sangre Grande and Rio Claro lines, but run daily on the Siparia Line. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes one trip a week between Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and La Brea (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods This steamer also makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, giving a total length of 118 miles of telegraph and about 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

ROADS.

5. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and roughly 50 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,073.46 miles are made up of 101.07 miles metal

and oil, 19.02 miles pitch, 417.43 miles metal, 246.60 miles gravel or burnt clay, and 199.34 miles natural soil roads. The local roads, in districts where there are no local Road Boards, comprising 681.24 miles are made up of 3.80 miles metal and oil, 6.10 miles pitch, 54.48 miles metal, 228.20 miles gravel or burnt clay and 388.66 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens, who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

POSTAL.

6. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 114 out offices throughout the Colony.

The rates of postage are as follows, for each oz. or part of an oz.:—

Within the Colony	1d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	1d. for first oz. 1d. each additional oz. or fraction of oz.
To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional oz. 1½d.	

Trinidad is a party to the Geneva Postal Convention.

The usual Money Order, Postal Order and C.O.D. systems are in force in the Colony.

CABLE.

7. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

The Pacific Cable Board established their service in the West Indies during the year 1924, and opened their offices for business on the 1st December of the same year.

Their cables run from Barbados to Turks Islands, with spurs from the former place to Trinidad and Demerara. At Turks Island connection is made with the Direct Company's Cables to Halifax, traffic is handed back to the Pacific Cable Board's Office at Halifax and thence *via* Imperial Cables, an all-British line of communication thus being established to England.

The system was established and is owned jointly by the Imperial Government, the Government of Canada and the Governments of the various West Indian Colonies. Apart from the main cables wireless stations are maintained at all the smaller Colonies, communicating with a central station at Barbados where traffic is transferred to the cables.

A wireless system of communication is also maintained between the following Islands :—Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

8. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, which until the establishment of the Government owned Pacific Cable Board system was under contract with the Government, has a duplicate cable system. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's line at Guadeloupe, Santiago de Cuba and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom.

They also connect with the all-America Cables Company at Porto Rico and Santiago de Cuba and the Radio Corporation of America at Porto Rico, as well as the Western Union Telegraph Company and Western Telegraph Company at Barbados. In Trinidad they connect with the Trinidad Government Wireless for traffic to ships at sea, Tobago, St. Martins, Martinique, the Guianas, and Venezuela and with the Trinidad Government Railway Telegraphs for country messages except those destined for San Fernando.

WIRELESS.

9. The Pacific Cable Board System has no wireless station in Trinidad, but three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, and Tobago. The North Post Station deals exclusively with Ship, Tobago, St. Martin and Martinique traffic, while communication with British Guiana, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

TELEPHONES.

10. A telephone service throughout the Island is maintained by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., a private Company, whose headquarters are in Port-of-Spain. The service is an up-to-date one and meets the requirements of the community both for business and private purposes.

VI.—JUSTICE, CONSTABULARY AND PRISONS.

JUSTICE.

1. Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. A petty civil court is established in each magisterial district of the Colony. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding twenty-five pounds.

An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England, except that there is no jurisdiction in divorce causes.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—

(*a*) The Full Court.
(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or three of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals ; petty civil court appeals ; appeals from interlocutory orders ; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200 ; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal ; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal ; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy ; applications for prohibition ; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division ; cases of Habeas Corpus ; appeals from a judge in Chambers ; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The West Indian Court of Appeal was established in the year 1920, for the colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those colonies. It is constituted of an uneven number of judges not less than three in number ; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court.

A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved.

In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

CONSTABULARY.

1. There are 58 Stations in the Colony, 54 in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago, 32 of which are in telephonic communication.

2. Applicants for enlistment in the Force must be over 18 and under 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, able to read and write, and must produce two certificates of character from well-known members of the community.

They are required to submit to medical examination by the Constabulary Surgeon and are enlisted only if found physically fit.

Enlistment is for three years, the first six months of which is spent at the Training Depot on probation after which enlistment is automatically renewed year by year.

Members of the Force are retired at 55 and may retire at the age of 50 if they have completed 20 years of service.

Recruits are posted to the Depot on enlistment and spend six months there.

They are trained in Constabulary and Military duties, Fire Brigade drill and first aid. Unless they qualify in all these duties before the six months period has expired their services may be dispensed with.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

3. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge and a careful record is kept of them. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcast to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at short notice.

FINGER PRINT BRANCH.

4. This branch was established 25 years ago and 650 finger prints were taken during 1928, bringing the total on record to 21,573.

320 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

SUPERVISION OF ALIENS AND UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

5. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of such persons, and their movements are diligently watched.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

6. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instructions in addition.

Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by examiners appointed by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are then subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations before the licences are granted.

They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

1. The prisons of the Colony consist of:—The Royal Gaol in Port-of-Spain, which is the main prison; the convict prison at Carrera Island; the Preventive Detention Prison; the juvenile prison and the convict depôt in Tobago. District Prisons at Cedros, Mayaro, Blanchisseuse and Toco where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These prisons are located at the Constabulary Stations.

2. There was an increase of 127 in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners during the year 1928.

The figures are as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1927 ..	1,313	212	1,525
1928 ..	1,464	188	1,652

Prisoners are employed upon works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. Various trades are taught, such as Carpentry, Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Tailoring, Shoemaking, the making of Furniture, Matting, Mats, Charcoal and White Lime, Rope, Twine, Bamboo-blinds, Laundry and Mason work.

3. *At the Royal Gaol.* The principal labour performed is: stone-breaking, coconut fibre picking, making prisoners clothing, mattress making, capentry and various trades. Gangs are sent from the Prison to the Governor's Residence, the Prison Gardens and the Experimental Station, Botanical Department.

4. *At Carrera Convict Prison.* Quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: 8,704 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1928. The convicts were also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

5. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.* The convicts of this prison are employed in wood cutting, on sanitary work in the town, at the Government Farm and Botanic Gardens and at Government House.

6. *Preventive Detention Prison.* The prisoners are employed in wood cutting, droghing sand and stones, cultivation of Prison Gardens, erection of buildings of the Prison and on other work in the interest of the Prison. The prisoners are taught the following trades:—Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentry and Tinsmith. This is an Institution started in 1924 for the detention of habitual criminals who received a fixed sentence of hard labour in the ordinary prisons, followed by a sentence of preventive detention during the Governor's pleasure. They are subject to the same treatment, as far as is possible, as that received at Camp Hill Prisons in the Isle of Wight. The sentence is indeterminate, but if the Governor does not see fit to discharge a prisoner at the end of 10 years, a report has to be sent to the Secretary of State. The number admitted during the year was 14 as compared with 9 in 1927.

7. *Young Offenders Detention Institution.* This Institution which was started in January, 1927, is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 1 year nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. There must be a previous conviction on a previous order of detention in an Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced.

The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—Carpentry, Cabinet making, Tailoring, Shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend School and Religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains appointed. All Prison Uniforms are made at this Institution as well as those for the Post Office and for Office Messengers. Private work is also undertaken.

The number of young offenders committed during the year was 38.

8. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on licence, divisions into classes, and Diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 122 during the year.

9. *Female Prison.* The prisoners are employed chiefly in laundry work, coconut fibre picking and weeding at the prison gardens.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Apart from the maintenance of public roads and buildings no works of any particular magnitude or engineering interest were executed during 1928. The erection of the new House of Refuge on lands to the West of Port-of-Spain was proceeded with, and a satisfactory rate of progress maintained: and, with an allocation of £20,000, a start was made on a scheme of road construction which is estimated to cost £140,659 and is intended to be executed gradually with a yearly allocation of £20,000.

The preliminary surveys and levelling in connection with the proposed scheme of water supply to the western, central and southern areas of the island were started.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The estimated population of the two Islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1928, was 397,093 an increase of 5,388 over 1927. The white population is chiefly composed of

English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 128,970 and a small number of Chinese.

2. The Birth-rate was 29.57 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 16.88 per 1,000.

3. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,510 and the infantile mortality rate was 129.43 per 1,000 Births.

The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows:—

Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1·12	per 1000.
Malaria	2·18	do.
Tuberculosis	1·07	do.
Dysentery	0·6	do.
Enteric Fever	0·2	do.
Ankylostomiasis	0·7	do.

Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in nine country districts.

A Special Clinic for sick children is maintained at the Colonial Hospital.

4. The general condition of health was good. The Birth-rate continues high. The Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate are materially lower than the average for the past five years.

Apart from the two principal towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando the Sanitary Department maintains work in every part of the Colony the whole of which is divided into Sanitary Districts. Each district has a Local Sanitary Authority, a Medical Officer of Health and one or more Sanitary Inspectors.

Scavenging has been extended over the Colony until every town and every village of any size has an organised system.

5. Enteric fever which has been prevalent in many parts of the country in the last few years has now been much reduced, the notification of cases of this disease for the year 1928 being 250 which is more than 15 per cent. less than in 1927 and is the lowest on record since notification of the disease was introduced in 1917.

6. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

7. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease carried on by the Rockefeller International Board of Health, since 1914 ceased at the end of 1924. Similar work along the same lines is now maintained by a staff under the Central Board of Health.

8. The following hospital accommodation is provided :—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain	380 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	173 do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ..	248 do.

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

9. The Lunatic Asylum at St. Ann's, near Port-of-Spain, has accommodation for 700 and is conducted on modern lines.

10. The Leper Settlement which was completed in 1926 is on Chacachacare Island 20 miles to the West of Port-of-Spain and has accommodation for 450 inmates.

IX.—EDUCATION.

1. At the close of the year under review there were 290 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 46 being Government and 244 Assisted Schools. There were 254 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 244 Assisted Schools, 96 were Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, 69 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were two Government and three Assisted Intermediate Schools.

The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1928, was 62,927 of whom 35,107 were boys and 27,820 girls. The average daily attendance was 38,970 or 61.9 per cent. of the number on the roll. There was an increase of 1,228 or 2 per cent. on the roll, and of 606 or 1.6 per cent. in average attendance.

The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,728, as against 1,641 in 1927.

2. The total expenditure on education during the year 1928 deducting the amount received in school and examination fees was £136,746 18s. 3d. as compared with £127,562 16s. 9d. in 1927. 180 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 33 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. Eight College and three Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to 54 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December, 1928, there were 22 Teaching Bursars at the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools, and 54 students at the Government and Affiliated Training Colleges. There were 358 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 80 passed their prescribed examinations.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

3. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph's Convent and St. Hilary's High School for Girls in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima Girls' High School in San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The Bishop's High School in Tobago admits pupils of both sexes. The number of pupils on roll at 31st December, was:—

Queen's Royal College	269
St. Mary's College	395
Naparima College	143
St Joseph Convent School	470
St. Hilary's School for Girls	118
Naparima Girls' High School	102
Bishop's High School, Tobago	46
Total	1,543

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Middle Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper Sixth Form is examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher Certificate Examination while the pupils of the Lower Sixth and Fifth Forms are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, taking the School Certificate and the Junior Examinations respectively.

4. Four hundred and ninety-nine pupils of the Middle Forms of the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July, 1928. Three hundred and ninety-nine pupils sat for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, while thirty-three candidates sat for the Higher Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Two hundred and fifty-two candidates passed the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, 48 gaining Honours, while 55 distinctions in various subjects were gained. Twenty-three Higher Certificates were gained. Two Scholarships, not exceeding £800 each in value, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships was awarded on the subjects of Group IV (Science). Four "House Scholarships" of the annual value of £15 each were awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

5. Under the present scheme for the training of teachers, there were 23 Bursars attending the Secondary Schools and 25 student teachers undergoing a course of Normal Training after leaving the Secondary Schools.

There are four Training Colleges for Teachers. One is maintained by the Government and one by the Canadian Mission, both of which are co-educational. The Roman Catholics maintain one College for Men and one for Women.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

6. The Technical Classes of the Board of Industrial Training maintained a satisfactory level in 1928 with a total number of hours of 12,145, giving an average weekly attendance of 311 hours. There were 308 students in attendance distributed among the following classes :—

Workshop Arithmetic	122
Workshop Drawing	87
Workshop Practice	78
Mechanics	71
Mathematics	68
Typography	40
Building Construction	38
Bookbinding	32
Tailoring	26
English (for Printers)	65

Eighteen candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination for Apprentices, for which the questions are specially set by the City and Guilds of London Institute. The results were :—

	Entered.	*Passed.*	*Failed*
Mechanical Engineering ...	4	4	0
Bookbinding	5	4	1
Building Construction ...	9	5	4

Thirty-eight students were presented for the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute, of whom twelve satisfied the Examiners. In the subjects of Bookbinding and Typography, the students were sufficiently advanced to enable the final examinations to be taken. The following is a summary of the passes :—

Bookbinding	Grade I. ...	3 Passed (1 First Class and 2 Second Class).
Carpentry and Joinery	Grade II. ...	1 Passed (Second Class).
Mechanical Engineering	Grade I. ...	1 Passed.
Typography	Grade I. ...	3 Passed.
Do.	Grade II. ...	2 Passed (Second Class).
Do.	Final ...	2 Passed (Second Class).

7. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the blind towards which a grant of £250 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £395 7s. 10d. were collected during the year. The Government also grants £200 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children. Instruction at the Institute is given in Braille Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History and Geography, Music and Typewriting, while men are taught Basket-making, Chair-caning, Mattress-making and Mat making and women Knitting, Sewing and Raffia Work. This institution

deals with some 40 or 50 blind people and is a residential one for the education, maintenance and training of blind children and a day institution for the purposes of an adult school and it also gives them a mid-day meal and a small wage for work done by the blind of Port-of-Spain and its environs. With regard to residential accommodation the Board has found it necessary, in the interests of discipline, to limit the age qualification for residence to 18 years. It is at present the only institution for the blind in the British West Indies and receives blind children from the other West Indian Islands for education and training when the Colonies can contribute to their maintenance.

X.--LANDS AND SURVEY.

1. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes, viz.: those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 or 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Augustine and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes situate in the Counties of St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, Caroni and Tobago are sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre in parcels not exceeding 20 acres: at £3 15s. 0d. per acre in parcels exceeding 20 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres: and in parcels exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lands situate in the Counties of Victoria, St. Patrick, Nariva and Mayaro are sold on petition in parcels of not less than five acres and upwards at £4 per acre. These prices include the cost of Survey, Registration and Grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. 664 Grants and Leases of an acreage of 2,828 of a total value of £13,274 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th December, 1917, and the order made by His Excellency the Intendant, which was published on the 29th November, 1923, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of sale, and price of Crown lands. The area of Crown land remaining unsold on the 31st December, 1928, was:—

Trinidad:		
Forest Reserves	220,139	acres.
Unalienated lands	336,885	do.
Tobago:		
Forest Reserves	9,776	do.
Unalienated lands	6,959	do.
	573,759	acres,

a great deal of which is under License to Oil Companies.

2. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservations vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation :—

The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

From 1869 to 1889 : All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.

From 1889 to January, 1902 : All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.

From January, 1902 to 1910 : All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.

From 1910 : All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

3. The mineral rights of the Crown where both the minerals and the land belong to the Crown are released by means of Exploration and Prospecting Licences or Mining Leases ; but where the minerals belong to the Crown and the surface of the land has been alienated the mineral rights are leased by means of Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases only. An Exploration Licence is granted at the discretion of the Governor and gives the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The licence is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one ; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting Licence.

4. The fees payable for an Exploration Licence vary from £50 for an area under 250 acres to £1,250 for an area of 50,000 to 100,000 acres. The fees for a Prospecting Licence are double those for an Exploration Licence. A royalty is charged on oil won.

The holder of a Prospecting Licence is entitled to enter upon the land named in the licence for such period as the Governor may deem desirable, which period shall not exceed two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject, however, to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the licence may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting Licence a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under Licence as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the licence as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees for Stamp Duty and registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

5. The number of applications received for licences to prospect for oil during 1928 was seven. Two Mining Leases and three Prospecting Licences were issued during the year.

SURVEY.

6. Prior to the year 1904 the only large scale maps of the Colony in existence were large unwieldly sheets of various sizes plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch (1 in 9,504). Each sheet covered a division of the Island known as a Ward, and was constructed by the continuous plotting of new surveys on to former surveys without any further control.

7. In 1901 a trigonometrical survey of Trinidad was commenced. On the completion of the primary and secondary triangulation, traverse surveys connected to the trigonometrical framework were run along the existing roads and railways—the entire coast line was also surveyed. These surveys were plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch on a system of sheets projected on a polyconic projection covering the whole Island. The dimensions of each sheet were five minutes of longitude by three minutes of latitude. These sheets for convenience called Trig. Sheets were eventually reduced to the scale of 1 in 50,000 and printed, and a general map of the Island on the scale of 1 in 150,000 was also reproduced.

Improved sectional maps of similar scale and dimensions to the Trig. Sheets, showing the cadastral detail contained on the old Ward Maps controlled by the surveys plotted on the Trig. Sheets, were then prepared, and these are the ones now in use.

8. Owing to the development of the Oil Industry, the necessity for a large scale Cadastral Map of Trinidad has arisen, and on the advice of the Colonial Survey Committee, a new scheme of scales, sheet dimensions, and numbering, has been evolved. The new maps will be based on rectangular co-ordinates.

NEW MAPPING SCHEME.

Scale.	Sheet Reference Letter or No.	AREA COVERED.		Size of Sheet
		CHAINS.	MILES.	Inches.
1/50,000	A to H	1,800 x 1,500	22½ x 18¾	28·512 x 23·760
1/10,000	1 to 25	360 x 300	4½ x 3¾	Do.
1/2,500	A to P	90 x 75	1⅛ x 15/16	Do.

By the end of 1928 the following work had been done towards the preparation of the new Cadastral Map :—

The fixing of 80 new minor trigonometrical stations for the control of the traverse surveys.

36 primary traverses—average error of closure			1 in 6,230
58 secondary	do	do.	1 in 3,433
104 tertiary .	do	do.	1 in 1,600

The average lengths of the primary, secondary, and tertiary traverses are 2 miles, 1½ and 1¼ miles, respectively.

27 sheets on the scale of 1 in 2,500 were completed and published.

16 sheets on the scale of 1 in 2,500 were in various stages of preparation.

In addition to the acreages and boundaries of properties, these sheets contain the names of the original grantees and of the present owners of parcels held under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, as well as the references to the Real Property Register and to the Registered Deeds.

Six sheets on the scale of 1 in 50,000 were compiled by entering the cadastral detail reduced by photography from the existing sectional maps, scale 1 in 9,504, on to the first pull of the Topographical Sheets (*see* " Topographical Maps "). Printed copies of these Sheets are available.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

9. From September, 1920 to June, 1925, a Party of Royal Engineers was engaged on the surveys necessary for the preparation of a Topographical Map of Trinidad and Tobago, on the scale of 1 in 50,000.

The work in Trinidad was based on the existing triangulation and other controlled surveys previously executed by the Trigonometrical Survey Party.

The survey of Tobago necessitated the establishment of a triangulation net over the Island, of sufficient accuracy for the control of cadastral detail.

The map, which has been drawn and reproduced at the Ordnance Survey, Southampton, is layered in colours, and comprises nine sheets on the scale of 1 in 50,000 prepared in conformity with the new map system. (Eight sheets cover Trinidad and one sheet Tobago.)

A copy of this map is now being prepared on the scale of 1 in 150,000.

OTHER SURVEYS AND MAPS.

10. The majority of the surveys executed by the Survey Department each year consists of :—

(*a*) " Surveys of Crown Lands petitioned for ; "
(*b*) " The execution and supervision of concession surveys ; "
(*c*) " Surveys of reserves, and of lands resumed for road purposes, and the redefining of old boundaries."

Contract Surveyors are employed when necessary to assist the Staff with these surveys.

During 1928, 14,601 chains of boundary lines were defined on the ground in connection with the surveys of parcels of Crown Lands petitioned for, the majority of which contained about five acres

The length of lines run in connection with the surveys described at (*b*) and (*c*) above amounted to 7,623 chains and 3,692 chains respectively.

Various maps showing oil interests were prepared for the use of the Government.

3,348 plans were prepared and certified in connection with the petitions and other land transactions effected under the Real Property Ordinance.

XI.—LABOUR.

1. Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes, viz. : (*a*) Agricultural (*b*) Industrial or skilled labour.

2. Agricultural labourers find employment on the Sugar, Cocoa and Coconut plantations, and form the greater bulk of the labouring classes of the Colony, who are composed of East Indians, West Indians and people of mixed Spanish and Carib blood.

3. The abolition of slavery in 1834 led to the introduction of indentured East Indian Immigrants who first arrived in the Colony in 1845. From the year 1845 to date 147,592 have been introduced and of these 40,825 (inclusive of dependents) have been repatriated according to the terms of their contracts.

4. There is an insufficiency of agricultural labourers in many parts of the Island ; but in spite of the demands of the Oil Companies there is little or no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of skilled labour for trades, such as building, &c.

6. The wages paid for labour in this Colony are as follows :—

Agricultural labourers	30 to 60 cents a day.
Oilfield labourers	72 to 80 do.
Artisans	$1.00 to $2.40 a day.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Thirty-five Ordinances were passed during 1928, of which the following are of interest :—

No. 1.—The Expulsion of Undesirables (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the deportation of persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment in the Colony or elsewhere and who are not British subjects domiciled in the Colony or resident therein for two years prior to the making of the deportation order.

No. 2.—The Seats for Shop Assistants Ordinance requires that seats shall be provided for female shop assistants in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three assistants.

No. 6.—The Schools (Medical examination) Ordinance provides for the medical inspection of elementary, intermediate and secondary schools and the pupils attending such schools.

No. 7.—The Criminal Justice Ordinance, section 25, follows section 47 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1925 of the Imperial Parliament, which abolishes the presumption of coercion of a married woman by her husband.

No. 9.—The Wild Birds and Animals Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, section 4, enables the Governor to proclaim areas of Crown land to be game reserves, in which it is an offence to kill or capture animals.

No. 12.—The Infanticide Ordinance enacts the English law (12 & 13 Geo. 5 c. 18) which relates to cases where a mother is charged with homicide of her newly-born child at a time when in consequence of child-birth the balance of her mind is disturbed.

No. 17.—The Trustee (Amendment) Ordinance provides that a trustee may invest trust funds in securities payable to bearer, provided such securities are deposited with a banker.

No. 28.—The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance amends the law relating to opium, cocaine, ganja and other drugs to give effect to the Geneva Convention of 1925.

No. 34.—The Workmen's Compensation (Transfer of Funds) Ordinance provides for the making of regulations dealing with the transfer for the benefit of persons residing abroad of compensation awarded in the Colony, and for the receipt and administration for the benefit of persons residing in the Colony of compensation awarded abroad.

BANKS.

2. The Commercial Banks are (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), paid up capital £4,975,500 with a note circulation in the Colony estimated at £250,000; (2) the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital $30,000,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of $1,500,000; (3) the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital $20,000,000 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, *viz.*: 3 per cent. The bank of Gordon, Grant & Company is not a bank of issue. In addition to the above banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative Bank with a capital of £30,000, an institution established in 1914 for the encouragement of thrift.

3. Government Savings Banks are established in 34 Districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. At the 31st December, 1913, the amount standing to the credit of depositors totalled £275,939 which by the end of 1918 had gradually decreased to £219,037, rising abnormally to £535,280 in 1920. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1928, was 33,625 with deposits amounting to £469,640 as against 31,677 depositors with deposits totalling £418,140 recorded at the end of 1927.

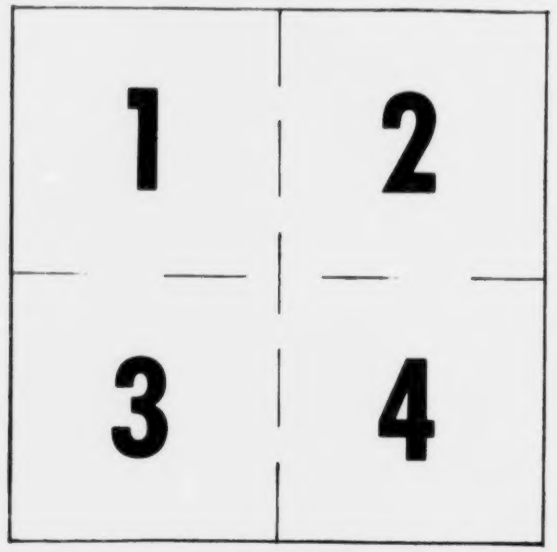
There is no limit to deposits, upon which interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is paid.

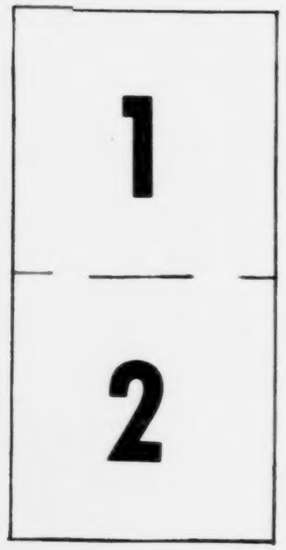
4. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

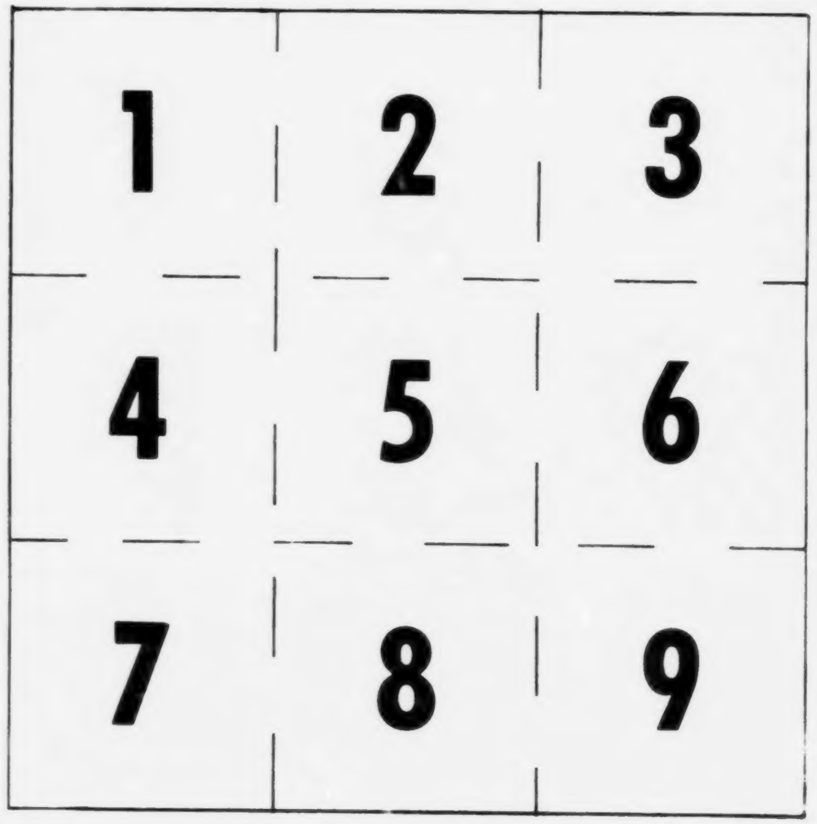
H. NANKIVELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

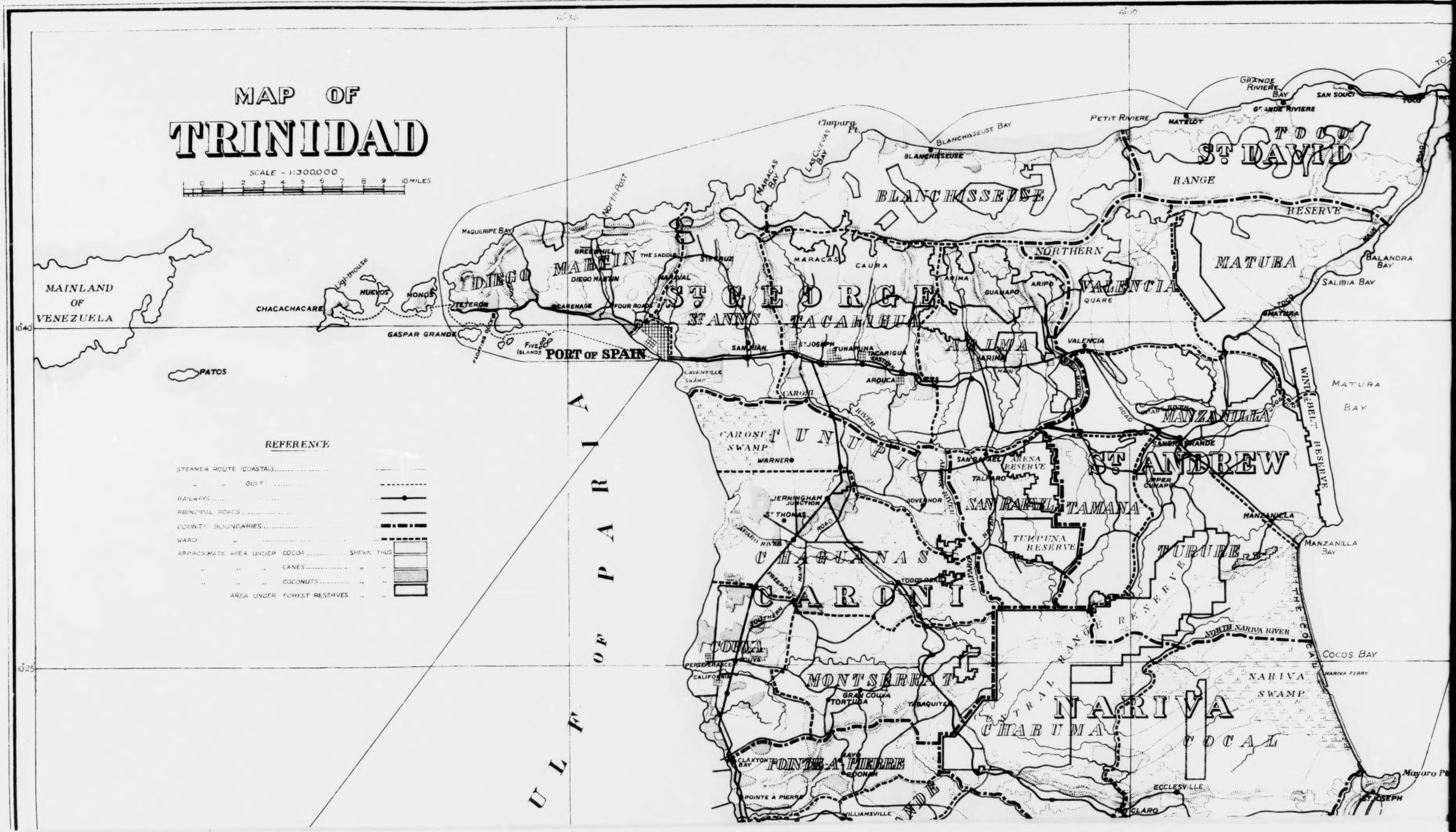
Trinidad,
6th August, 1929.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








MAP OF
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" " (GULF)
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PRINCIPAL ROADS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD "
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" " " COCONUTS " "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVES " "
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PATOS
CHACACHACARE
Lighthouse
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
FIVE ISLANDS
TETERON
MAQUERIPE BAY
DIEGO MARTIN
GREENHILL
THE SADDLE
CARENAGE
FOUR ROADS
MARAVAL
North Post
PORT OF SPAIN
LAVENTILLE SWAMP
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
Chupara Pt.
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BLANCHISSEUSE
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ST ANN'S
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MARACAS
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SAN JUAN
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TACARIGUA
AROUCA
CARONI
ARIMA
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ARIPO
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VALENCIA
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SALIBIA BAY
MATURA BAY
WINDBELT RESERVE
MANZANILLA
ST ANDREW
SANGRE GRANDE
UPPER CUNAPO
MANZANILLA BAY
TUNUPUNA
CARONI SWAMP
WARNER
JERNINGHAM JUNCTION
ST THOMAS
CHAGUANAS
SAN RAFAEL
ARENA RESERVE
TALPARO
GOVERNOR
TAMANA
TURPUNA RESERVE
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COUVA
PERSEVERANCE
CALIFORNIA
MONTSERRAT
GRAN COUVA
TORTUGA
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
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NARIVA FERRY
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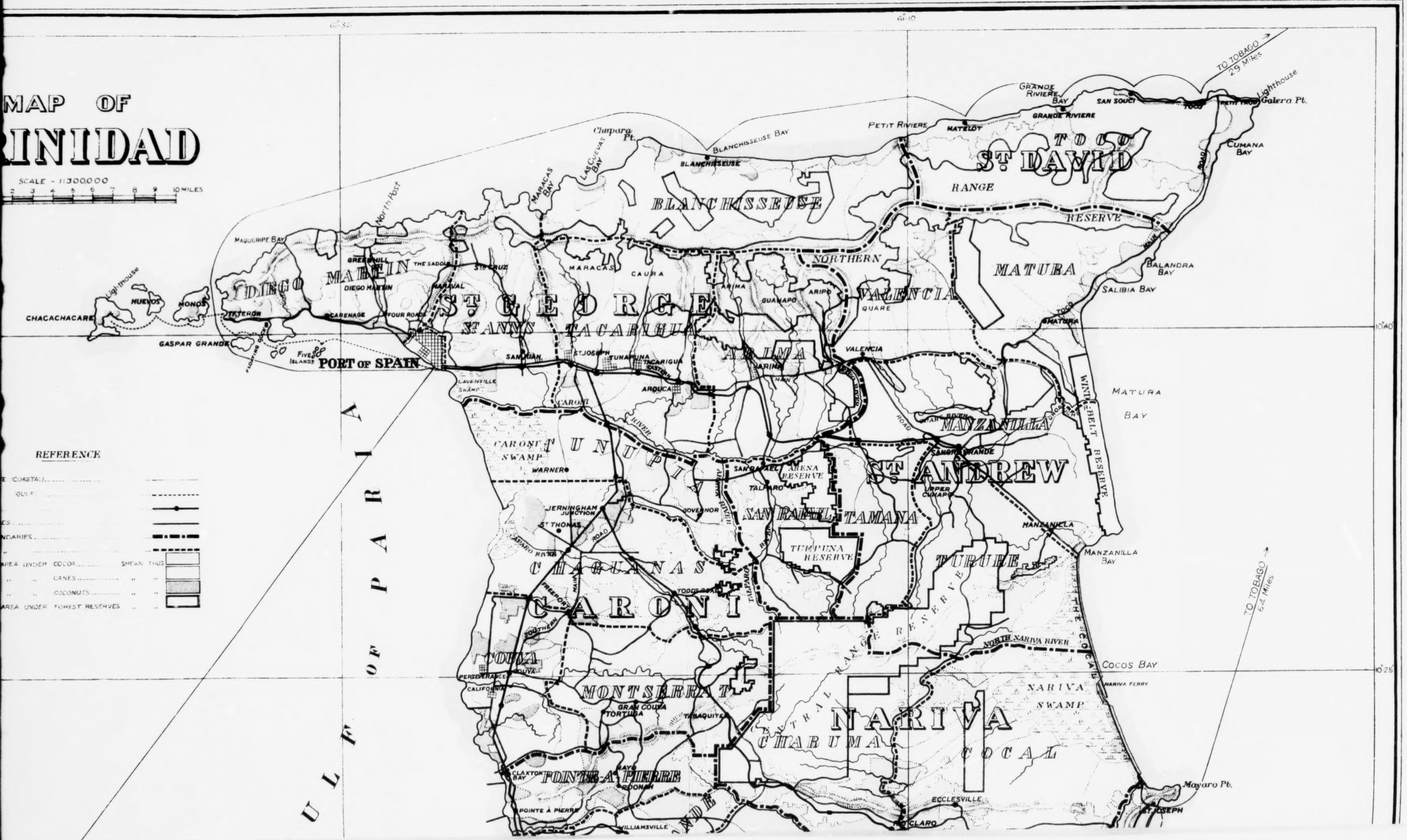
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CARONI SWAMP
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TO TOBAGO 64 Miles
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Mayaro Pt.
Cocos Bay
Manzanilla Bay
Salibia Bay
Balandra Bay
Cumana Bay
Grande Riviere Bay
Blanchisseuse Bay
Chupara Pt.
Las Cuevas Bay
Maracas Bay
Maqueripe Bay
Chacachacare
Huevos
Monos
Gaspar Grande
Five Islands
Lighthouse
San Fernando
Rio Claro
Ecclesville
St. Joseph
Sangre Grande
Toco
Claxton Bay
Williamsville
Tortuga
Gran Couva
Tabaquite
Jerningham Junction
Todds Road
Perseverance
California
Warner
Tunapuna
Arouca
San Juan
Maraval
Carenage
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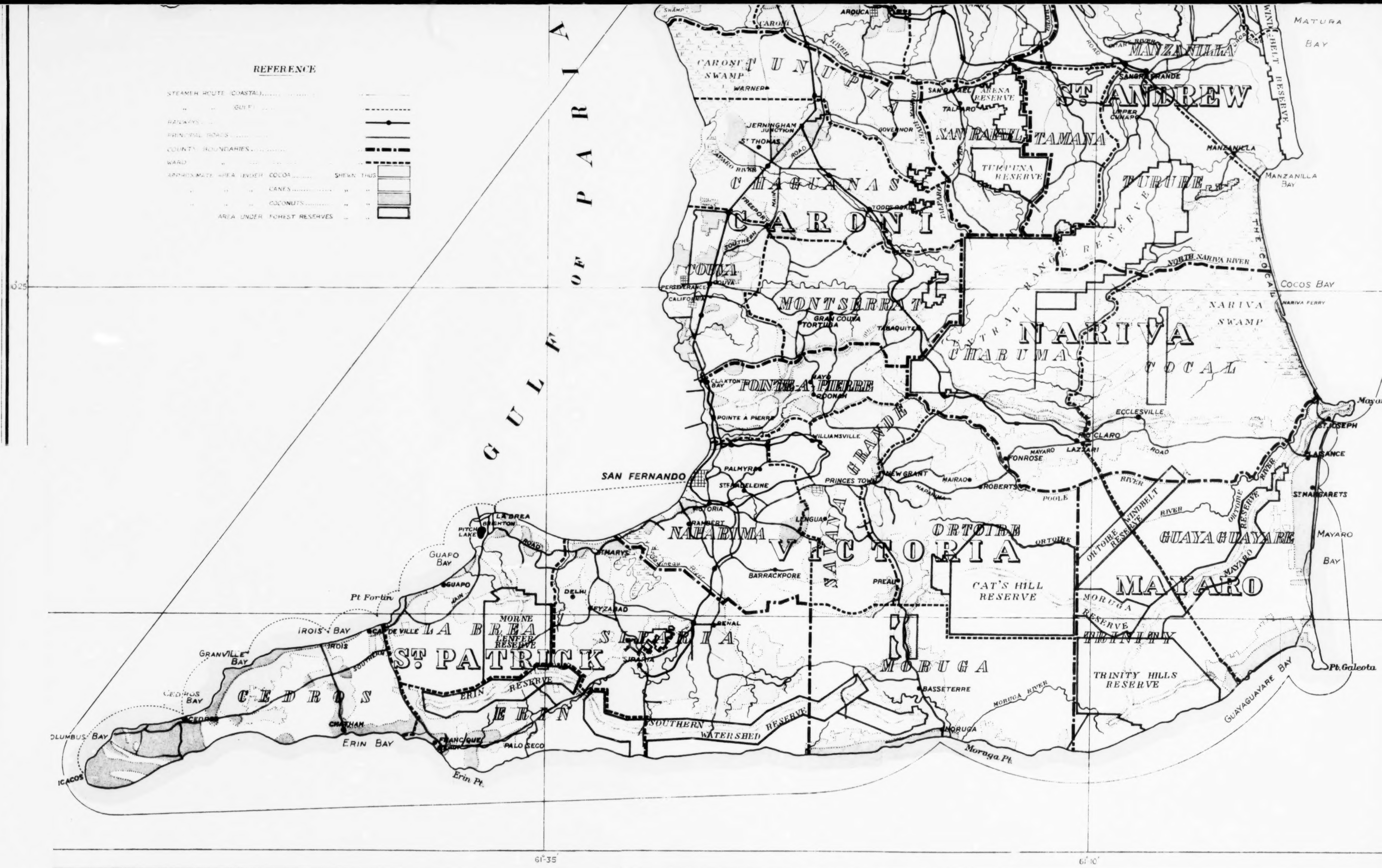
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MORUGA RESERVE
ORTOIRE WINDBELT RESERVE
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SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
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ST JOSEPH
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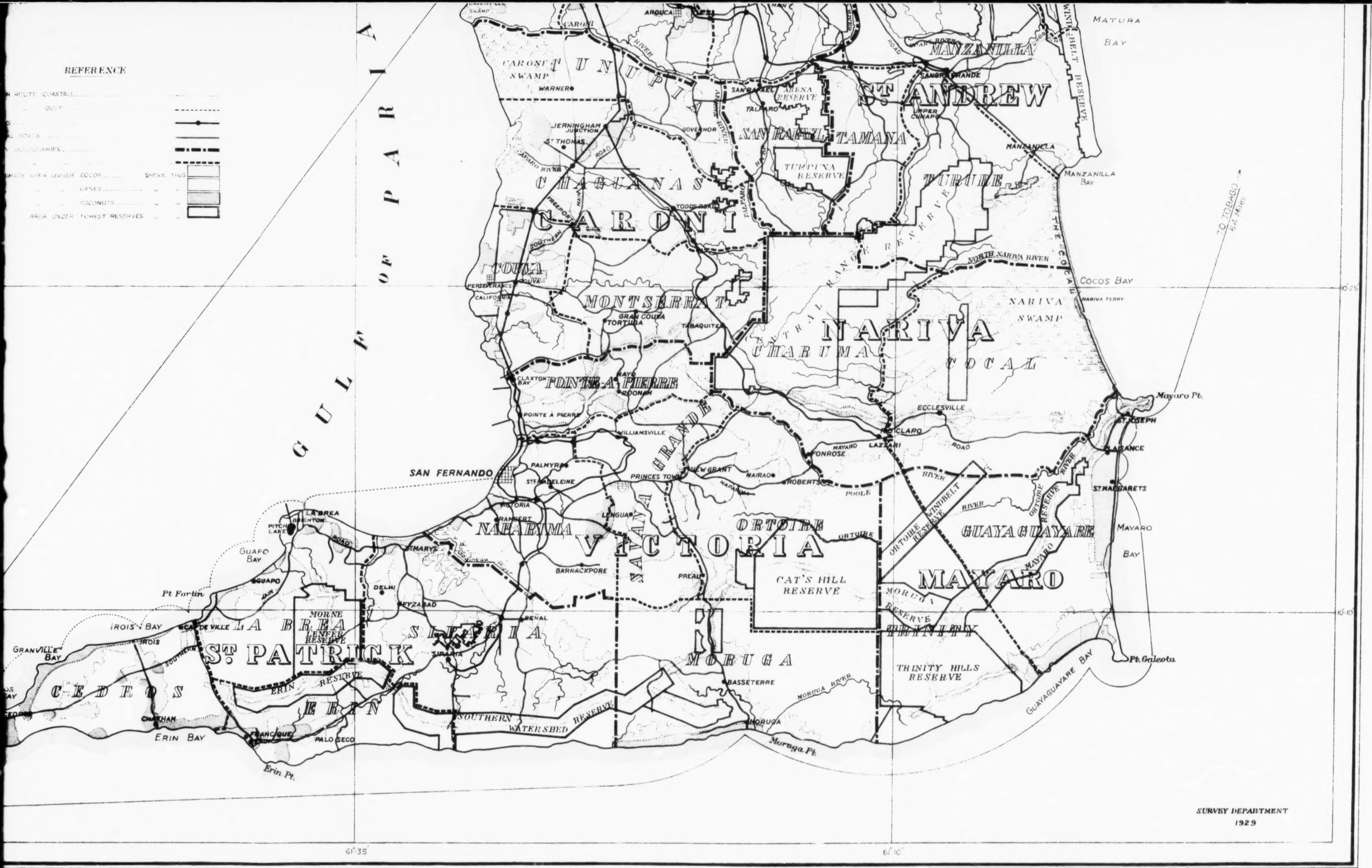
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PRINCES TOWN
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POOLE RIVER
ST MARGARETS
LA BREA
VICTORIA
RAMBERT
PITCH LAKE
BRIGHTON
NAPARIMA
LENGUA
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ORTOIRE WINDBELT RESERVE
ORTOIRE RIVER
GUAYAGUAYARE
GUAPO BAY
ST MARYS
VICTORIA
SAVANA GRANDE
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PREAU
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MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
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CHATHAM
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
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ERIN BAY
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PALO SECO
Moruga Pt.
Erin Pt.
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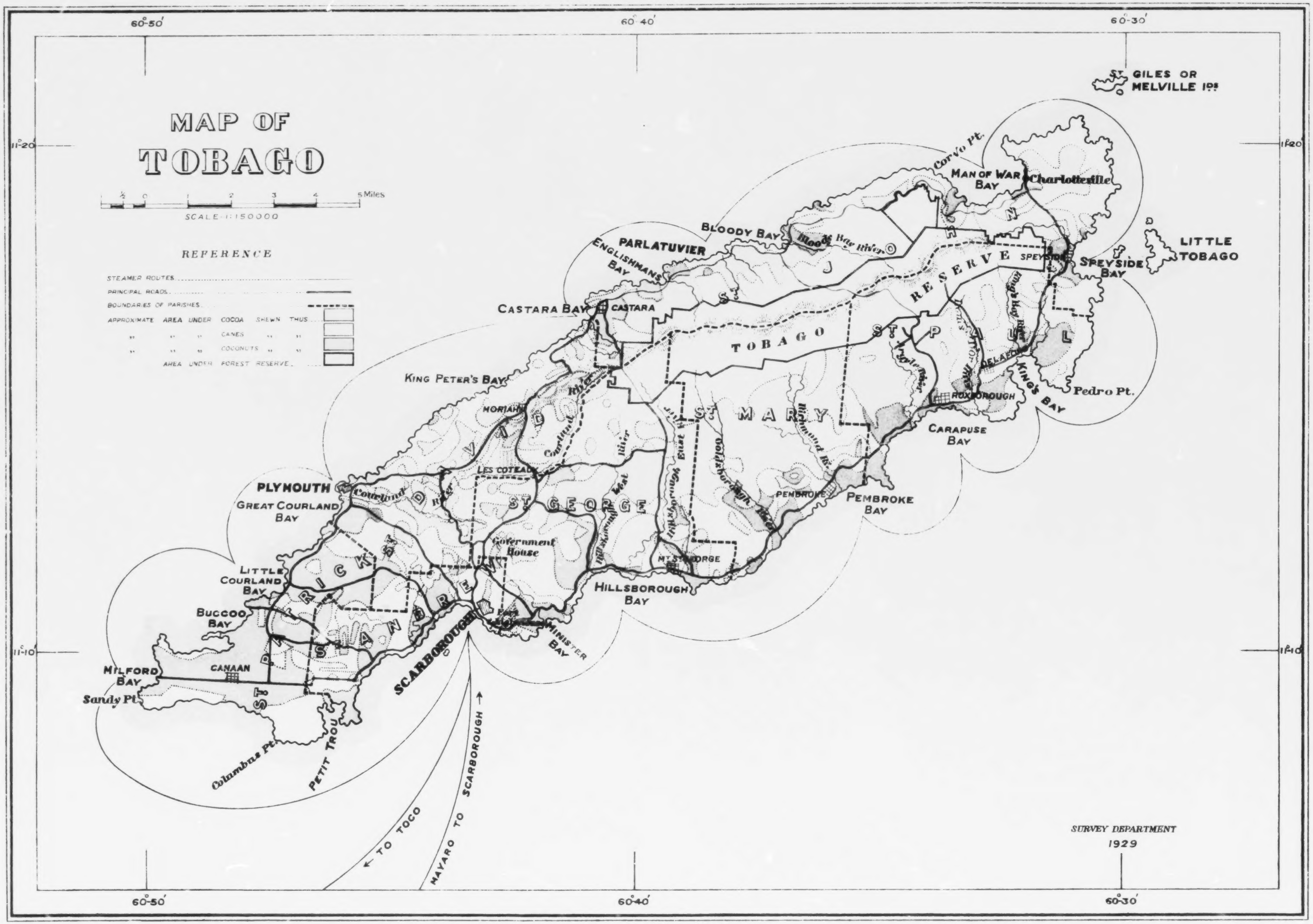
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" " " COCONUTS " "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVE
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LITTLE TOBAGO
Corvo Pt.
MAN OF WAR BAY
Charlotteville
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
CASTARA BAY
CASTARA
SPEYSIDE
SPEYSIDE BAY
TOBAGO FOREST RESERVE
ST. JOHN
ST. PAUL
DELAFORD
Pedro Pt.
KING'S BAY
ROXBOROUGH
CARAPUSE BAY
King Peter's Bay
MORIAH
ST. DAVID
Courland River
LES COTEAUX
ST. MARY
Richmond R.
Goldsborough River
PEMBROKE
PEMBROKE BAY
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
ST. GEORGE
Government House
Hillsborough West River
Hillsborough East River
MT. ST. GEORGE
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
ST. PATRICK
BUCCOO BAY
ST. ANDREW
SCARBOROUGH
Fort King George
MINISTER BAY
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CANAAN
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

TRINIDAD:
Printed by the Government Printer,
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Trinidad was discovered on the 31st of July, 1498, by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the island on behalf of the Crown of Spain. The island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to induce them to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families who left St. Domingo and elsewhere in consequence of the French Revolution, thus causing preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed on the 18th of February, 1797, by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

2. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 50 miles, and breadth about 37½ miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

3. The Island of Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I, and in

1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ north latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ west longitude, is distant about 26 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago, as from 1st January 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council of 20th October 1898 Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January 1899.

6. English is the principal language of the Colony and is generally used by all classes. French and Spanish are also spoken particularly in business houses trading with the French West Indian Colonies and Venezuela and other South American Republics.

7. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender. In 1903, an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes, was brought into force. Under this Ordinance, notes of the denominations of $1, $2, and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December 1929, amounting to £122,300.

8. The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as in the United Kingdom, but cocoa continues to be bought and sold locally by the old Spanish "fanega" of 110 lb. avoirdupois.

I. GENERAL.

Weather conditions in 1929 were favourable to Agriculture, and in spite of losses from diseases and pests the three staple crops, sugar, cocoa, and coconuts shewed further increase over the output in 1928, a record crop of 89,926 tons being made in the case of sugar. Low prices for produce again prevailed, but, nevertheless, exports from the Colony rose in value to £7,122,857, or £436,402 in excess of those for the year 1928, the increase being largely due to a larger production of petroleum.

2. The witch broom disease of cocoa has spread slowly but surely throughout the Colony, although the plantations in the Northern Range have so far escaped infection. A survey of the cocoa growing areas has been undertaken with the object of determining the extent to which they are affected and the possibility of substituting other crops in those areas where cocoa cannot now be profitably grown.

3. The situation of the sugar industry caused grave concern in view of the threatened withdrawal of the preference now granted by the Imperial Government, and a commission under the Chairmanship of Lord Olivier visited the Colony in December to inquire into the position, and to submit recommendations for alleviating the depressed conditions.

4. Petroleum shewed a further increase in production in 1929, the output being 305,047,820 gallons, or 36,092,070 gallons in excess of the production in 1928. The value of exports of crude oil and its products amounted to £3,051,450 in 1929 as against £2,493,290 in 1928. The petroleum exports in 1929 formed 46·6 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony.

5. As a result of the establishment by the Imperial Government of the Colonial Development Fund, the question of the construction of a deep water harbour at Port-of-Spain was again revived, and a Committee was appointed in September to consider and report on the project. The report of the Committee which was favourable to the project was unanimously adopted by the Legislative Council and was referred to the Consulting Engineers who submitted a modified scheme providing for the construction of a quay wall 3,100 feet in length with a maximum depth of water of 32 feet the cost of which is estimated at £1,020,000. The amended scheme has been adopted by the local Government and submitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies with a request that assistance may be given from the Colonial Development Fund.

6. Aerial services were established in the Colony in 1929 by two American Companies, *viz.* the Pan American Airways, Incorporated, and the New York, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires Line, and seaplanes now ply from Miami, Florida, *via* Porto Rico and the Northern Islands to the Colony and thence to South America, a weekly service in either direction being maintained by the companies in question.

7. Progress in connection with the scheme for the establishment of an improved water supply has been retarded mainly owing to geological difficulties in connection with the site selected for the dam in the Quare Valley. Mr. H. Humphreys, one of the consulting engineers, paid a visit to the Colony in connection with the matter and further test borings are being made with a view to determining the suitability of the dam site.

8. The new House of Refuge on lands to the west of Port-of-Spain was completed in 1929.

9. The general health of the Colony in 1929 was good, the birth rate being 31·7 per 1,000, and the death rate 19·4 per 1,000, which is slightly lower than that of the preceding year. Enteric fever has been further reduced, the notification of cases for 1929 being 228, the lowest on record since the inception of notification in 1917.

10. In October Sir H. A. Byatt, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Colony, resigned his appointment owing to ill health, and Sir Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., British Resident of Zanzibar was appointed to succeed him.

II.—FINANCE.

REVENUE

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1929 amounted to £1,870,552 14s. 2½d. As compared with 1928, the Revenue showed an increase of £106,149.

The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1928:—

Heads of Revenue.	1928.	1929.	Increase.	Decrease
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	707,082	781,709	74.627	
2. Licences, Excise, &c.... ..	525,387	532,529	7.142	
3. Tax on Incomes	186,615	180,213	...	6,402
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	146,381	143,351	...	3,030
5. Post Office	33,692	33,088	..	604
6. Rent of Government Property ..	2,006	1,922	..	84
7. Interest	24.468	33,182	8,714	
8. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,774	7,980	4.206	
9. Land Sales, Royalties ...	118,531	142,503	23,972	
10. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ..	16,468	14,076	...	2,392
	1,764,404	1,870,553	118,661	12,512
	Net Increase		...	£106,149

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,613,810 or £23,436 less than the amount appropriated, and included £123,362 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £47,353 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, and £76,009 on Roads and Bridges.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1925	1,662,874	1,531,698	49,051	1,580,749
1926	1,737,288	1,522,352	57,861	1,580,213
1927	1,686,053	1,432,754	64,270	1,497,024
1928	1,764,404	1,463,172	74,911	1,538,083
1929	1,870,553	1,490,448	123,362	1,613,810

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
4. The excess of Assets over Liabilities at the commencement of the year was				664,026	6	8½
The Revenue of the year amounted to ..	1,870,552	14	2½			
and the Expenditure to	1,613,810	1	6			
a net excess of Revenue of				256,742	12	8½
The Surplus at 31st December was therefore				£920,768	19	5

Of this Surplus £250,000 has been set aside as a reserve.

PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The Funded Debt amounted at the 31st December 1928 to £2,768,232 19s. 6d. During the year 1929, £3,520 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 2 of 1915; £4,720 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 15 of 1918; and £50,000 of Debentures

issued under Ordinance No. 17 of 1921 were redeemed. The Funded Debt therefore at the 31st December, 1929, was reduced by £58,240 and amounted to £2,709,992. 19s. 6d. as shown as under :—

			£	s.	d.
4 per cent.	Inscribed Stock	—Ordinance 18 of 1890 ..	322,592	19	6
4 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 10 of 1892 ..	100,000	0	0
3 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 20 of 1894 ..	400,000	0	0
3 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 34 of 1895 ..	100,000	0	0
3 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 13 of 1896 ..	100,000	0	0
4 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 26 of 1912 ..	550,000	0	0
4 per cent.	Debentures	—Ordinance 2 of 1915 ..	52,660	0	0
6 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 15 of 1918 ..	84,740	0	0
6 per cent.	do.	—Ordinance 15 of 1920 ..	1,000,000	0	0
		Total	£2,709,992	19	6

In addition to the above the Colony is indebted to the Imperial Treasury in the sum of £443,229. 4s. 3d., repayable by half-yearly instalments of £14,157. 19s. 1d. to cover both principal and interest. The amount paid on account of principal during the year was £6,142. 15s. 4d.

SINKING FUNDS.

6. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the several Loans were increased during the year by £63,105 12s. 6d. as follows :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	395,774	1	4	to	424,038	2	11
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	334,082	7	10	to	355,571	2	1
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918, from	3,771	5	7	to	3,038	0	7
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920, from	83,646	19	9	to	97,828	3	4
Gain on realisation of Investments from	4,478	12	8	to	4,383	10	9
Total	£821,753	7	2	to	£884,858	19	8

and at the 31st December, 1929, the Market Value of the investments held for these Funds was :—

	£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	410,282	11	7
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock	339,095	12	5
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918	3,038	0	7
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920	97,528	14	6
Total	£849,944	19	1

INVESTMENTS.

7. The total Investments of the Colony and their Market Value at the close of the year were as under :—

	Price Paid.			*Market Value.*		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sinking Funds	884,858	19	8	849,944	19	1
Surplus Funds	249,788	12	1	240,766	19	8
Savings Bank	470,213	17	6	426,484	2	9
Gulf Steamers Depreciation Fund	24,635	16	8	22,717	3	11
Coastal Steamer Depreciation Fund	17,365	14	4	17,157	12	11
Dredger Depreciation Fund ..	2,161	9	2	2,116	6	9
Immigrants Repatriation Fund	7,000	11	4	7,000	11	4
Land Assurance Fund ..	4,608	12	2	4,608	12	2
Total	£1,660,633	12	11	£1,570,796	8	7

III.—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

In spite of the handicap of poor prices and losses from diseases and pests, the agricultural industry has made steady progress in the year under review.

2. The rainfall of just under 70 inches for the whole island was normal.

CACAO.

3. The amount of cocoa exported from Trinidad shows no signs of decreasing (*see* end of section). As there are admittedly considerable areas of neglected or abandoned estates one must conclude that the newly planted areas are making good progress. Especially is this the case in the Rio Claro district where Crown Lands are selling briskly for the purpose of planting cocoa.

4. Unfavourable climatic conditions and increased vigilance on the part of estate owners assisted by the Department, have kept Cocoa Beetle (*Steirastoma depressum*) in check. Only in one or two open areas in the south has this pest proved troublesome.

5. Witch broom disease of cocoa (*Marasmius perniciosus*) has spread slowly but surely. At the end of the period estates covering some 44,000 acres were affected although in many cases only to the extent of a few scattered trees. L'Ebranche, Guaico-Tamana and Mundo Nuevo are the worst infected sections. The temporary staff of inspectors has been considerably increased (now thirty) and generally speaking cordial co-operation exists between Department and planter. The main factors militating against effective control are economic, *e.g.*, lack of cheap working capital, poor prices, &c.

6. The improved cultural methods adopted at River Estate have resulted in a record crop of 1,400 bags for 1929. Such results would appear to warrant a trial of these methods on estates where facilities exist.

7. The exports of cocoa for the last five years have been :

Year.		*Quantity.*		*Value.*
		lb.		£
1929	..	61,888,740	..	1,446,127
1928	..	58,008,156	..	1,651,179
1927	..	51,934,857	..	1,671,883
1926	..	50,067,881	..	1,270,335
1925	..	48,476,609	..	1,257,255

SUGAR.

8. A record crop of 89,926 tons of sugar was made. Conditions were sufficiently favourable to admit of one ton of sugar being manufactured from about nine tons of cane—a good extraction for Trinidad.

9. Low prices and the possibility of the preference being removed in 1930 have created a very serious situation. A Commission headed by Lord Olivier visited the Colony in December to examine the position on the spot. The outlook causes grave anxiety.

10. With the exception of Froghopper (*Tomaspis saccharina*) pests and diseases have not been very troublesome. Even "Blight", caused by the Froghopper, was not unduly severe. The Froghopper Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, continued its investigations of the actual causes of and remedies for the "Blight" Very comprehensive quantitative liming trials on estates have been laid down in this connection.

11. "Power" implements enabled land to be worked in the dry season, which formerly had to lie until the rains enabled hand labour to commence. The increase in such mechanised cultivation should lead to increased returns.

12. The following tables give the total production of sugar, the relative proportion from estate and from farmers' canes, and the exports for the last five years:

Year.	*Sugar made from Estate Canes.*	*Sugar made from Farmers' Cane.*	*Total.*
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1929	46,386	43,540	89,926
1928	45,251	36,300	81,551
1927	28,001	23,981	51,982
1926	39,489	34,072	73,561
1925	38,993	30,636	69,629

13. The exports for the last five years have been :

		1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Grey Crystal	(tons)	 30,913	57,626	28,315	57,254	62,509
White Crystal	do.	 2	3	3	—	—
Yellow Crystal	do.	 25,751	6,138	12,814	15,397	17,081
Molasses Crystal	do.	 2,886	1,411	570	1,315	1,708
Muscovado Sugar	do.	 747	502	162	146	188
Refined	do.	 349	250	—	—	—
Molasses	(gallons)	1,271,050	1,427,274	1,188,840	1,622,018	1,373,420
Rum	do.	 28,474	71,213	35,699	55,088	73,841
Bitters	do.	 58,336	56,599	55,152	49,236	58,430

Values.

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Grey Crystal	£454,396	£871,156	£514,946	£889,116	£770,542
White Crystal	 80	54	58	8	—
Yellow Crystal	567,192	107,186	235,840	291,980	254,889
Molasses Crystal	 51,750	17,872	9,972	18,211	22,213
Muscovado Sugar	 11,786	6,960	1,548	2,162	2,219
Refined	 7,307	2	—	—	—
Molasses	 29,639	14,330	14,471	16,913	18,227
Rum	 5,319	10,933	8,155	12,157	13,639
Bitters	 75,734	80,915	79,570	70,101	87,570

COCONUTS.

14. As a result of new areas coming into bearing the exports of this crop continue to increase. Unfortunately, insufficient foresight is frequently given before planting and on several areas where conditions are not suitable, results have been disappointing. It is difficult to find an estate where tillage and green manuring are carried out on a standard comparable with that in Ceylon or Malaya.

15. The exports of the three products for 1929 were :

Coconuts	... ..	13,608,118 nuts.
Copra	... ...	23,979,882 lb.
Oil	... ...	34,707 gallons.

To indicate the total output in comparison with other years, it is necessary to reduce copra and oil to their equivalents as nuts. Taking one pound of copra as equal to three nuts, and one gallon of oil as equal to 45 nuts the total exports for the last five years have been :

Year.		*Nuts.*		*Value.*
1929	..	87,109,579	...	£281,455
1928	..	73,793,060	...	274,239
1927	..	46,573,459	...	109,295
1926	..	50,343,619	..	206,771
1925	...	41,964,788	...	192,830

COFFEE.

16. Coffee is used mainly as a "filler" when cacao fails. Plantations are a rare sight. Robusta followed by Arabica are the popular types. The exports for the last five years were:

Year.	*Quantity.* lb.	*Value.* £
1929	817,593	32,288
1928	264,918	10,869
1927	163,920	7,238
1926	497,688	20,371
1925	597,722	28,202

FRUIT.

17. Interest in the possibility of building up an export trade in grape fruit and oranges continues. With one or two exceptions, although it is generally recognised that a central packing shed is essential, growers have shown themselves to be shy of financing such a venture. Such propositions need the most careful consideration as the business from start to finish is a highly skilled one.

18. Better prices have given renewed vigour to the lime trade. Three mills worked during the year and tentative proposals for a fourth and co-operative venture are under the consideration of a section of the growers.

FOOD CROPS

19 Much needs to be done to stimulate the production of food crops. It should prove economically sound to be more self-supporting in this respect. The Ground Provision Depot and Fruit Shop continue to serve a useful functon in bringing producer and consumer together.

LIVE STOCK.

20. This young but important branch of agriculture is progressing in a healthy fashion. The Department has been instrumental in improving the dairy stock by breeding and importing new blood. Of the latter the Friesian has proved most successful. The milk supply is being improved in quantity, by the increase in stock kept and by the entry into the business of certain large estates, and in quality, by the tuberculin testing of cows and by the improved standards adopted as the result of continued educational work on the part of the Medical and Agricultural Departments.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

21. The number of Societies in operation at the end of the year was forty. The Director of Agriculture is Registrar. About two-thirds of the Societies are composed of cane farmers, the remainder, mostly in Tobago, of small proprietors, principally cultivators of cacao, but also of minor crops. Some of the Trinidad Societies are securing better co-operation amongst cane farmers in handling their crops, so avoiding much loss of time. One of the Tobago Societies has started a Co-operative Cacao Fermentary from which very useful results have been obtained in the first season.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

22. The Agricultural Bank established by the Government in 1924 had by the close of 1929, advanced £222,000 as loans on 306 properties. These loans are all secured by first mortgages, and are repayable over a period of thirty years. In addition £3,882 1s. 8d. was lent during the year as temporary advances, usually repayable within one year. The Bank is able to assist both large and small cultivators, as shown by the fact that of the loans made no less than 203 were made on properties of not more than 50 acres in area. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects. The Bank is thus doing very useful work in advancing practical agricultural education.

FORESTRY.

23. The total area of Forest land in the Colony is slightly over 1,000 square miles, practically all of which is under commercial timber. The area set aside for Forest Reserves amounts to 359 square miles or just over 18 per cent of the total area of the Colony. In locating the Forest Reserves their indirect utility in maintaining favourable climatic conditions, conserving rainfall, maintaining humidity, preventing erosion, acting as wind-breaks, &c., was mainly considered; their management for the purpose of providing the Colony in perpetuity with timber, fuel wood and other forest products has in the past been regarded as a secondary consideration, but steadily increasing attention is now being directed to this question.

24. Within the Forest Reserves there are now more than 1,500 acres of plantations (including experimental plots) of which the principal indigenous species are:—balsam (*Copaifera officinalis*, Jacq.), black fiddlewood (*Vitex divaricata*, Sw.), cedar (*Cedrela mexicana*, Roem.), crappo (*Carapa guianensis*, Aubl.), cypre (*Cordia alliodora*, Cham.), galba (*Calophyllum antillanum*, Britton), locust (*Hymenaea Courbaril*, L.) and poui (*Tabebuia* sp.). Of exotics, teak continues to show remarkably good results; it was first introduced from Burma in 1913, and some of the trees are now over 70 feet high and over 3 feet in girth.

25. During 1929 approximately 86.50 acres of new plantations were formed under the Arena Reserve Working Plan, crappo, black fiddlewood, galba and poui being the species regenerated: on 38 acres teak was introduced to augment the cedar at Tamana under the Tamana Cedar Contracts Management Plan: ten acres were regenerated with crappo under contracts at the Central Range Reserve Plantations, whilst ten acres in the Southern Watershed Reserve were planted partly with teak and partly with indigenous species. Work was continued on the Victoria Fuel Plantations which now amount to approximately 80 acres. Silvicultural research, particularly on cedar, was continued and further valuable information obtained. The consumption of local timber in the Colony was well maintained and a widely increased programme of regeneration under Working Plans is necessary to safeguard future supplies.

26. A steadily increasing interest in Mora is being evinced by parties outside the Colony: the exhibits at the British Industries Fair produced a crop of inquiries indicating the possibilities of commercial exploitation on a large scale. A consignment of Mora was sent to the Great Western Railway and was used in the construction of a Goods Shed platform at Newport, Monmouth; an eminently satisfactory report thereon has been received from the Engineer-in-Charge. Satisfactory reports have also been received from local users of Mora floor boards, notably the Public Works Department. The Mora forest in the south-east of the Island is believed to cover about 100 square miles and to contain an approximate stand of 100,000,000 cubic feet; an enumeration survey made in 1926 of a small portion of the area disclosed a stand of 1,500 cubic feet per acre (quarter girth measurement over bark) of which four-fifths were Mora. It is a hard, heavy, durable wood and is one of the eight woods rated A1 at Lloyds.

27. There are two privately owned forest sawmills now operating in mora forests; one on a concession covering approximately 6,000 acres near Rio Claro and the other on a concession covering approximately 2,112 acres north of the Valencia Road.

28. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1929 is estimated at 2,427,400 cubic feet of which about 1,512,500 is estimated to consist of less durable woods and of smaller (under story) trees largely use for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which though comparatively small cannot be calculated. 41,749 cubic feet of Cedar logs valued at £5,630, Cedar boards to the value of £1,171 and other timber to the value of £232 were exported.

29. The following figures show the quantity and estimated value of timber cut during the past five years.

Year.	*Quantity.* Cubic feet.	*Value.* £
1925	2,213,800	135,600
1926	2,613,000	160,000
1927	3,187,600	250,000
1928	3,704,800	250,000
1929	2,427,400	200,000

Whilst the quantity and value of timber imported and exported during a corresponding period were as follows:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	Sup. ft.	£	Sup. ft.	£
1925	8,356,924	90,812	671,003	5,596
1926	9,116,446	101,448	334,203	4,195
1927	14,140,460	140,515	789,968	8,693
1928	12,039,948	183,723	547,534	7,613
1929	15,612,772	245,578	768,319	7,033

30. Twelve concessions covering about 44,279 acres are held by petroleum companies and are operated for the benefit of that industry. 11,357 licences, mostly for less than 10 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony were granted during the year.

31. The Forest Revenue for 1929 amounted to £19,580 exclusive of free timber to the value of £315 supplied to the Public Works Department, and the expenditure to £12,278. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was £7,302. The total surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past 23 years is put at £96,993.

MINES.

32. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum and Asphalt. Coal, Iron, Graphite, and Gypsum are known to occcur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

PETROLEUM.

33. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1929, 305,047,820 gallons, an increase of 36,092,070 gallons on the production of 1928.

34. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.8015.

35. At the end of 1929 there were fifteen companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held over 145,000 acres of Crown lands under Licenses and Leases, of which approximately 130,000 acres were held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserve the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner. Land sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remains the property of the Crown.

36. The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd., from private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Naparima, Palo Seco and Fyzabad; the Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Palo Seco; and the Fyzabad Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad. There are five refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-a-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

37. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to 31st December, 1929, is 1,610 of which 1,009 are on Crown Lands. During the year under review 158 new wells were drilled, 110 of which with a total footage of 194,898 were on Crown Lands and 48 with a total footage of 83,661 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1929 was 305,047,820 gallons, an increase of 36,092,070 gallons over the production for 1928. Of this total, 161,754,845 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1929 amounted to £74,937 as against £54,573 in 1928, and wayleaves to £8,884 as against £12,611 in 1928. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 228,505,815 gallons valued at £3,051,450 as against 222,658,646 gallons valued at £2,493,290 in 1928. The exports in 1929 formed 46 6 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony.

38. The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years:

QUANTITIES IN GALLONS.

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
126,231,287	139,590,781	155,986,964	222,658,646	288,505,815

VALUES.

£	£	£	£	£
1,560,579	1,871,851	2,326,361	2,493,290	3,051,450

ASPHALT.

39. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February 1909. On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties:

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2s. 6d. and an Export duty of 5s.

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3s. 6d. and an Export duty of 6s. 11d.,

being an increase of 10d. and 1s. 2d. per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt. The payment of the increased Royalties was to be operative as from the date of the execution of the new lease and realized £9,855 in 1926, £10,226 in 1927, £8,220 in 1928, and £9,194 in 1929.

40. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1929 was 219,603 tons as against 195,980 tons in 1928.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1923-1929.

Year	*Quantity (tons)*	*Value (£).*
1923	172,369	377,814
1924	169,397	385,949
1925	157,986	360,062
1926	180,950½	451,967
1927	186,363½	464,475
1928	152,287½	402,564
1929	164,311	432,085

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The Colony's trade has progressed steadily for some years. Imports in 1929 were valued at £5,954,314, an increase of £674,779 over 1928 and £1,559,276 over 1925. Exports were valued at £7,122,857, being £436,402 in excess of 1928 and £1,952,502 above the 1925 figure. These figures do not include transhipments, valued at £1,096,776 as against £1,005,942 in 1928 and £756,338 in 1925, but they include re-exports, valued at £583,514 in 1929, as compared with £501,991 in 1928 and £493,207 in 192.5

2. Imports were consigned principally from the United Kingdom (32¼ per cent. in 1929 and 31 per cent. in 1925), U. S. A. (26 per cent. and 22¼ per cent.) and Canada (17 per cent. and 22½ per cent.) Exports were shipped chiefly to the same Countries, *viz.*:—United Kingdom (26½ per cent. and 47¾ per cent.), U. S. A. (32½ per cent. and 21¾ per cent.) and Canada (8½ per cent. and 5¼ per cent.).

3. The principal imports in 1929 were boots and shoes £121,214, butter and butter substitutes £108,397, motor vehicles and parts £223,437, coal £106,911, cocoa (raw, for export) 11,683,055 lb. £242,595, cotton manufactures £385,540 (includes cotton piece goods 9,523,501 yards £282,435), fish £132,987 (includes £24,053 canned), rice 33,939,910 lb. £233,839, flour 324,574 bags £442,395, hardware £147,447 (includes implements and tools £58,224), machinery (*a*) sugar £33,797 (*b*) mining £757,126 and (*c*) other kinds £101,295, meats £132,766 (includes pickled and salted beef and pork 3,757,653 lb. £83,006), metals £157,145, milk 80,217 cases £112,090 and wood and timber £246,398.

4. The principal exports, including re-exports were raw cocoa 72,484,073 lb. £1,714,010, (re-exports 10,595,333 lbs. £267,883), oil (*a*) crude 31,799,157 gallons £216,371 (*b*) fuel 206,173,757 gallons £1,683,030 (*c*) motor spirit 48,452,222 gallons £1,110,754) re-exports 25,774 gallons £2,635), and (*d*) kerosene 1,908 253 gallons £40,185, (re-exports 4,962 gallons £501), sugar 182,567,817 lb. £1,049,863, coconuts 13,621,518 £66,388 (re-exports 13,400 nuts £68.) copra 23,979,882 lb. £209,732, coconut oil 34,707 gallons £5,403, angostura bitters 58,459 gallons £87,609, asphalt (*a*) crude 29,400 tons £29,400 (*b*) dried 134,911 tons £402,685, raw coffee 817,593 lb. £32,288, molasses 1,373,420 gallons £18,227 and rum 73,847 gallons £13,646.

5. Minor products exported included biscuits, lime oil, lime juice, beer, alpargatas, rubber, hides, temper lime, matches, road oil, nutmegs, tonca beans, cedar, logwood and various wood manufactures.

6. The number of ships entered in 1929 was 2,354 (3,876,468 tons), as compared with 2,227 (3,342,374 tons) in 1928 and 2,084 (2,282,238 tons) in 1925. Of these tonnages 49 per cent. was British in 1929, 49 per cent. in 1928 and 60½ per cent. in 1925. The tonnage of sailing ships included in these totals was 28,704 in 1929, 30,952 in 1928 and 45,015 in 1925.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

SHIPPING.

1. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad:

Line.	From	To	Frequency of calls.
Harrison Line	United Kingdom Ports	Central and South America and return	Passengers monthly. Cargo frequently.
Leyland Line	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central American Ports and return	About every 14 days.
Royal Netherlands West India Mail	North European Ports	Do.	Two lines each fortnightly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Channel Ports	Central America	Monthly
Transatlantica Italiana Navigazione Generale Italiana	Western Mediterranean Ports	Do.	Do.
Horn Line	Hamburg and Antwerp	Do.	Fortnightly.
Canadian National Steamers	East Canadian Ports	West Indies and Demerara	Passengers fortnightly. Cargo frequently.
Elders and Fyffes	Avonmouth	Santa Marta and Jamaica	Fortnightly each way.
Trinidad Line	New York	Demerara	About every 10 days.
Lamport and Holt	River Plata and Brazil	New York and return	Tri-weekly
Prince Line	Do.	New York	Fortnightly.
Aluminium Line	Paramaribo	North American Ports	Frequently for bunkers.
Orinoco Line	Ciudad Bolivar	Ciudad Bolivar	Every 10 days.
Nourse Line	India and Burma	West Indian Islands	Monthly.
Hamburg-Amerika Line	North European Ports	Central America	Fortnightly.
Munson Line	Brazil	North America	Fortnightly.
Western Ocean S.S. *Corp*	New York and West Indies	Demerara and return	About every 2 weeks
Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation	East Canadian Ports	Demerara	Fortnightly.

2. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition an increasing number of steamers call to load oil cargoes or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

3. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Steamer *Belize*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes. This service was previously run by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, but is now run by the Government.

RAILWAYS.

4. The Trinidad Government Railway consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain—Arima—Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to and from Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line is single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′ -8½″) gauge.

5. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day, during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Sangre Grande and Rio Claro lines, but run daily on the Siparia line. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima giving a service of six trains daily each way.

6. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes one trip a week between Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and La Brea (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods. This steamer also makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

7. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, giving a total length of 118 miles of telegraph and about 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

ROADS.

8. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and roughly 54 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,073.56 miles are made up of 213.37 miles metal and oil, 26.20 miles pitch, 402.11 miles metal, 234.13 miles gravel

or burnt clay, and 197.75 miles natural soil roads. The local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprising 683.51 miles are made up of 4.42 miles metal and oil, 6.10 miles pitch, 44.34 miles metal, 219.47 miles gravel or burnt clay and 409.18 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens, who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way,

POSTAL.

9. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 116 out offices throughout the Colony.

10. The rates of postage are as follows, for each oz. or part of an oz.:—

Within the Colony	.. 1d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States	1d. for first oz. 1d. each additional oz. or fraction of oz.

To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional oz. 1½d.

11. Trinidad is a party to the London Postal Convention.

12. The usual Money Order, Postal Order and C.O.D. systems are in force in the Colony.

CABLE.

13. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

14. The Pacific Cable Board established their service in the West Indies during the year 1924, and opened their offices for business on the 1st December of the same year. Their cables run from Barbados to Turks Islands, with spurs from the former place to Trinidad and Demerara. At Turks Island connection is made with the Direct Company's Cables to Halifax, traffic is handed back to the Pacific Cable Board's Office at Halifax and thence *via* Imperial Cables, an all-British line of communication thus being established to England. The system was established and owned jointly by the Imperial Government, the Government of Canada and the Governments of the various West Indian Colonies. Apart from the main cables wireless stations are maintained at all the smaller Colonies, communicating with a central station at Barbados where traffic is transferred to the cables.

15. A wireless system of communication is also maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

16. The West India and Panama Telegraph Company, which until the establishment of the Pacific Cable Board system was under contract with the Government, has a duplicate cable system. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate cable system to New York.

17. The Company's cables connect with the French Cable Company's Line at Guadeloupe, Santiago de Cuba and Porto Rico, which proceeds to New York *via* Hayti. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the all-British route) Line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom. They also connect with the all-America Cables Company at Porto Rico and Santiago de Cuba and the Radio Corporation of America at Porto Rico, as well as the Western Union Telegraph Company and Western Telegraph Company at Barbados. In Trinidad they connect with the Trinidad Government Wireless for traffic to ships at sea, Tobago, St. Martins, Martinique, the Guianas, and Venezuela and with the Trinidad Government Railway Telegraphs for country messages except those destined for San Fernando.

WIRELESS.

18. The Pacific Cable Board System has no wireless station in Trinidad, but three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, and Tobago. The North Post Station deals exclusively with Ship, Tobago, St. Martin and Martinique traffic, while communication with British Guiana, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

TELEPHONES.

19. A telephone service throughout the Island is maintained by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., a private Company, whose headquarters are in Port-of-Spain. The service is an up-to-date one and meets the requirements of the community both for business and private purposes.

VI.—JUSTICE.

JUSTICE.

1. Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. A petty civil court is established in each magisterial district of the Colony. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England, except that there is no jurisdiction in divorce causes.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—

(*a*) The Full Court.
(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or three of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals ; petty civil court appeals ; appeals from interlocutory orders ; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200 ; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal ; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal ; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy ; applications for prohibition ; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division ; cases of Habeas Corpus ; appeals from a judge in Chambers ; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The West Indian Court of Appeal was established in the year 1920, for the colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those colonies. It is constituted of an uneven number of judges not less than three in number ; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

CONSTABULARY.

7. There are 58 Stations in the Colony, 54 in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago, 32 of which are in telephonic communication.

8. Applicants for enlistment in the Force must be over 18 and under 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, able to read and write, and must produce two certificates of character from well-known members of the community. They are required to submit to medical examination by the Constabulary Surgeon and are enlisted only if found physically fit. Enlistment is for three years,

the first six months of which is spent at the Training Depot on probation after which enlistment is automatically renewed year by year. Members of the Force are retired at 55 and may retire at the age of 50 if they have completed 20 years of service. Recruits are posted to the Depot on enlistment and spend six months there. They are trained in Constabulary and Military duties, Fire Brigade drill and first aid. Unless they qualify in all these duties before the six months period has expired their services may be dispensed with.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

9. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge and a careful record is kept of them. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcast to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at short notice.

FINGER PRINT BRANCH.

10. This branch was established 26 years ago and 700 finger prints were taken during 1929, bringing the total on record to 22,265. 316 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

SUPERVISION OF ALIENS AND UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

11. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of such persons, and their movements are diligently watched.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

12. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instructions in addition. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by examiners appointed by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are then subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations before the licences are granted. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

13. The prisons of the Colony consist of:—The Royal Gaol in Port-of-Spain, which is the main prison; the convict prison at Carrera Island; the Preventive Detention Prison; the juvenile prison and the convict depôt in Tobago. District Prisons at Cedros, Mayaro, Blanchisseuse and Toco where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These prisons are located at the Constabulary Stations.

14. There was a decrease of 7 in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners during the year 1929.

The figures are as follows:—

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1928	...	1,464	188	1,652
1929	...	1,473	172	1,645

15. Prisoners are employed upon works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. Various trades are taught, such as Carpentry, Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Tailoring, Shoemaking, the making of Furniture, Matting, Mats, Charcoal and White Lime, Rope, Twine, Bamboo-blinds, Laundry and Mason work.

16. *Royal Gaol.* The principal labour performed is: stone-breaking, coconut fibre picking, making prisoners clothing, mattress making, capentry and various trades. Gangs are sent from the Prison to the Governor's Residence, the Prison Gardens and the Prison Quarry.

17. *Carrera Convict Prison.* The convicts were employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: 7,160 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1928. The convicts were also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

18. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.* The convicts of this prison are employed in wood cutting, on sanitary work in the town, at the Government Farm and Botanic Gardens and at Government House.

19. *Preventive Detention Prison.* The prisoners are employed in wood cutting, droghing sand and stones, cultivation of Prison Gardens, erection of buildings of the Prison and on other work in the interest of the Prison. The prisoners are taught the following trades:—Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentry, Tinsmith, Cabinet making. This is an Institution started in 1924 for the detention of habitual criminals who received a fixed sentence of hard labour in the ordinary prisons, followed by a sentence of preventive detention during the Governor's pleasure. They are subject to the same treatment, as far as is possible, as that received at Camp Hill Prison in the Isle of Wight. The sentence is indeterminate, but if the Governor does not see fit to discharge a prisoner at the end of 10 years, a report has to be sent to the Secretary of State. The number admitted during the year was 13 as compared with 14 in 1928.

20. *Young Offenders Detention Institution.* This Institution, which was started in January, 1927, is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced. The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—Carpentry, Cabinet making, Tailoring, Shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend School and Religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains appointed.

They also undergo physical drill. All Prison uniforms are made at this institution as well as those for the Post Office and for Office Messengers. Private work is also undertaken. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 43.

21. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on licence, divisions into classes, and diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 139 during the year.

22. *Female Prison.* The prisoners are employed chiefly in laundry work, coconut fibre picking and weeding at the prison gardens.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Apart from the maintenance of public roads and buildings no works of any particular magnitude or engineering interest were executed during 1929. The erection of the New House of Refuge on lands to the west of Port of-Spain was practically completed and arrangements were made by the Medical Department for its occupation. Progress was made under the Road Scheme.

2. The preliminary surveys and levelling in connection with the proposed scheme of water supply to the Western, Central and Southern areas of the island were completed : and the report on the proposed works with estimate of cost were submitted to the Consulting Engineers in London for their examination. Towards the close of the year one of the Consulting Engineers visited the island to examine details of the scheme.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The estimated population of the two Islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1929, was 403,275 an increase of 6,182 over 1928. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 128,970 and a small number of Chinese.

2. The Birth-rate was 31.7 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 19.4 per 1,000.

3. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,624 and the infantile mortality rate was 127 per 1,000 Births.

The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows :

Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1·04	per 1000.
Malaria	1·61	do.
Tuberculosis	1·04	do.
Dysentery	0·4	do.
Enteric Fever	0·18	do.
Ankylostomiasis	0·45	do.

4. Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in nine country districts. A special clinic for sick children is maintained at the Colonial Hospital.

5. The general condition of health was good. The Birth-rate continues high. The Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate are materially lower than the average for the past five years.

6. Apart from the two principal towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando the Sanitary Department maintains work in every part of the Colony the whole of which is divided into Sanitary Districts. Each district has a Local Sanitary Authority, a Medical Officer of Health and one or more Sanitary Inspectors. Scavenging has been extended over the Colony until every town and every village of any size has an organised system.

7. Enteric fever which has been prevalent in many parts of the country in the last few years has now been much reduced, the notification of cases of this disease for the year 1929 being 228 which is the lowest on record since notification of the disease was introduced in 1917.

8. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

9. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease carried on by the Rockefeller International Board of Health, since 1914 ceased at the end of 1924. Similar work along the same lines is now maintained by a staff under the Central Board of Health.

10. The following hospital accommodation is provided :

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain	380	beds
The San Fernando Hospital	173	do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ..	248	do.

There are also small temporary hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

11. The Lunatic Asylum at St. Ann's, near Port-of-Spain, has accommodation for 700 and is conducted on modern lines.

12. The Leper Settlement which was completed in 1926 is on Chacachacare Island 20 miles to the West of Port-of-Spain and has accommodation for 450 inmates.

IX.—EDUCATION.

1. At the close of the year under review there were 288 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 44 being Government and 244 Assisted Schools. There were 252 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 244 Assisted Schools, 96 were Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, 69 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were two Government and three Assisted Intermediate Schools. The number of pupils on the roll in December 1929 was 63,391 of whom 35,106 were boys and 28,285 girls. The average daily attendance was 40,417 or 63.8 per cent. of the number on the roll. There was an increase of 464 or .7 per cent. on the roll, and of 1,447 or 3.7 per cent. in average attendance. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,743, as against 1,728 in 1928.

2. The total expenditure on education during the year 1929 deducting the amount received in school and examination fees was £137,625 3s. 7d. as compared with £136,746 18s. 3d. in 1928. 157 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 50 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. Eight College and three Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to 48 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December, 1929, there were ten Teaching Bursars at the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools, and 65 students at the Government and Affiliated Training Colleges. There were 308 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 86 passed their prescribed examinations.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

3. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys :—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph's Convent and St. Hilary's High School for girls in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima Girls' High School in San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The Bishop's High School in Tobago admits pupils of both sexes. The number of pupils on roll at 31st December was :

Queen's Royal College	277
St. Mary's College	423
Naparima College	162
St. Joseph's Convent School	503
St. Hilary's School for Girls	135
Naparima Girls' High School	133
Bishop's High School, Tobago	55
Total	1,688

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

4. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Middle Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper Sixth Form is examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher Certificate Examination while the pupils of the Lower Sixth and Fifth Forms are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, taking the School Certificate and the Junior Examinations respectively.

5. Five hundred and thirty-six pupils of the Middle Forms of the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July, 1929. Four hundred and forty-six pupils sat for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, while thirty candidates sat for the Higher Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Two hundred and eighty-five candidates passed the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, 54 gaining Honours, while 71 distinctions in various subjects were gained. Twenty-two Higher Certificates were gained. Two Scholarships, not exceeding £800 each in value, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships was awarded on the subjects of Group IV (Science). Four "House Scholarships" of the annual value of £15 each were awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

6. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers. One is maintained by the Government and one by the Canadian Mission, both of which are co-educational. The Roman Catholics maintain one College for men and one for women.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

7. The Technical Classes of the Board of Industrial Training maintained a satisfactory level in 1929 with a total number of hours of 10,932, giving an average weekly attendance of 280 hours. There were 225 students in attendance distributed among the following classes:

Workshop Arithmetic	92
Workshop Drawing	84
Mechanics	52
Mathematics	54
Workshop Practice	49
English	40
Typography	39
Building Construction	36
Bookbinding	24
Tailoring	15

8. Twenty-eight candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination for Apprentices, for which the questions are especially set by the City and Guilds' Examinations.

	Entered.	*Passed.*	
		1st Class.	*2nd Class.*
Mechanical Engineering ...	3	1	2
Typography	3	—	3
Bookbinding	5	3	—
Building Construction (3rd year) ...	6	4	—
Do. do. (5th year)	4	2	—
Tailoring	7	7	-
	28	17	5

9. Twenty-nine students were presented for the Technological Examination of the City and Guilds' of London Institute, of whom ten satisfied the Examiners.

10. In the subjects of Bookbinding and Typography the students were sufficiently advanced to enable the final Examinations to be taken. The following is a summary of the passes :—

	Entered.	Passed.
Bookbinding Final	2	—
Do. Grade I.	5	2
Mechanical Engineering Grade I.	8	4
Typography Final	6	2
Do. Grade II.	5	—
Do. Grade I. Machine Work	2	2
Lithography	1	—
	29	10

11. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the blind towards which a grant of £275 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £333 9s. 10½d. were collected during the year. The Government also grants £200 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children. Instruction at the Institute is given in Braille Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History and Geography, Music and Typewriting, while men are taught Basket-making, Chair-caning, Mattress-making, restringing of tennis racquets and bass broom-making, Mat-making, and women Knitting, Sewing and Raffia Work. This institution deals with some 40 or 50 blind people and is a residential one for the education, maintenance and training of blind children and a day institution for the purposes of an adult school and it also gives them a mid-day meal and a small wage for work done by the blind of Port-of-Spain and its environs. With regard to residential accommodation the Board has found it necessary, in the interests of discipline, to limit the age qualification for residence to 18 years. It is at present the only institution for the blind in the British West Indies and receives blind children from the other West Indian Islands for education and training whenever accommodation is available, and when the Colonies can contribute to their maintenance.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

1. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes, viz.: those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 or 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Augustine and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes situate in the Counties of St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, Caroni and Tobago are sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre in parcels not exceeding 20 acres: £3 15s. 0d. per acre in parcels exceeding 20 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres: and in parcels exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lands situate in the Counties of Victoria, St. Patrick, Nariva and Mayaro are sold on petition in parcels of not less than five acres and upwards at £4 per acre. These prices include the cost of survey, registration and grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. 742 Grants and Leases of an acreage of 3,220 and of a total value of £16,081 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th December, 1917, and the order made by His Excellency the Intendant, which was published on the 29th November, 1923, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of sale, and price of Crown lands.

2. The following is the approximate distribution of the lands of the Colony at the 31st December, 1929:—

TRINIDAD:				
	acres		*acres*	*acres*
Crown lands available (not included in Forest Reserves or in Concessions to Oil Company)				215,542
Area under Mining Lease at 31st December, 1929 ..				117,863
Area under Prospecting Licence at 31st December, 1929				9,634
Area under Exploration Licence at 31st December, 1929				1,196
Forest Reserves—				
Area at 31st December, 1929	220,139	Less included in oil Concessions ..	54,837	
Additional proposed reserves ..	52,910	Less included in Oil Concessions ...	29,530	
Total Forest Reserves	273,049			
Total Forest Reserves included in above Oil Concessions			84,367	
Total area not included in Oil Concessions				188,682
Alienated and other lands including Roads and other Crown Reserves				659,927
Total				1,192,844
				or 1,863.82 square miles.

TOBAGO:

	acres
Crown Lands available	6,863
Forest Reserves	9·776
Alienated and other lands including roads and other Crown Reserves	57·753
Total	74·392

or 116.24 square miles.

3. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservations vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation :—

The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.

From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.

From 1889 to January, 1902 : All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.

From January, 1902 to 1910 : All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.

From 1910 : All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

4. A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

5. The mineral rights of the Crown where both the minerals and the land belong to the Crown are released by means of Exploration and Prospecting Licences or Mining Leases ; but where the minerals belong to the Crown and the surface of the land has been alienated the mineral rights are leased by means of Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases only. An Exploration Licence is granted at the discretion of the Governor and gives the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The licence is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one ; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting Licence.

6. The fees payable for an Exploration Licence vary from £50 for an area under 250 acres to £1,250 for an area of 50,000 to 100,000 acres. The fees for a Prospecting Licence are double those for an Exploration Licence. A royalty is charged on oil won.

7. The holder of a Prospecting Licence is entitled to enter upon the land named in the licence for such period as the Governor may deem desirable, which period shall not exceed two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject, however, to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the licence may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting Licence a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under Licence as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the licence as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees for Stamp Duty and Registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

8. The number of applications received for Oil Prospecting and Exploration Licences during 1929 was 11 and 10 respectively. The number of Oil Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases issued was three and four respectively.

SURVEY.

9. Prior to the year 1904 the only large scale maps of the Colony in existence were large unwieldly sheets of various sizes plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch (1 in 9,504). Each sheet covered a division of the Island known as a Ward, and was constructed by the continuous plotting of new surveys on to former surveys without any further control.

10. In 1901 a trigonometrical survey of Trinidad was commenced. On the completion of the primary and secondary triangulation, traverse surveys connected to the trigonometrical framework were run along the existing roads and railways—the entire coast line was also surveyed. These surveys were plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch on a system of sheets projected on a polyconic projection covering the whole Island. The dimensions of each sheet were five minutes of longitude by three minutes of latitude. These sheets for convenience called Trigonometrical Sheets were eventually reduced to the scale of 1 in 50,000 and printed, and a general map of the Island on the scale of 1 in 150,000 was also reproduced.

11. Improved sectional maps of similar scale and dimensions to the Trigonometrical Sheets, showing the cadastral detail contained on the old Ward Maps controlled by the surveys plotted on the Trigonometrical Sheets, were then prepared, and these are the ones now in use.

12. Owing to the development of the Oil Industry, the necessity for a large scale Cadastral Map of Trinidad has arisen, and on the advice of the Colonial Survey Committee, a new scheme of scales, sheet dimensions, and numbering, has been evolved. The new maps will be based on rectangular co-ordinates.

NEW MAPPING SCHEME.

Scale.	Sheet Reference Letter or No.	AREA COVERED.		Size of Sheet
		CHAINS.	MILES.	Inches.
1/50,000	A to H	1,800 x 1,500	22½ x 18¾	28·512 x 23·760
1/10,000	1 to 25	360 x 300	4½ x 3¾	Do.
1/2,500	A to P	90 x 75	1⅛ x $\frac{15}{16}$	Do.

13. By the end of 1929 the following work had been done towards the preparation of the new Cadastral Map :—

The fixing of 92 new minor trigonometrical stations for the control of the traverse surveys.

55 primary traverses.

105 secondary.

208 tertiary.

The average lengths of the primary, secondary, and tertiary traverses are 2, 1½, and 1¼ miles, respectively.

27 sheets on the scale of 1 in 2,500 were completed and published.

27 sheets on the scale of 1 in 2,500 were in various stages of preparation.

Eleven of the last mentioned sheets cover the City of Port-of-Spain, the survey of which was commenced in 1929.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

14. From September, 1920 to June, 1925, a Party of Royal Engineers was engaged on the surveys necessary for the preparation of a Topographical Map of Trinidad and Tobago, on the scale of 1 in 50,000. The work in Trinidad was based on the existing triangulation and other controlled surveys previously executed by the Trigonometrical Survey Party. The survey of Tobago necessitated the establishment of a triangulation net over the Island, of sufficient accuracy for the control of cadastral detail. The map, which has been drawn and reproduced at the

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, is layered in colours, and comprises nine sheets on the scale of 1 in 50,000 prepared in conformity with the new map system. (Eight sheets cover Trinidad and one sheet Tobago.) A copy of this map is being reproduced on the scale of 1 in 150,000.

OTHER SURVEYS AND MAPS.

15. The majority of the surveys executed by the Survey Department each year consists of:

(*a*) " Surveys of Crown Lands petitioned for ";
(*b*) " The execution and supervision of concession surveys ";
(*c*) " Surveys of reserves, and of lands resumed for road purposes, and the redefining of old boundaries."

Contract Surveyors are employed when necessary to assist the Staff with these surveys. During 1929, 21,500 chains of boundary lines were defined on the ground in connection with the surveys of parcels of Crown Lands petitioned for, the majority of which contained about five acres. The length of lines run in connection with the surveys described at (*b*) and (*c*) above amounted to 4,142 chains and 3,805 chains respectively.

16. 3,523 plans were prepared and certified in connection with the petitions and other land transactions effected under the Real Property Ordinance.

XI.—LABOUR.

1. Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: (*a*) Agricultural (*b*) Industrial or skilled labour.

2. Agricultural labourers find employment on the Sugar, Cocoa and Coconut plantations, and form the greater bulk of the labouring classes of the Colony, who are composed of East Indians, West Indians and people of mixed Spanish and Carib blood.

3. The abolition of slavery in 1834 led to the introduction of indentured East Indian Immigrants who first arrived in the Colony in 1845. From the year 1845 to date 147,592 have been introduced and of these 41,763 (inclusive of dependents) have been repatriated, according to the terms of their contracts.

4. There is a sufficiency of agricultural labourers for ordinary field work, such as weeding and cutlassing—but the demand for semi-skilled labourers, such as forkers, drainers and pruners is not always met; there is little or no difficulty in obtaining, at all times, skilled labourers for trades, such as building, &c

5. The wages paid for labour in this Colony are as follows:

Agricultural labourers ...	... 30 to 60	cents per diem
Oilfield and other labourers	... 72 to 80	do.
Artisans	...$1.00 to $2.40	do.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Twenty-two Ordinances were passed in 1929, of which the following are of interest :—

No. 2.—The Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance provides facilities for the registration in this Colony of designs registered in the United Kingdom.

No. 8.—The Petroleum Office and Conservation Board Establishment Ordinance provides for the establishment of a branch of the Mines Department to be called "the Petroleum Office," the appointment of a Technologist, the levying of a rate on oil producers, and the establishment of a Petroleum Conservation Board to advise the Governor with a view to the conservation of the Colony's oil resources.

No. 9.—The Feline Animals (Control) Ordinance gives power to control the importation of cats and other feline animals with a view to prevent the introduction of rabies. Power also is given to deal with outbreaks of disease among feline animals in the Colony.

No. 13.—The Payment of Wages on Licensed Premises (Prohibition) Ordinance prohibits the payment of workmen on premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor.

No. 16.—The Petroleum (refund of duty) Ordinance provides for the refund of excise duty on petrol used in machines employed for tillage.

BANKS.

2. The Commercial Banks are (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), paid up capital £4,975,500 with a note circulation in the Colony, estimated at £250,000 ; (2) the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital $30,000,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of $1,500,000 ; (3) the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital $20,000,000 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000 ; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz. : 3 per cent. The bank of Gordon, Grant & Company is not a bank of issue. In addition to the above banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative Bank with a capital of £30,000, an institution

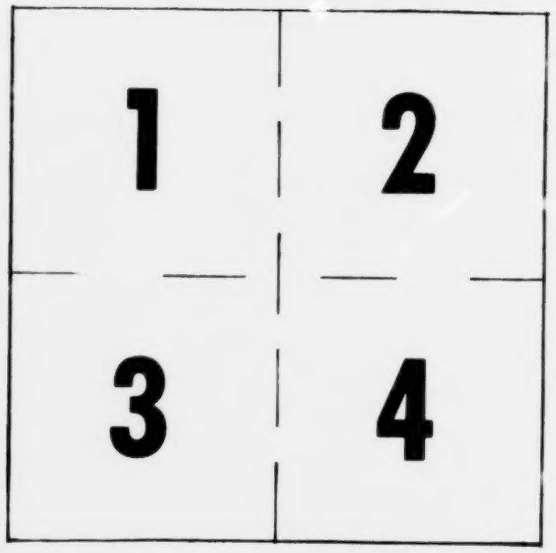
3. Government Savings Banks are established in 35 Districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. At the 31st December, 1913, the amount standing to the credit of depositors totalled £275,939 which by the end of 1918 had gradually decreased to £219,037, rising abnormally to £535,280 in 1920. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1929, was 36,100 with deposits amounting to £467,926 as against 33,625 depositors with deposits totalling £460,630 recorded at the end of 1928. There is no limit to deposits, upon which interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is paid.

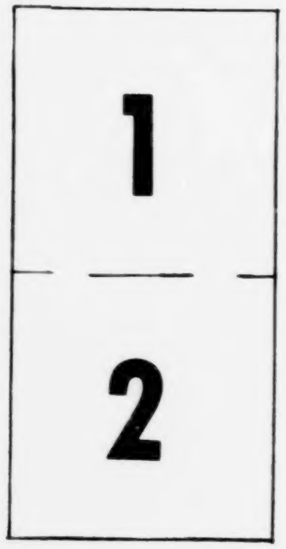
4. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

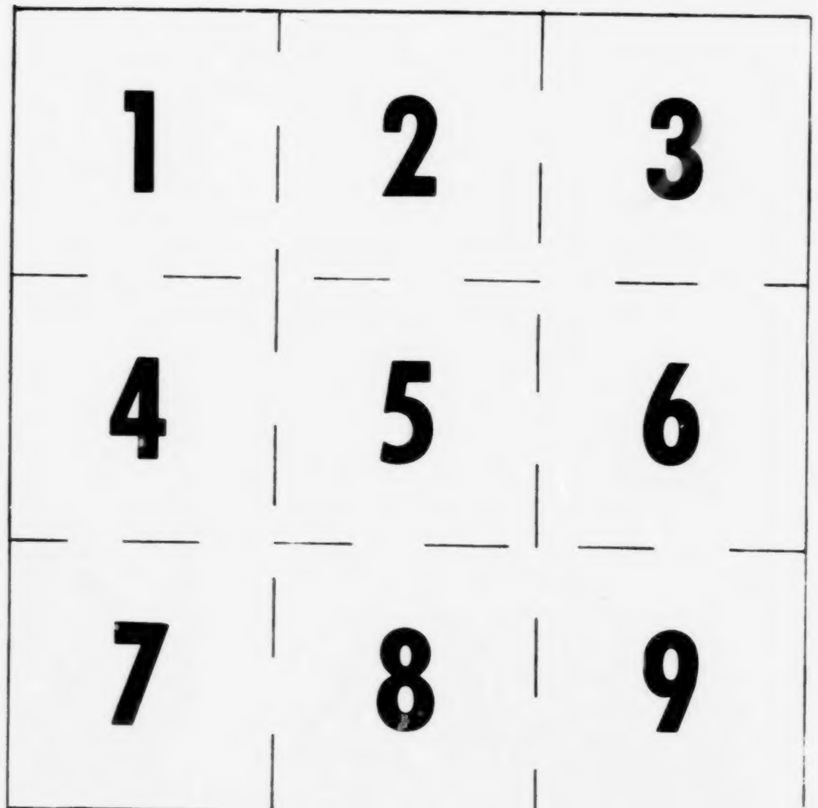
S. M. GRIER,
Colonial Secretary.

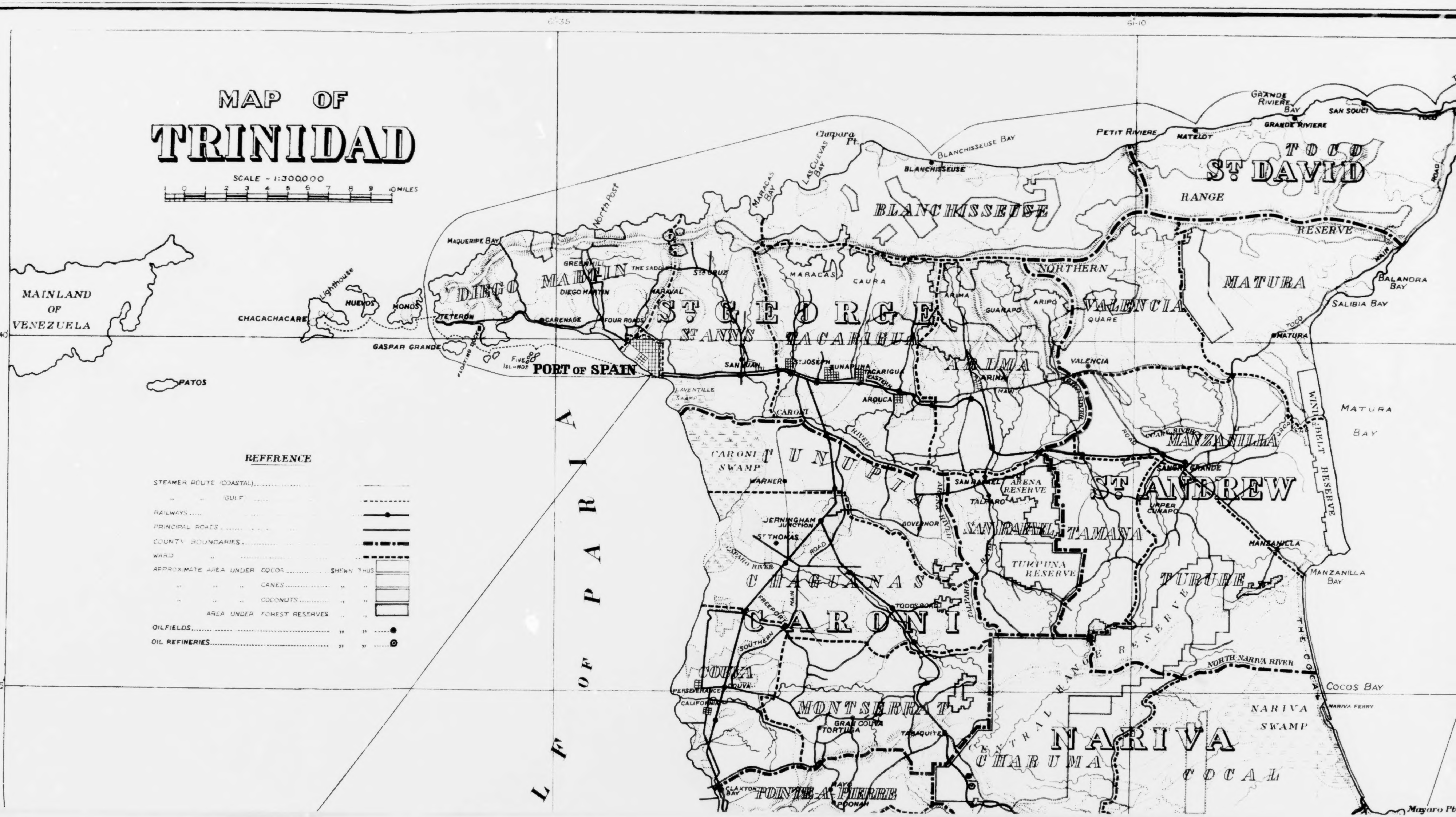
Trinidad,
July, 1930.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





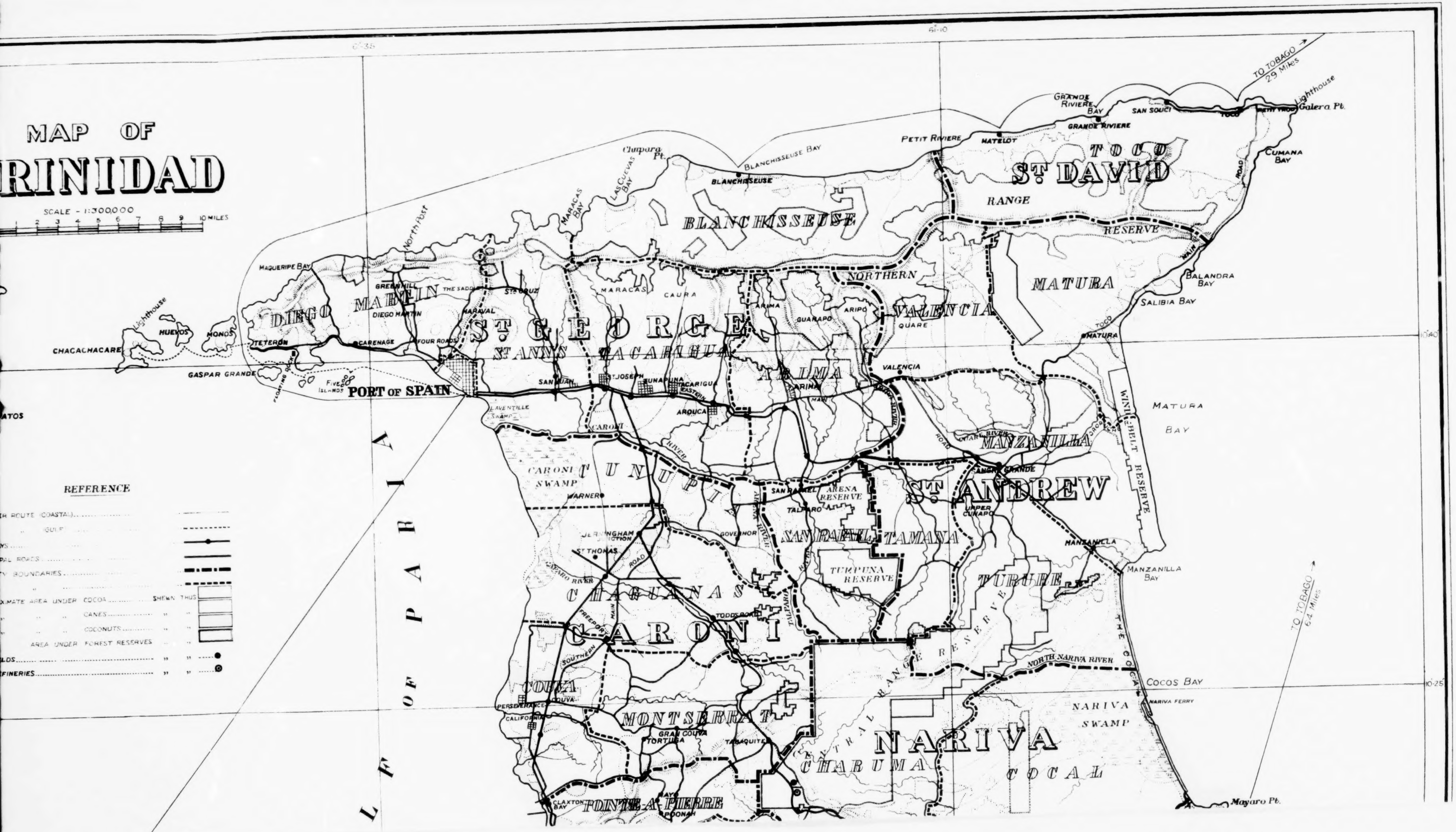




MAP OF TRINIDAD

SCALE - 1:300,000

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES
61°35
61°10
REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE (COASTAL)
" " (GULF)
RAILWAYS
PRINCIPAL ROADS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD "
APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
" " " CANES "
" " " COCONUTS "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVES
OILFIELDS " "
OIL REFINERIES " "
MAINLAND OF VENEZUELA
PATOS
CHACACHACARE
Lighthouse
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
FIVE ISLANDS
FLOATING DOCKS
TETERON
PORT OF SPAIN
GULF OF PARIA
Maqueripe Bay
North Post
DIEGO MARTIN
GREENHILL
THE SADDLE
DIEGO MARTIN
CARENAGE
FOUR ROADS
MARAVAL
STA CRUZ
Maracas Bay
Las Cuevas Bay
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
BLANCHISSEUSE
MARACAS
CAURA
ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
SAN JUAN
ST JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
EASTERN MAIN ROAD
AROUCA
LAVENTILLE SWAMP
CARONI
CARONI SWAMP
CARONI RIVER
TUNAPUNA
WARNER
ARIMA
ARIMA
GUARAPO
ARIPO
NORTHERN
VALENCIA
QUARE
VALENCIA
PETIT RIVIERE
MATELOT
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
GRANDE RIVIERE
SAN SOUCI
TOCO
TOCO
ST DAVID
RANGE
RESERVE
MATURA
MATURA
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
MATURA BAY
WINDBELT RESERVE
MANZANILLA
OROPUCHE RIVER
SANGRE GRANDE
ST ANDREW
UPPER CUMAPO
MANZANILLA
MANZANILLA BAY
SAN RAFAEL
ARENA RESERVE
TALPARO
GOVERNOR
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
TUMPUNA RESERVE
JERNINGHAM JUNCTION
ST THOMAS
CUNUPIA
CHAGUANAS
FREEPORT
CARONI
TODDS ROAD
TALPARO
SOUTHERN MAIN ROAD
TURURE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
COCOS BAY
NARIVA SWAMP
NARIVA FERRY
COUVA
COUVA
PERSEVERANCE
CALIFORNIA
MONTSERRAT
GRAN COUVA
TORTUGA
TABAQUITE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
COCAL
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE-A-PIERRE
POONAH
RAYO
Mayaro Pt.


MAP OF
RINIDAD
SCALE - 1:300,000
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES
REFERENCE
R ROUTE (COASTAL)
" (GULF)
YS
PAL ROADS
TY BOUNDARIES
"
XIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
" " " CANES " "
" " " COCONUTS " "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVES " "
LDS " "
FINERIES " "
61°35
61°10
10°40
10°25
TO TOBAGO 29 Miles
TO TOBAGO 64 Miles
Lighthouse
Galera Pt.
TOCO
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
SAN SOUCI
GRANDE RIVIERE
MATELOT
PETIT RIVIERE
CUMANA BAY
TOCO
ST DAVID
RANGE
RESERVE
MAIN ROAD
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
MATURA
MATURA
TOCO
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
BLANCHISSEUSE
LAS CUEVAS BAY
MARACAS BAY
North Post
NORTHERN
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ARIMA
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MARACAS
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GREENHILL
THE SADDLE
ST CRUZ
MARAVAL
DIEGO MARTIN
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ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
Lighthouse
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CHACACHACARE
TETERON
CARENAGE
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GASPAR GRANDE
FLOATING DOCK
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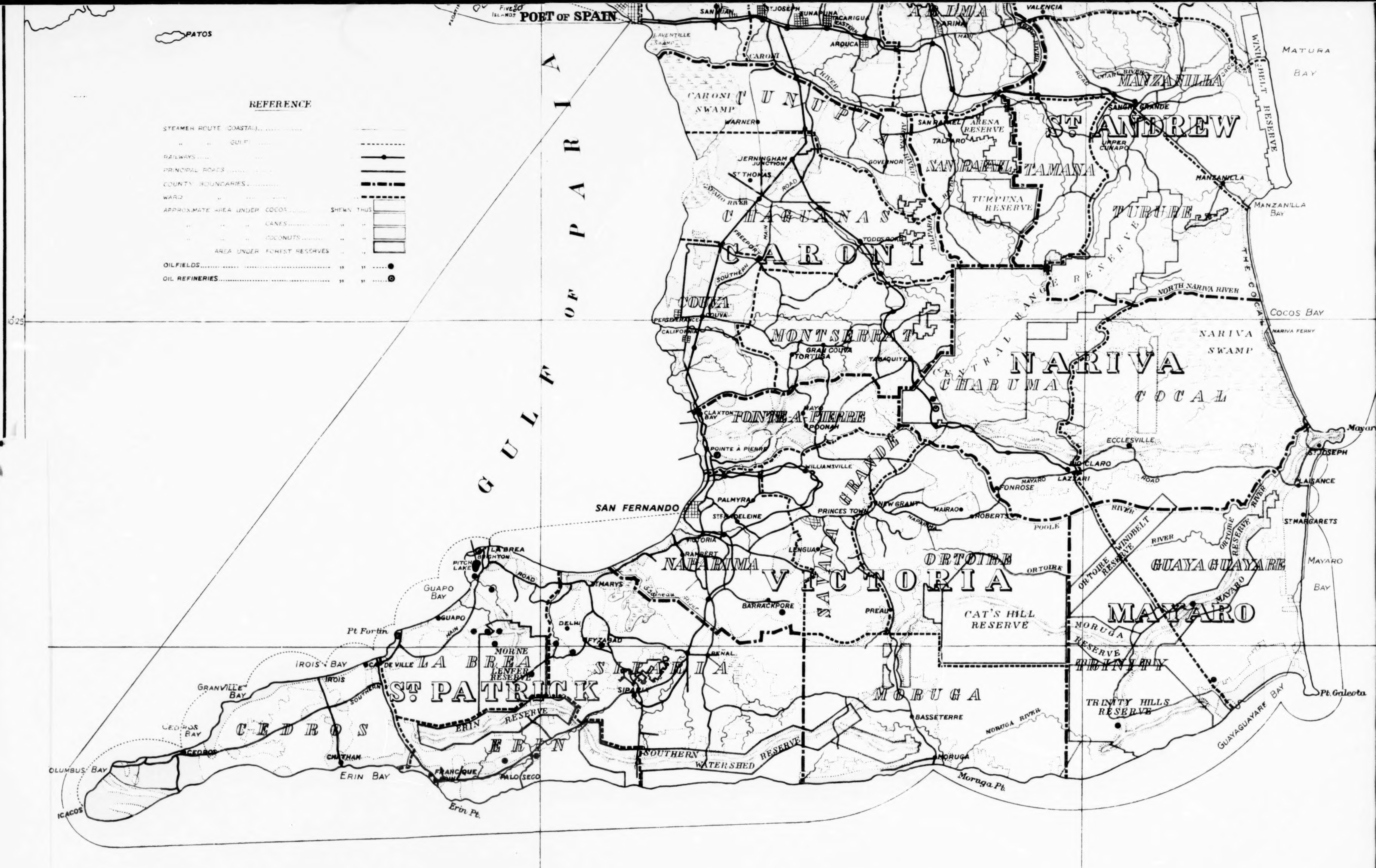
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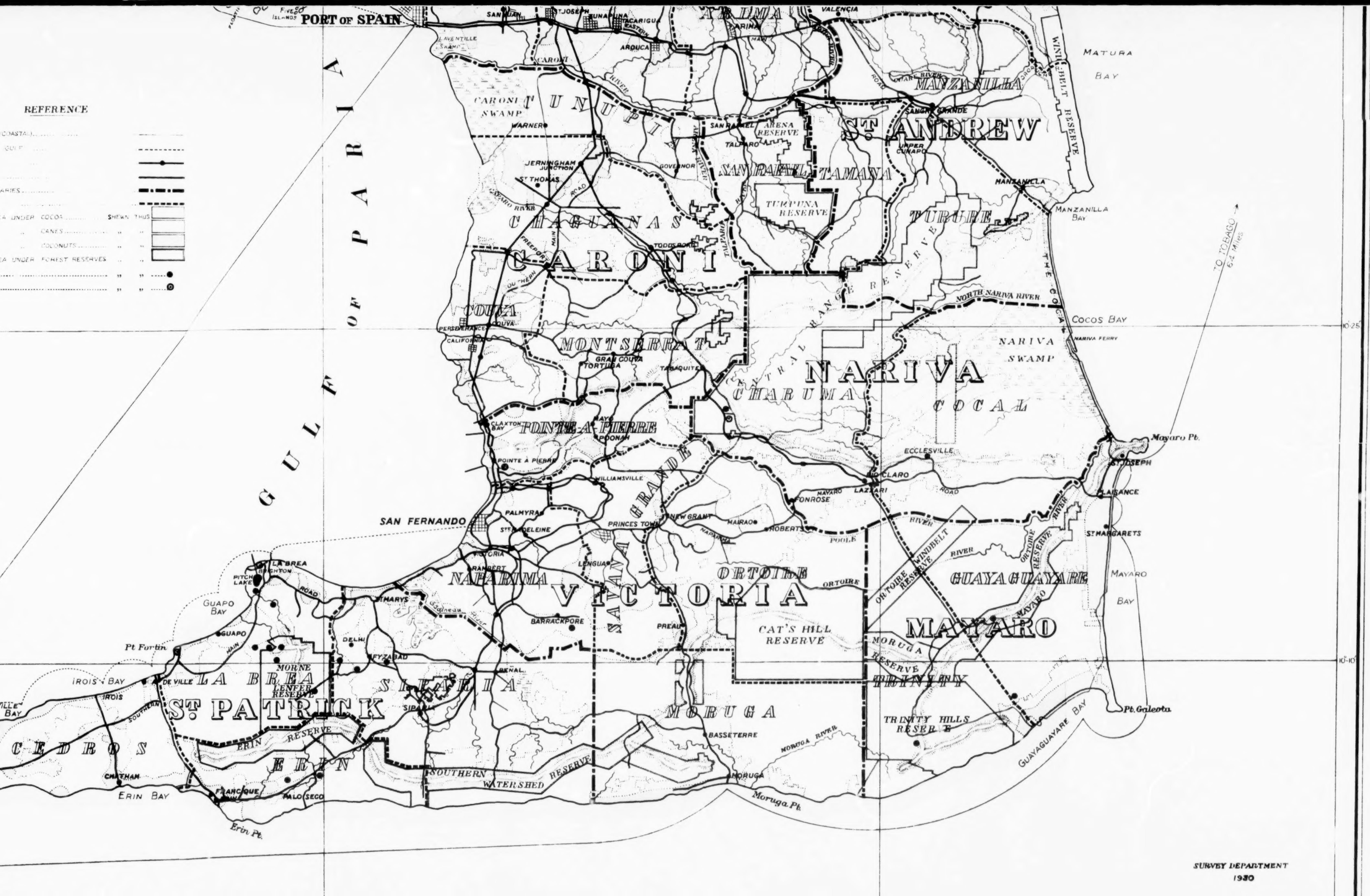
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PALMYRA
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MORUGA RIVER
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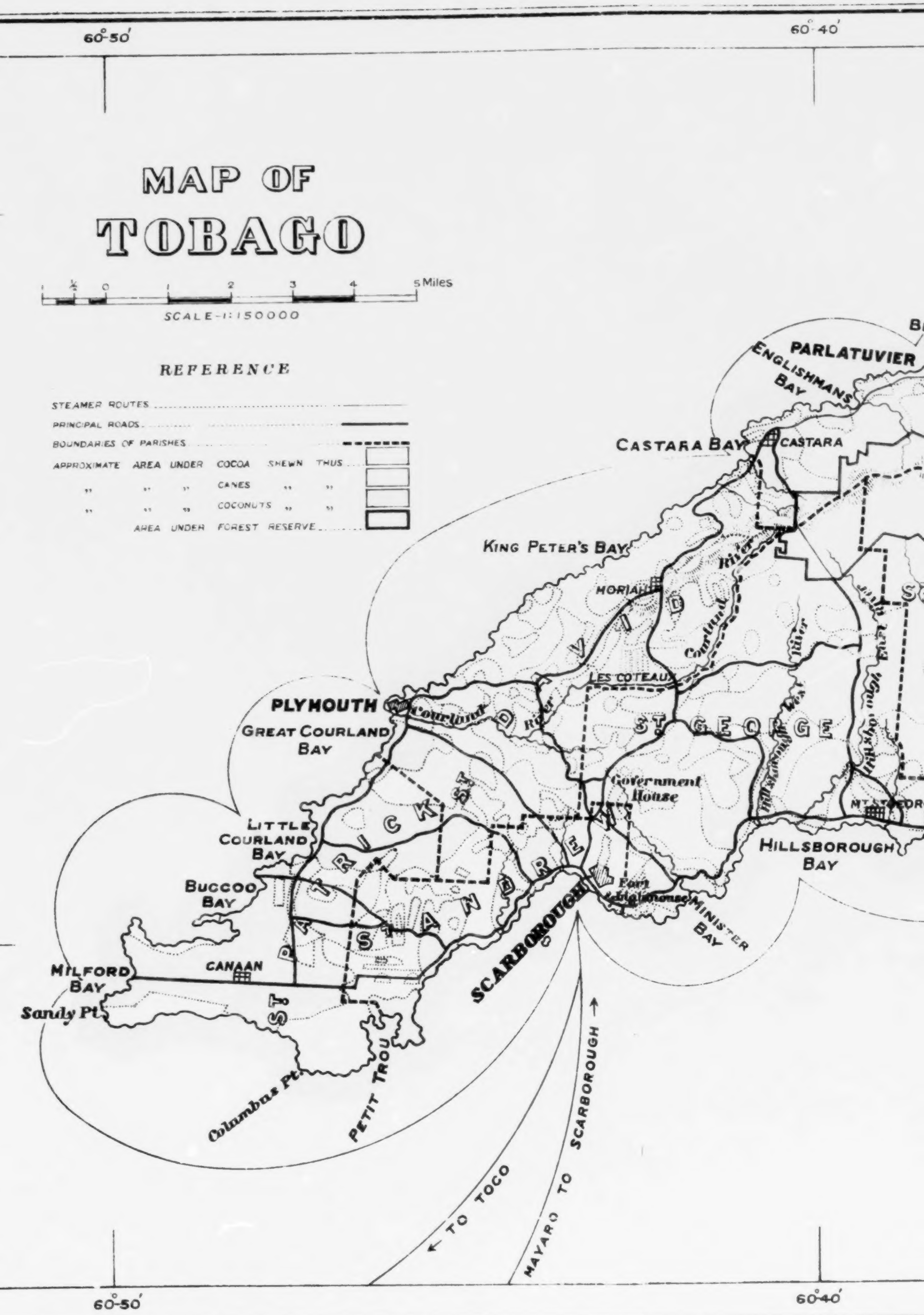
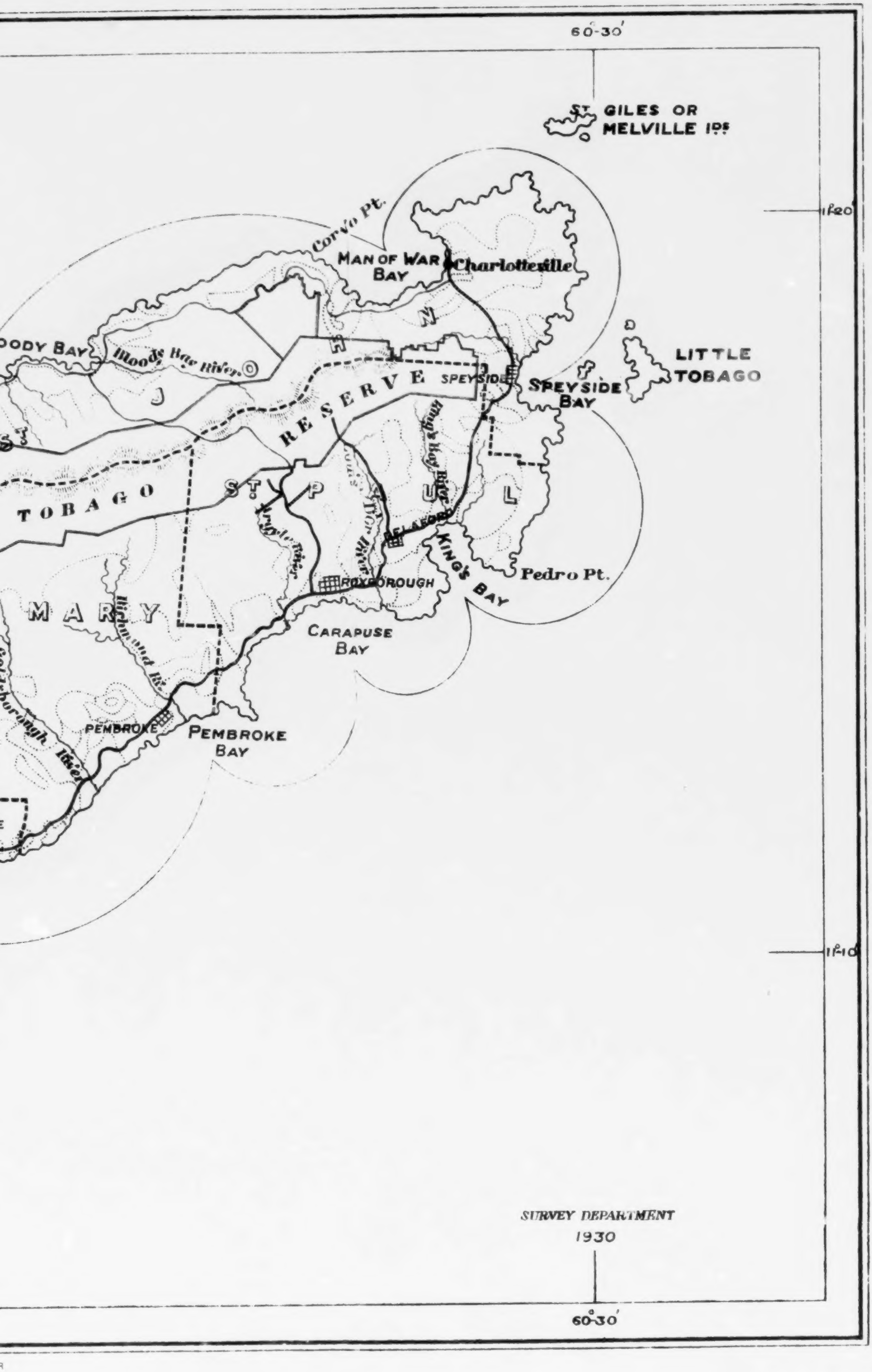
SURVEY DEPARTMENT
1930

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DELAFORD
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CARAPUSE
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Richmond R.
Goldsborough River
PEMBROKE
PEMBROKE
BAY
11°10′
60°30′

SURVEY DEPARTMENT
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

REPORT FOR 1930

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ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

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1931.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1930.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

1. Trinidad was discovered on the 31st of July, 1498, by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the island on behalf of the Crown of Spain. The island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. In 1783 a Royal Proclamation was issued by the Court of Madrid by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations to induce them to settle in Trinidad, the sole condition imposed being that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. The result of the Proclamation was a large influx of population, which was augmented by many French families who left St. Domingo and elsewhere in consequence of the French Revolution, thus causing preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed on the 18th of February, 1797, by Sir R. Abercromby, Admiral Harvey, and Chacon, the Spanish Governor. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

2. The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of the South American Continent, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria, into which fall the northern mouths of the Orinoco. It is situated between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude, and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude from Greenwich. Its average length is about 50 miles, and breadth about 37½ miles, and its total area is 1,862 square miles. The Island is traversed by three parallel ranges of hills running approximately east and west. The first, rising to over 3,000 feet, borders the northern coast; the second, rising only in one spot to 1,000 feet, runs diagonally across the centre of the Island; and the third, seldom rising above a few hundred feet, occupies a broad belt near the Southern coast.

3. The Island of Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was occupied by Caribs. The British Flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and the sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1628 a grant of the Island was made by Charles I to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632, when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by the Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I, and in

blishing company, inc.

1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right to it. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago, and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognise the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were compelled to evacuate it by the French Admiral Estras, who defeated the Dutch Admiral Binks in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored it to the Duke of Courland, who made over his title to a company of London Merchants in 1681. In 1684, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European Powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to place garrisons on it. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781, it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouillé, and in 1783 it was surrendered by treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered in 1803 by Commander Hood and General Greenfield. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ north latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ west longitude, is distant about 26 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles.

5. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict: Tobago, as from 1st January 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council of 20th October 1898 Tobago became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago as from the 1st January 1899.

6. English is the principal language of the Colony and is generally used by all classes. French and Spanish are also spoken particularly in business houses trading with the French West Indian Colonies and Venezuela and other South American Republics.

7. British Currency and United States gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public, and the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze, there being no limit to silver as legal tender. In 1903, an Ordinance providing for the issue of Government Currency Notes, was brought into force. Under this Ordinance, notes of the denominations of $1, $2, and $1,000 have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1930, amounting to £122,300.

8. The weights and measures in use in the Colony are the same as in the United Kingdom, but cocoa continues to be bought and sold locally by the old Spanish "fanega" of 110 lb. avoirdupois.

I. GENERAL.

Weather conditions in 1930 were, generally speaking, not favourable to agriculture. A shortage of rain at critical periods had an adverse influence on the yield of the staple crops. Prices for agricultural produce, which were low at the commencement of the year, fell steadily during the year and caused grave concern throughout the Colony.

2. The value of the imports in 1930 amounted to £5,344,533 and were less by £609,781 than in 1929, but higher than in any previous year since 1921. The exports for 1930 were valued at £5,841,246 and showed a decrease of £1,281,611 as compared with 1929. This was largely due to the low prices prevailing.

3. The condition of the sugar industry continued to cause concern, and legislation was enacted to enable financial assistance to be granted to the owners of plantations to enable them to continue operations during 1931.

4. An economic survey of the cocoa industry was undertaken by the Department of Agriculture and much interesting and valuable information was obtained regarding the cultivation of cocoa under local conditions. The area under cultivation in the Colony was ascertained to be 209,000 acres.

5. The Witchbroom disease continued to spread steadily, despite the efforts made to keep it under control, and is a matter for concern although there is but little evidence at present that the yield per acre has been adversely affected. So far, however, the plantations in the Northern Range except in one isolated case have not been attacked with the disease. Considerable hardship was experienced by the owners of cocoa plantations owing to the low prices prevailing throughout the year.

6. The over-production of Petroleum with the consequent slump in prices in the world markets has reflected on the local industry and the oil companies have been forced to curtail their operations, with a consequent heavy reduction of staff. Despite this fact, however, Petroleum showed a further increase in production in 1930, the output being 329,661,745 gallons, or 24,613,925 gallons in excess of the production in 1929. The value of exports of petroleum products amounted to £2,790,695 in 1930 as compared with £3,051,450 in 1929 and formed 52 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony.

7. A Conference of representatives of several of the British West Indian Colonies and British Guiana was held in Trinidad in June, 1930, when the question of the further improvement of trade relations between the British West Indies and Canada was considered. The establishment of a Trade Commissioner service in Canada was also considered at the Conference and an agreement has subsequently been arrived at under which a Trade Commissioner Service in Canada for the British West Indies (Eastern Group) will be established with headquarters in Montreal.

8. The British West Indian Colonies were approached by the Commonwealth of Australia in 1930 with a view to entering into a Trade Agreement, and the Honourable A. E. V. Barton, Collector of Customs and Excise, was deputed to represent the Colony at a preliminary discussion with the Honourable Parker J. Moloney, Minister of Markets and Transports of the Commonwealth, which took place in New York in December.

9. The Pan American Airways Inc. and the New York Rio and Buenos Aires Line, which operate air mail and passenger services in the Colony, were amalgamated in August. In addition to the services formerly operated by these Companies the new Company has established a weekly air mail service to Venezuela.

The French Compagnie Generale Aeropostale commenced operations in this Colony. This Company has erected a temporary aerodrome on the Piarco Savannah, and provides a weekly service to Venezuela and other South American Countries.

10. The general health of the Colony in 1930 was good. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease save influenza in the closing days of the year. The birth rate was 31.2 per thousand and the death rate was 18.91 per thousand. The birth rate continues to be high and the death rate and infantile mortality rate were materially lower than the average for the past years.

II.—FINANCE.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1930 amounted to £1,800,730 14s. 7¾d. As compared with 1929, the Revenue showed a decrease of £69,822.

The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1929 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1929.	1930.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	781,709	730,983	...	50,726
2. Licences, Excise, &c.... ..	532,529	522,719	...	9,810
3. Tax on Incomes	180,213	190,482	10,269	
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	143,351	132,262	..	11,089
5. Post Office	33,088	32,625	...	463
6. Rent of Government Property ...	1,922	2,420	498	
7. Interest	33,182	40,278	7,096	
8. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	7,980	3,821	...	4,159
9. Land Sales, Royalties ...	142,503	130,616	...	11,887
10. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ..	14,076	14,525	449	
	1,870,553	1,800,731	18,312	88,134
	Net Decrease		...	£69,822

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,743,804 or £26,697 less than the amount appropriated, and included £226,898 on account of extraordinary expenditure, of which £70,268 was expended on Extraordinary Public Works, £105,810 on Roads and Bridges, and £50,820 on the two Coastal Steamers to replace the s.s. *Belize*.

The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1926	1,737,288	1,522,352	57,861	1,580,213
1927	1,686,053	1,432,754	64,270	1,497,024
1928	1,764,404	1,463,172	74,911	1,538,083
1929	1,870,553	1,490,448	123,362	1,613,810
1930	1,800,731	1,516,906	226,898	1,743,804

Assets and Liabilities.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4. The excess of Assets over Liabilities at the commencement of the year was		920,768 19 5
The Revenue of the year amounted to ..	1,800,730 14 7¾	
and the Expenditure to	1,743,803 11 6	
a net excess of Revenue of		56,927 3 1¾
The Surplus at 31st December was therefore		£977,696 2 6¾

Of this Surplus £275,000 has been set aside as a reserve.

Public Debt.

5. The Funded Debt amounted at the 31st December 1929 to £2,709,992 19s. 6d. During the year 1930, £3,520 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 2 of 1915; £4,720 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 15 of 1918; and £50,000 of Debentures issued under Ordinance No. 15 of 1920 were redeemed. The Funded Debt therefore at the 31st December, 1930, was reduced by £58,240 and amounted to £2,651,752. 19s. 6d. as shown as under :—

			£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	—Ordinance 18 of 1890	..	322,592	19	6
4 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 10 of 1892	..	100,000	0	0
3 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 20 of 1894	..	400,000	0	0
3 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 34 of 1895	..	100,000	0	0
3 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 13 of 1896	..	100,000	0	0
4 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 26 of 1912	..	550,000	0	0
4 per cent. Debentures	—Ordinance 2 of 1915	..	49,140	0	0
6 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 15 of 1918	..	80,020	0	0
6 per cent. do.	—Ordinance 15 of 1920	..	950,000	0	0
	Total ..	..	£2,651,752	19	6

In addition to the above the Colony is indebted to the Imperial Treasury in the sum of £436,778. 13s. 6d., repayable by half-yearly instalments of £14,157. 19s. 1d. to cover both principal and interest. The amount paid on account of principal during the year was £6,450. 10s. 9d.

SINKING FUNDS.

6. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of the several Loans were increased during the year by £60,324 9s. 7d. the changes being as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	424,038	2	11	to	453,643	18	2
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock from	355,571	2	1	to	377,977	10	2
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918, from	3,038	0	7	to	2,570	0	1
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920, from	97,828	3	4	to	102,365	19	1
Gain on realisation of Investments from	4,383	10	9	to	8,626	1	9
Total	£884,858	19	8	to	£945,183	9	3

and at the 31st December, 1930, the Market Value of the investments held for these Funds was:—

	£	s.	d.
4 per cent. Inscribed Stock	455,684	10	11
3 per cent. Inscribed Stock	376,391	17	2
6 per cent. Debentures, 1918	2,570	0	1
6 per cent. Debentures, 1920	102 286	7	4
Total	£936,932	15	6

INVESTMENTS.

7. The total Investments of the Colony and their Market Value at the close of the year were as under:—

	Price Paid.			Market Value.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sinking Funds	953,809	11	0	936,932	15	6
Surplus Funds	250,153	12	5	250,048	10	3
Savings Bank	470,780	12	10	441,070	14	5
Gulf Steamers Depreciation Fund	25,873	16	2	24,943	14	11
Coastal Steamer Depreciation Fund	20,537	7	0	21,240	4	11
Dredger Depreciation Fund ..	3,008	8	10	3,061	2	10
Immigrants Repatriation Fund	7,210	11	4	7,210	11	4
Land Assurance Fund ..	4,746	16	11	4,746	16	11
Total	£1,736,120	16	6	£1,689,254	11	1

III.—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

In common with all countries, Trinidad has felt the effect of the depressed market values for agricultural products, and the low prices obtaining for sugar, cocoa and coconuts, in particular, have been a cause for much concern to the agriculturists of the Colony.

COCOA.

2. The exports of cocoa amounted to 53,825,120 lb. valued at £1,136,056—a decrease of approximately eight million pounds in weight and of £310,000 in value as compared with the exports in the previous year.

3. The reduction in yield can for the most part be attributed to shortage of rain at critical periods in certain areas. The exports for the last five years were :—

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	lb.	£
1930	53,825,120	1,136,056
1929	61,888,740	1,446,127
1928	58,008,156	1,651,179
1927	51,934,857	1,671,883
1926	50,067,881	1,270,335

4. An economic survey of the cocoa industry was made during the year by the Department of Agriculture and much interesting information was obtained regarding the cultivation of cocoa under local conditions. The area planted to cocoa was shown to be 209,000 acres ; there were 16,637 separate holdings of which 10,038 were 10 acres or under and 5,009 were between 11 and 50 acres.

5. The steady spread of Witch broom (*Marasmius perniciosus*) is a matter for concern although there was but little evidence during the year that the yield per acre had been adversely affected. Search for and control of the disease has thrown an extra burden on the industry at a time when low prices necessitate the strictest economy in the cost of production.

SUGAR.

6. The total sugar manufactured amounted to 79,848 tons of which 69,139 tons were exported. The production was approximately 10,000 tons less than the record figure of the previous year.

7. Cane farmers—who numbered about 18,000—were responsible for two-fifths of the total tonnage of cane grown, for which they were paid £187,500 by the Factories.

8. The exports for the past five years have been as follows :—

		1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Grey Crystal	(tons)	57,626	28,315	57,254	62,509	50,174
Yellow Crystal	do.	6,138	12,814	15,397	17,081	17,732
Molasses Crystal	do.	1,411	570	1,315	1,708	1,229
Muscovado Sugar	do.	502	162	146	188	4
Refined	do.	250	—	—	—	—
Molasses	(gallons)	1,427,274	1,188,840	1,622,018	1,373,420	899,051
Rum	do.	71,213	35,699	55,088	73,841	72,063
Bitters	do.	56,599	55,152	49,236	58,430	22,698

Values.

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Grey Crystal	£871,156	£514,946	£889,116	£770,542	£522,096
Yellow Crystal	107,186	235,840	291,980	254,889	238,431
Molasses Crystal	 17,872	9,972	18,211	22,213	15,592
Muscovado Sugar	 6,960	1,548	2,162	2,219	48
Refined	 2	—	—	—	—
Molasses	 14,330	14,471	16,913	18,227	11,238
Rum	 10,933	8,155	12,157	13,639	14,313
Bitters	 80,915	79,570	70,101	87,570	38,065

9. Under the auspices of the Froghopper Investigation Committee three main lines of research work were continued :—

(*a*) Soils.
(*b*) Fertilizers and liming.
(*c*) Entomological.

10. Froghopper damage during the year was comparatively light. The beneficial effect of dry season ploughing was confirmed as a means of combating this pest.

11. Sugar prices ranged from 9s. 3⅜d. to 10s. 9¼d. per cwt. f.o.b. and in consequence of the low prices legislation was enacted for the purpose of granting to sugar estates a loan of £2 per ton of sugar exported.

COCONUTS.

12. Taking one pound of copra as equal to three nuts and one gallon of oil as equal to forty-five nuts, the total exports for the last five years have been :—

Year.		*Nuts.*		*Value.*
1930	....	73,411,834	....	£207,733
1929	....	87,109,579	....	281,455
1928	....	73,793,060	....	274,239
1927	....	46,573,459	....	109,295
1926	....	50,343,619	....	206,771

In 1930 the yield of the previous year was not maintained owing in part to shortage of rain and in part to the death of palms in certain areas from wilt as they came into heavy bearing.

13. A survey of the distribution of wilt, and of the conditions under which the disease occurs is in course of progress.

COFFEE.

14. This crop, which is usually planted on the borders of cocoa fields, shows a reduction in both quantity and value.

15. The exports for the last five years have been :—

Year.	*Quantity.* lb.	*Value.* £
1930	490,688	12,475
1929	817,593	32,288
1928	264,918	10,869
1927	163,920	7,238
1926	497,688	20,371

GRAPEFRUIT.

16. The grape fruit industry continues to develop, about 60 additional acres were planted in 1930, making a total acreage for Trinidad of about 400 acres which has been mostly planted within the last six years.

17. Exports were recorded as packed boxes for the first time, and compare with 1929 as follows :—

	No. of Fruit.	*Value*
1930	174,794	£960
1929	64,614	606

18. The industry has now reached a stage when a properly equipped and organized packing house is considered necessary. A Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association was formed and a loan of £5,900 has been made to the Association by Government for capital and working expenses. Arrangements are being made for Government control of the grade and quality of exports.

ORANGES.

19. Most of the oranges exported are from seedling, scattered trees, and are taken by hucksters to neighbouring islands.

	Bulk No.	*Value.*
1930	1,813,254	£2,498
1929	1,367,318	1,992

LIMES.

20. Exports of lime products of a value of £27,540 have established a record production for the crop as regards this Colony.

21. The total bearing acreage is now estimated at about 900 acres in Trinidad, and 29,000 seedlings sent out from the Government's nurseries in 1930 represent about 150 additional acres.

22. Several new factories have commenced operations within recent years in Trinidad and one was formed in 1930 in Tobago with the assistance of Government.

23. The Department of Agriculture is continuing its efforts to produce a lime resistant to wither-tip disease, and acre plots of two local hybrids planted for purposes of a commercial test are now commencing to bear.

VALUE OF LIME PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

1930	£27,540
1929	21,197

LIVESTOCK.

24. There have been no serious outbreaks of disease with the exception of cases of botulism which has been responsible for a number of deaths in the south of the island in particular.

25. The breeding of cattle suitable for tropical conditions has been continued at the Government Stock Farm. A modern cooling plant was installed at the Dairy maintained at the Farm.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

26. The work of the Agricultural Credit Societies has made progress during the year. A Co-operative Lime factory was established in Tobago and a Citrus Growers' Co-operative Association in Trinidad.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

27. The Agricultural Bank established by the Government in 1924 had by the close of 1930, advanced £239,086 14s. 4½d as loans on 333 properties. These loans are all secured by first mortgages, and are repayable over a period of thirty years. In addition £3,324 4s. 4d. was lent during the year as temporary advances, usually repayable within one year. The Bank is able to assist both large and small cultivators, as shown by the fact that of the loans made no less than 216 were made on properties of not more than 50 acres in area. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects. The Bank is thus doing very useful work in advancing practical agricultural education.

FORESTRY.

28. The total area of Forest land in the Colony is approximately 1,000 square miles, practically all of which is under commercial timber. The areas so for set aside for Forest Reserves amount to 359 square miles or just over 18 per cent. of the total area of the Colony. So far nearly 250 sq. miles have been demarcated and demarcation and survey of the remainder is proceeding at the rate of 15 miles annually. During 1930 Todd's Road North Reserve was proclaimed, whilst the surveys of the Long Stretch Reserve and the extension of the Southern Watershed Reserve were completed. In

locating the Forest Reserves their indirect utility in maintaining favourable climatic conditions, conserving rainfall, maintaining humidity, preventing erosion, acting as windbreaks, &c., was mainly considered, their management for the purpose of providing the Colony in perpetuity with timber, fuelwood and other forest products is now receiving intensive and increasing attention.

29. During 1930, 56.65 acres approximately, of new plantations were formed under the Arena Reserve Working Plan, Crappo (*Carapa guianensis Aubl*), galba (*Calophyllum antillanum Britton*) and black fiddlewood (*Vitex divaricata Sw.*) being the species regenerated ; on 94 acres teak was introduced to augment the cedar at Tamana under the Tamana Contracts Management Plan : 20 acres were planted in teak and black fiddlewood in the Southern Watershed Reserve, whilst a further area of 45 acres was planted in the Victoria Fuel Plantations which now amount to approximately 147 acres.

Silvicultural research, particularly on cedar, was continued, and it is believed that definite progress is being made. There are now more than 1,720 acres of plantations (including experiment plots) within the Forest Reserves.

30. Considerable progress was again made in carrying out accurate surveys of resources : a total of 5,600 chains of lines was run covering an area of approximately 54,000 acres of forest ; in 1929, 6,000 chains of lines were run covering approximately 50,000 acres.

31. The preparation of Working Plans was continued : a plan for the control of the yield of cedar was prepared for the cedar bearing lands of the Central Range Reserve (approximately 40,000 acres), whilst a draft plan for the regeneration of Siparia Reserve was also prepared. Draft Working plans now exist covering roughly 5,000 acres of forest where intensive regeneration operations are being carried out : Simple working plans controlling the yield of cedar are in force over more than 50,000 acres of forest.

32. There are two privately owned forest sawmills now operating in mora forests ; one on a concession covering approximately 6,000 acres near Rio Claro and the other on a concession covering approximately 2,112 acres north of the Valencia Road.

33. The cut of timber of all kinds from Crown Lands during 1930 is estimated at 2,371,700 cubic feet of which about 1,543,500 is estimated to consist of less durable woods and of smaller (under story) trees largely used for firewood and corduroy. These figures do not include wood cut from private lands, the quantities of which though comparatively small cannot be calculated. 21,274 cubic feet of Cedar logs valued at £3,291, Cedar boards to the value of £1,021 and other timber to the value of £374 were exported.

34. The following figures show the quantity and estimated value of timber cut during the past five years.

Year.	*Quantity.* Cubic feet.	*Value.* £
1926	2,613,000	160,000
1927	3,187,600	250,000
1928	3,704,800	250,000
1929	2,427,400	200,000
1930	2,371,700	200,000

Whilst the quantity and value of timber imported and exported during a corresponding period were as follows :—

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
	Sup. ft.	£	Sup. ft.	£
1926	9,116,446	101,448	334,203	4,195
1927	14,140,460	140,515	789,968	8,693
1928	12,039,948	128,922	547,534	5,633
1929	15,612,772	164,553	768,319	7,033
1930	15,120,145	164,085	431,632	4,686

35. Twelve concessions, covering about 44,279 acres are held by petroleum companies, and are operated for the benefit of that industry. 11,118 licences, mostly for less than 10 trees each and covering areas distributed throughout the Colony were granted during the year.

36. The Forest Revenue for 1930 amounted to £18,149 exclusive of free timber to the value of £311 supplied to the Public Works Department, and the expenditure to £13,269. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was £4,880. The total surplus of revenue over expenditure for the past 24 years now exceeds £100,000.

MINES.

37. The chief mineral industries of the Colony are Petroleum and Asphalt. Coal, Iron, Graphite, and Gypsum are known to occur in small quantities and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have up to the present proved to be of economic importance.

PETROLEUM.

38. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1930, 329,661,745 gallons, an increase of 24,613,925 gallons on the production of 1929.

39. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0.9553 to 0.8015.

40. At the end of 1930 there were fourteen companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These companies, having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000, held over 137,000 acres of Crown lands under Licences and Leases, of which approximately 125,000 acres were held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserve the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner. Land sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remains the property of the Crown.

41. The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Point Fortin, Parry Lands, &c.; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Petroleum Development

Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd., from private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Naparima, Palo Seco and Fyzabad; the Venezuelan Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Palo Seco; the Fyzabad Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad and the Siparia-Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., from Crown Lands at Palo Seco. There are five refineries at work in the Colony situated at Pointe-a-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

42. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to 31st December, 1930, is 1,780 of which 1,121 are on Crown Lands. During the year under review 163 new wells were drilled, 107 of which with a total footage of 219,620 were on Crown Lands and 56 with a total footage of 99,948 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1930 was 329,661,745 gallons, an increase of 24,613,925 gallons over the production for 1929. Of this total, 184,112,810 gallons were from Crown Lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil, won from Crown rights during the year 1930 amounted to £77,260 as against £74,937 in 1929, and wayleaves to £8,585 as against £8,884 in 1929. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 268,758,245 gallons valued at £2,790,695 as against 288,505,805 gallons valued at £3,051,450 in 1929. The exports in 1930 formed 52 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony and exceeded in value the exports of the four other staple products of the Colony.

43. The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years:

QUANTITIES IN GALLONS.

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
139,590,781	155,986,964	222,658,646	288,505,815	268,758,245

VALUES.

£	£	£	£	£
1,871,851	2,326,361	2,493,290	3,051,450	2,790,695

ASPHALT.

44. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909. On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2s. 6d. and an Export duty of 5s.

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3s. 6d. and an Export duty of 6s. 11d.,

being an increase of 10d. and 1s. 2d. per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt. The payment of the increased Royalties was to be operative as from the date of the execution of the new lease and realized £9,855 in 1926, £10,226 in 1927, £8,220 in 1928, £9,194 in 1929 and £543 for the month of January, 1930 From 1st February, 1930, the new rate of Royalty was applied and the sum of £18,976 was realized making a total of £19,519 for the whole year.

45. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1930 was 157,859 tons as against 219,603 tons in 1929.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1923-1930.

Year	*Quantity (tons)*	*Value (£).*
1923	172,369	377,814
1924	169,397	385,949
1925	157,986	360,062
1926	180,950½	451,967
1927	186,363½	464,475
1928	152,287½	402,564
1929	164,311	432,085
1930	118,055	313,397

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

The progress which had been shown for some years past in the Colony's trade was not maintained during 1930, and a decrease must be recorded in both imports and exports for the first time since 1924 and 1922 respectively. The decline in the total values both of imports and exports, was relatively greater than the reduction in quantities, on account of lower prices.

2. Imports in 1930 were valued at £5,344,533, being £609,781 less than in 1929 (£5,954,314), but higher than in any previous year since 1921. Exports were valued at £5,841,246, showing a decrease of £1,281,611, as compared with 1929, £845,209 with 1928, and £177,618 with 1927. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at £903,542 in 1930, as against £1,096,776 in 1929, but which exceeded all years prior to 1928. Re-exports are included, being valued at £468,823, as compared with £583,514 in 1929.

3. Imports were consigned principally from the United Kingdom (36 per cent. in 1930, 32 per cent. in 1929, 28 per cent. in 1926, and 25 per cent. in 1921). The corresponding figures for Canada were 16, 17, 21, and 16, while for the United States of America they were 24, 26, 27, and 36. Exports were shipped chiefly to the same countries, viz. :—United Kingdom (22, 26, 29, and 40 per cent. respectively), United States of America (29, 32, 31, and 28 per cent. respectively) and Canada (9, 8, 11, and 8 per cent. respectively).

4. The principal imports in 1930 were machinery, £872,793 (mining £693,091, sugar £35,129), grain, flour, pulse and preparations thereof, £694,823 (flour, wheaten, 302,966 bags, £398,052, rice 36,449,172 lb., £219,891), cotton manufactures, £283,941 (cotton piece goods 9,066,153 yards, £212,100), wood and timber, £233,827 (unmanufactured £202,796), carriages, carts and waggons, £205,443 (motor cars, lorries and vans 602, £99,795), cocoa (raw) 9,764,938 lb., £149,618, metal manufactures, £147,662, fish 6,613,720 lb., £126,742 milk, condensed, 86,033 cases, £117,760, meats, 4,377,647 lb., £116,265 (beef and pork, pickled and salted 3,161,984 lb., £65,257), oils, 7,160,923, gallons £178,987, paints and colours, £108,316 (barytes 15,129 tons, £76,324), boots, shoes and slippers, 36,263 doz. pairs, £96,912.

5. The principal exports, including re-exports, were raw cocoa 64,261,993 lb., £1,363,789 (re-exports 10,436,873lb., £227,733), oil, (*a*) crude, 37,449,461 gallons £222,975, (*b*) fuel 175,861,921 gallons, £1,310,048, (*c*) motor spirit, 53,332,576 gallons, £1,204,902 (re-exports 44,033 gallons, £3,808), and (*d*) kerosene, 1,807,916 gallons, £50,913 (re-exports 3,461 gallons, £244), sugar, 154,870,715 lb. £776,167, coconuts, 5,886,127 (no.), £25,830, copra 21,974,628 lb. £176,627 (re-exports 83,369 lb., £662), coconut oil, 41,154 gallons, £5,938, Angostura Bitters 22,698 gallons, £38,065, asphalt, (*a*) crude, 20,350 tons, £20,350, (*b*) dried, 97,705 tons, £293,047, raw coffee, 490,688 lb., £12,475, molasses, 899,051 gallons, £11,238, and rum 72,063 gallons £14,313.

6. Minor products exported included biscuits, lime oil, lime juice, beer, alpargatas, rubber, hides, temper lime, matches, road oil, nutmegs, tonka beans, cedar, logwood and various wood manufactures.

7. The number of ships entered in 1930 was 2,336 (4,003,086 tons) as compared with 2,354 (3,876,468 tons) in 1929, and 1,983 (2,466,895 tons) in 1926. Of these tonnages 50¾ per cent. was British in 1930, 49 per cent. in 1929, and 58¼ per cent. in 1926. The tonnage of sailing ships included in these totals was 29,101 in 1930, 28,704 in 1929, and 41,313 in 1926.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

SHIPPING.

1. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad:

Line.	From	To	Frequency of calls.
Harrison Line ...	United Kingdom Ports	Central and South America and return	Passengers monthly. Cargo frequently.
Leyland Line ...	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central American Ports and return	About every 14 days.
Royal Netherlands West India Mail	North European Ports	Do. ...	Two lines each fortnightly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Channel Ports	Central America	Monthly
Transatlantica Italiana Navigazione Generale Italiana	Western Mediterranean Ports	Do. ...	Do.
Horn Line	Hamburg and Antwerp	Do. ...	Fortnightly.
Canadian National Steamers	East Canadian Ports	West Indies and Demerara	Passengers fortnightly. Cargo frequently.
Elders and Fyffes ...	Avonmouth ...	Santa Marta and Jamaica	Fortnightly each way
Trinidad Line ...	New York ...	Demerara ...	About every 10 days.
Prince Line ...	River Plata and Brazil	New York ...	Fortnightly.
Aluminium Line ...	Paramaribo ...	North American Ports	Frequently for bunkers.
Orinoco Line ...	Ciudad Bolivar	Ciudad Bolivar	Every 10 days.
Nourse Line ...	India and Burma	West Indian Islands	Monthly.
Hamburg-Amerika Line...	North European Ports	Central America	Fortnightly.
Western Ocean S.S. *Corp*	New York and West Indies	Demerara and return	Weekly.
Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation	East Canadian Ports	Demerara ...	Fortnightly.

2. Mails are regularly forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition an increasing number of steamers call to load oil cargoes or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

3. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Government Steamer *Trinidad*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes.

4. The Government Steamer *Tobago* maintains a service between Trinidad and Tobago running five trips every two weeks.

RAILWAYS.

5. The Trinidad Government Railway consists (1) of the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within eight miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28¾ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles; (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to and from Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line is single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′ -8½″) gauge.

6. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day, during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Sangre Grande and Rio Claro lines, but run daily on the Siparia line. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima giving a service of six trains daily each way.

7. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes one trip a week between Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and La Brea (near the celebrated Pitch Lake), the Oilfields, Cedros, and to the south-western point of the Island at Icacos, stopping at eight intermediate places along the coast, and carrying passengers and goods. This steamer also makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

8. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication one with the other on all parts of the system, giving a total length of 118 miles of telegraph and about 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

ROADS.

9. The roads of the Colony are divided into main and local roads. The former and roughly 54 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,073.57 miles are made up of 228.29 miles metal and oil, 406.78 miles metal, 232.44 miles gravel or burnt clay, and

206.06 miles natural soil roads. The local roads, in districts where there are no Local RoadBoards, comprising 689.94 miles are made up of 4.40 miles metal and oil, 52.06 miles metal, 217.06 miles gravel or burnt clay and 416.42 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are several miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens, who are provided with funds to maintain them merely as rights of way.

POSTAL.

10. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 116 out offices throughout the Colony.

11. The rates of postage are as follows, for each oz. or part of an oz.:—

Within the Colony .. .. .. 1d.
To United Kingdom, British Possessions and United States — 1d. for first oz. 1d. each additional oz. or fraction of oz.
To other places for 1st oz. 3d. and for each additional oz. 1½d.

12. Trinidad is a party to the London Postal Convention.

13. The usual Money Order, Postal Order and C.O.D. systems are in force in the Colony.

CABLE.

14. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company.

15. The Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company are both now under the Management of Imperial and International Communications Ltd., but both continue to operate separately. The Company has a duplicate Cable System. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate Cable System to New York.

16. The Company's Cables connect with All America Cable Company's line at Santiago de Cuba and San Juan, Porto Rico. This Company gives a service to all parts of the world from Santiago de Cuba and to the French and Dutch West Indies and Venezuela from San Juan, Porto Rico. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the All-British Route) line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom. They also connect with the Radio Corporation of America at Porto Rico, as well as the Western Union Telegraph Company at Barbados. In Trinidad they connect

with the Trinidad Government Wireless for traffic to ships at sea, Tobago, St. Martins, Martinique, the Guianas, and Venezuela and with the Trinidad Government Railway Telegraphs for country messages, except those destined for San Fernando.

17. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

WIRELESS.

18. The Pacific Cable Board System has no wireless station in Trinidad, but three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government, namely, stations at Port-of-Spain, North Post, and Tobago. The North Post Station deals exclusively with Ship, Tobago, St. Martin and Martinique traffic, while communication with British Guiana, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

TELEPHONES.

19. A telephone service throughout the Island is maintained by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., a private Company, whose headquarters are in Port-of-Spain. The service is an up-to-date one and meets the requirements of the community both for business and private purposes.

VI.—JUSTICE.

JUSTICE.

1. Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. A petty civil court is established in each magisterial district of the Colony. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England, except that there is no jurisdiction in divorce causes.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:—

(*a*) The Full Court.
(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or three of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The West Indian Court of Appeal was established in the year 1920, for the colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those colonies. It is constituted of an uneven number of judges not less than three in number; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

CONSTABULARY.

7. There are 59 Stations in the Colony, 55 in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago, 32 of which are in telephonic communication.

8. Applicants for enlistment in the Force must be over 18 and under 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, able to read and write, and must produce two certificates of character from well-known members of the community. They are required to submit to medical examination by the Constabulary Surgeon and are enlisted only if found physically fit. Enlistment is for three years, the first six months of which is spent at the Training Depôt on probation after which enlistment is automatically renewed year by year. Members of the Force are retired at 55 and may retire at the age of 50 if they have completed 20 years of service. Those who retire after having completed 20 years service and having attained the age of 50 have the option of drawing the full pension under the Regulations or of commuting one quarter of it to a gratuity—the gratuity being ten times the annual value of the reduction. Recruits are posted to the Depôt on enlistment and spend six months there. They are trained in Constabulary and Military duties, Fire Brigade drill and first aid. Unless they qualify in all these duties before the six months period has expired their services may be dispensed with.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

9. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge and a careful record is kept of them. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcast to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at short notice.

FINGER PRINT BRANCH.

10. This branch was established 27 years ago and 1,416 finger prints were taken during 1930, bringing the total on record to 23,672. 853 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

SUPERVISION OF ALIENS AND UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

11. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of such persons, and their movements are diligently watched.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

12. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instructions in addition. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by examiners appointed by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are then subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations before the licences are granted. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

13. The prisons of the Colony consist of :—The Royal Gaol in Port-of-Spain, which is the main prison ; the convict prison at Carrera Island ; the Preventive Detention Prison ; the Juvenile Prison and the convict depôt in Tobago. District Prisons at Cedros, Mayaro, Blanchisseuse and Toco where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These prisons are located at the Constabulary Stations.

14. There was a decrease of 24 in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners during the year 1930.

The figures are as follows :—

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1929	..	1,473	172	1,645
1930	..	1,421	200	1,621

15. Prisoners are employed upon works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. Various trades are taught, such as Carpentry, Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Tailoring, Shoemaking, the making of Furniture, Matting, Mats, Charcoal and White Lime, Rope, Twine, Bamboo-blinds, Laundry and Mason work.

16. *Royal Gaol.* The principal labour performed is: stone-breaking, coconut fibre picking, making prisoners clothing, mattress making, carpentry and various trades. Gangs are sent from the Prison to the Governor's Residence, the Prison Gardens and the Prison Quarry.

17. *Carrera Convict Prison.* The convicts were employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: slippers, hammocks, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from Sisal Hemp. Tomb stones and other slabs are made from the Blue stone metal from the Quarry. 7.737 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1930. The convicts were also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

18. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.* The convicts of this prison are employed in wood cutting, on sanitary work in the town, at the Government Farm and Botanic Gardens and at Government House.

19. *Preventive Detention Prison.* The prisoners are employed in wood cutting, droghing sand and stones, cultivation of Prison Gardens, erection of buildings of the Prison and on other work in the interest of the Prison. The prisoners are taught the following trades:—Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentry, Tinsmith, Cabinet making. This is an Institution started in 1924 for the detention of habitual criminals who received a fixed sentence of hard labour in the ordinary prisons, followed by a sentence of preventive detention during the Governor's pleasure. They are subject to the same treatment, as far as is possible, as that received at Camp Hill Prison in the Isle of Wight. The sentence is indeterminate, but if the Governor does not see fit to discharge a prisoner at the end of 10 years, a report has to be sent to the Secretary of State. The number admitted during the year was 5 as compared with 13 in 1929.

20. *Young Offenders Detention Institution.* This Institution, which was started in January, 1927, is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced. The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—Carpentry, Cabinet making, Tailoring, Shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend School and Religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains appointed. They also undergo physical drill. All Prison uniforms are made at this institution as well as those for the Post Office and for Office Messengers. Private work is also undertaken. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 110.

21. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on licence, divisions into classes, and diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 143 during the year.

22. *Female Prison.* The prisoners are employed chiefly in laundry work, coconut fibre picking and weeding at the prison gardens.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

MEDICAL.

The general scheme for the improvement of the hospitals was commenced. At the Colonial Hospital a Nurses Hostel, and a Maternity Ward were nearly completed. At San Fernando, a water borne sewage system was installed and a Maternity Ward and Quarters for one of the Surgeons was commenced. At Princes Town Hospital quarters for nurses were provided and at Couva similar quarters were commenced. A Mothers' and Infants' Clinic was built in St. James—Port-of-Spain. The new House of Refuge Port-of-Spain, was occupied.

EDUCATION.

The erection of schools at San Juan, 300 pupils, and Cunupia, 400 pupils, was begun. Pointe-à-Pierre school was completed. Quarters were erected for five Head Teachers.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The scheme for the supply of water to the Western, Central and Southern areas of the Island prepared by the Government Engineers was approved by the Consulting Engineers. The extension of the Princes Town system to St. John's Village and Garth was carried out.

ROADS.

Progress under the Road Scheme continued. At the close of the year there was under construction, or, had been completed 32½ miles of road.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The estimated population of the two Islands Trinidad and Tobago, at 31st December, 1930, was 413,119 an increase of 9,844 over 1929. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 133,277 and a small number of Chinese.

2. The Birth-rate was 31.2 per 1,000 and the Death-rate 18.91 per 1,000.

3. The number of deaths of children under 1 year was 1,599 and the infantile mortality rate was 125 per 1,000 Births.

The Death-rates from the principal diseases were as follows :

Diarrhoea and Enteritis	1·21	per 1000.
Malaria	1·58	do.
Tuberculosis	·94	do.
Dysentery	·39	do.
Enteric Fever	·23	do.
Ankylostomiasis	·39	do.

4. Measures for the reduction of Infantile Mortality have been maintained. The Mothers' and Infants' Clinic in Port-of-Spain continues to be well attended, and branches of the Child Welfare League are established in nine country districts. A special clinic for sick children is maintained at the Colonial Hospital.

5. The general condition of health was good. The Birth-rate continues high. The Death-rate and Infantile Mortality rate are materially lower than the average for the past five years.

6. Apart from the two principal towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando the Sanitary Department maintains work in every part of the Colony the whole of which is divided into Sanitary Districts. Each district has a Local Sanitary Authority, a Medical Officer of Health and one or more Sanitary Inspectors. Scavenging has been extended over the Colony until every town and every village of any size has an organised system.

7. Enteric fever which has been prevalent in many parts of the country in the last few years has now been much reduced, the notification of cases of this disease for the year 1930 being 346.

8. Venereal Clinics on modern lines continue to be well attended at the Out-patients' Departments of the Colonial Hospitals, Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

9. The intensive treatment of Hook-worm disease carried on by the Rockefeller International Board of Health, since 1914 ceased at the end of 1924. Similar work along the same lines is now maintained by a staff under the Central Board of Health.

10. The following hospital accommodation is provided:

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain	380 beds
The San Fernando Hospital	173 do.
The Government District Hospitals in Tobago and at Arima, St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros ..	248 do.

There are also small emergency hospitals at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

11. The Lunatic Asylum at St. Ann's, near Port-of-Spain, has accommodation for 700 and is conducted on modern lines.

12. The Leper Settlement which was completed in 1926 is on Chacachacare Island 20 miles to the West of Port-of-Spain and has accommodation for 450 inmates.

IX.—EDUCATION.

1. At the close of the year under review there were 287 Elementary and Intermediate Schools in the Colony, 43 being Government and 244 Assisted Schools. There were 251 schools in Trinidad and 36 in Tobago. Of the 244 Assisted Schools, 96 were Roman Catholic, 55 Church of England, 69 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 12 Wesleyan, 11 Moravian and 1 Baptist. There were two Government and three Assisted Intermediate Schools. The number of pupils on the roll in December, 1930, was 64,167 of whom 35,661 were boys and 28,506 girls. The average daily attendance was 41,093 or 65.5 per cent. of the number on the roll. There was an increase of 776 on the roll, and of 676 in average attendance. The number of teachers and pupil teachers employed was 1,769, as against 1,743 in 1929.

2. The total expenditure on education during the year 1930 deducting the amount received in school and examination fees was £149 968 14s. 3d. as compared with £137,625 3s. 7d. in 1929. 168 candidates took the competitive examination for College Exhibitions and 38 the examination for Handicraft Exhibitions awarded by the Board of Education. Eight College and three Handicraft Exhibitioners were nominated, bringing up to 48 the total number of exhibitioners being educated in Secondary Schools. In December, 1930, there were 71 students at the Government and Affiliated Training Colleges. There were 294 candidates at the examination for Teachers' Certificates, of whom 104 passed their prescribed examinations.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

3. The following Colleges afford facilities for the higher education of boys:—The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated institutions, the St. Mary's College in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima College in San Fernando. The St. Joseph's Convent and St. Hilary's High School for girls in Port-of-Spain, and the Naparima Girls' High School in San Fernando, which are also affiliated to the Queen's Royal College, provide similar education for girls. The Bishop's High School in Tobago admits pupils of both sexes. The number of pupils on roll at 31st December was:

Queen's Royal College	287
St. Mary's College	462
Naparima College	172
St. Joseph's Convent School	496
St. Hilary's School for Girls	135
Naparima Girls' High School	138
Bishop's High School, Tobago	69
Total	1,759

The affiliated institutions work under the same curriculum as the Queen's Royal College, and receive a Government grant-in-aid.

4. The Queen's Royal College and its affiliated Colleges are examined annually in July. The Middle Forms are examined by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate. The Upper Sixth Form is examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, being entered for the Higher Certificate Examination while the pupils of the Lower Sixth and Fifth Forms are entered for the Cambridge Local Examinations, taking the School Certificate and the Junior Examinations respectively.

5. Five hundred and seventy-five pupils of the Middle Forms of the Queen's Royal College and Affiliated Schools sat for the examination conducted by the Cambridge University Examinations Syndicate in July, 1930. Four hundred and seventy-six pupils sat for the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, while thirty-one candidates sat for the Higher Certificate Examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board. Two hundred and eighty-three candidates passed the School Certificate and Junior Local Examinations, 55 gaining Honours, while 63 distinctions in various subjects were gained. Twenty-two Higher Certificates were gained. Two Scholarships, not exceeding £800 each in value, tenable at a University in the British Empire, or other Scientific or Technical Institutions to be approved by the Education Board, were awarded on the result of the Higher Certificate Examination. One of these Scholarships was awarded on the subjects of Group IV (Science). Four "House Scholarships" of the annual value of £15 each were awarded on the results of the Cambridge Junior Local Examination.

6. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers. One is maintained by the Government and one by the Canadian Mission, both of which are co-educational. The Roman Catholics maintain one College for men and one for women.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

7. The Technical Classes of the Board of Industrial Training maintained a satisfactory level in 1930 with a total number of hours of 11,760, giving an average weekly attendance of 302 hours. There were 237 students in attendance distributed among the following classes:

Workshop Arithmetic	133
Workshop Drawing	115
Mechanics	60
Mathematics	67
Workshop Practice	60
English	59
Typography	45
Building Construction	45
Bookbinding	28
Tailoring	38
General Scienc	20

8. Twenty-two candidates sat for the Intermediate Examination for Apprentices, for which the questions are especially set by the City and Guilds' Examinations.

	Entered.	*Passed.*	
		1st Class.	*2nd Class.*
Mechanical Engineering ...	4	3	—
Bookbinding	5	1	2
Building Construction (3rd year) ...	5	4	1
Do. do. (5th year)	4	1	1
Tailoring	4	3	1
	22	12	5

9. Thirty students were presented for the Technological Examinations of the City and Guilds' of London Institute, of whom seventeen satisfied the Examiners. Of the 14 Special Prizes awarded to Overseas Centres by the Institute, two were secured by students of this Board, viz.: the Merchant Taylors Company's 1st Prize of £1 10s. 0d., for Tailoring, and the Institute's Bronze Medal for Typography.

10. In the subjects of Bookbinding and Typography the students were sufficiently advanced to enable the final Examinations to be taken. The following is a summary of the passes:—

	Entered.	**Passed.**
Bookbinding Final	1	1
Do. Grade I.	3	3
Mechanical Engineering Grade I.	5	1
Typography Final	5	4
Do. Grade II.	6	3
Do. Grade I.	8	4
Building Construction Grade II.	2	1
	30	17

11. The Board is also entrusted with the administration of an institution for the blind towards which a grant of £275 was made by the Government, and voluntary public subscriptions to the amount of £275 9s. 4½d. were collected during the year. The Government also grants £200 for special work in the education and maintenance of destitute blind children. Instruction at the Institute is given in Braille Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, History and Geography, Music and Typewriting, while men are taught Basket-making, Chair-caning, Mattress-making, restringing of tennis racquets and bass broom-making, Mat-making, and women Knitting, Sewing and Raffia Work. This institution deals with some 50 or 60 blind people and is a residential one for the education, maintenance and training of blind children and a day institution for the purposes of an adult school and it also gives them a mid-day meal and a small wage for work done by the blind of Port-of-Spain and its environs. With regard to residential accommodation the Board has found it necessary, in the interests of discipline, to limit the age qualification for residence to 18 years. It is at present the only institution for the blind in the British West Indies and receives blind children from the other West Indian Islands for education and training whenever accommodation is available, and when the Colonies can contribute to their maintenance.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

1. The lands of the Colony can be divided into two classes, viz.: those which are vested in the Crown and those which have already been alienated. Crown land is alienated by Royal Grant under the hand of the Governor and Seal of the Colony. The alienation of Crown lands can be again sub-divided into those sold under freehold title, for agricultural purposes, and those held from the Crown on leasehold for 199 or 999 years for building purposes in residential areas, such as Port-of-Spain, St. Augustine and the new village of La Brea. Lands for agricultural purposes situate in the Counties of St. George, St. David, St. Andrew, Caroni and Tobago are sold on petition to the Governor as Intendant of Crown lands at the following rates: £2 10s. 0d. per acre in parcels not exceeding 20 acres: £3 15s. 0d. per acre in parcels exceeding 20 acres, but not exceeding 100 acres: and in parcels exceeding 100 acres at not less than £5 per acre except in special instances and by permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lands situate in the Counties of Victoria, St. Patrick, Nariva and Mayaro are sold on petition in parcels of not less than five acres and upwards at £4 per acre. These prices include the cost of survey, registration and grant. No purchaser of agricultural land can be permitted to buy more than one parcel of land at a time nor can he submit a further petition for additional land, until at least half the land already purchased is brought under cultivation, except with the permission of the Intendant. 641 Grants and Leases of an acreage of 2,204 and of a total value of £11,940 were issued during the year. The Land Regulations of the 24th December, 1917, and the order made by His Excellency the Intendant, which was published on the 29th November, 1923, prescribed the mode of application, conditions of sale, and price of Crown lands.

2. The following is the approximate distribution of the lands of the Colony at the 31st December, 1930:—

TRINIDAD:		*acres.*
Area under Mining Lease		117,953
Area under Prospecting Licence		9,389
Area under Exploration Licence		775
	acres.	
Forest Reserves, Demarcated	150,138	
Forest Reserves, Undemarcated	84,107	
Forest Reserves, Proposed	47,841	
	282,086	
Less Area included in Oil Concessions	77,453	
	204,633	204,633
Alienated and other lands including Roads and other Crown Reserves	....	649,524
Remaining Crown Lands	....	210,570
Total		1,192,844
		or 1863·82 square miles.

TOBAGO:

	acres
Forest Reserves	9,776
Alienated land including roads and other Crown Reserves	57,905
Remaining Crown Land	6,711
Total	74,392
	or 116.24 square miles.

3. Land alienated from the Crown prior to 1902 is held under a Grant, extant or presumed, from either the Spanish or the British Crown according to the date of its alienation. In these older Grants the reservations vary considerably, and in the oldest British Grants the terms are conditional. The Grants issued since 1869 contain the following reservation :—

> The right to resume for works of public utility and convenience 1/20 part of the land granted, except any land on which buildings have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of such buildings.
>
> From 1869 to 1889: All precious metals and coal were reserved to the Crown.
>
> From 1889 to January, 1902: All precious metals or coals, together with Asphalt in certain areas, were reserved.
>
> From January, 1902 to 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals (except Asphalt) were reserved.
>
> From 1910: All precious metals, coal, oil and other minerals are reserved.

4. A Crown Grant issued since January, 1902, is registered free of charge to the Grantee under the provisions of the Real Property Ordinance, a statute which embodies the principles of the Torrens system of Land registration, and the Grant becomes the Certificate of Title guaranteed by the Crown.

5. The mineral rights of the Crown where both the minerals and the land belong to the Crown are released by means of Exploration and Prospecting Licences or Mining Leases; but where the minerals belong to the Crown and the surface of the land has been alienated the mineral rights are leased by means of Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases only. An Exploration Licence is granted at the discretion of the Governor and gives the holder the right to explore or examine the surface of any lands on which the Crown has oil and mineral rights. The licence is usually for one or two years and can be an exclusive one; it is issued for the purpose of enabling the licensee to select an area over which to apply for a Prospecting Licence.

6. The fees payable for an Exploration Licence vary from £50 for an area under 250 acres to £1,250 for an area of 50,000 to 100,000 acres. The fees for a Prospecting Licence are double those for an Exploration Licence. A royalty is charged on oil won.

7. The holder of a Prospecting Licence is entitled to enter upon the land named in the licence for such period as the Governor may deem desirable, which period shall not exceed two years with exclusive power to search in any part of it for the product or products named, to set up works, sink wells and export the produce subject, however, to the payment of such rates and duties as may be imposed by law upon such produce. If necessary, and provided the Governor considers the licensee has carried out the terms of his contract, the licence may be extended for a period not exceeding a further two years. At the end or sooner determination of the period of the Prospecting Licence a Mining Lease may be granted over so much of the land held under Licence as the Governor may consider necessary for the purpose of erection of works, buildings, &c., for the continuation of the operations, at an annual rent to be agreed upon, and the licensee also has the privilege of leasing the crude oil or minerals underlying or upon such portion of the lands which has been held under the licence as the licensee may select for a term of 21 years; this period may be extended, subject to such payment by way of rent or royalty as the Governor may approve. The lands held under Mining Lease must be first surveyed and all expenses of surveys and fees for Stamp Duty and Registration must be paid by the applicant together with a fee of £5 for expenses in connection with the lease.

8. The number of applications received for Oil Prospecting and Exploration Licences during 1930 was three and Nil. respectively.

The numbers of Oil Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases issued were one and three respectively.

SURVEY.

9 Prior to the year 1904 the only large scale maps of the Colony in existence were large unwieldly sheets of various sizes plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch (1 in 9,504). Each sheet covered a division of the Island known as a Ward, and was constructed by the continuous plotting of new surveys on to former surveys without any further control.

10. In 1901 a trigonometrical survey of Trinidad was commenced. On the completion of the primary and secondary triangulation, traverse surveys connected to the trigonometrical framework were run along the existing roads and railways—the entire coast line was also surveyed. These surveys were plotted to the scale of 12 chains to an inch on a system of sheets projected on a polyconic projection covering the whole Island. The dimensions of each sheet were five minutes of longitude by three minutes of latitude. These sheets for convenience called Trigonometrical Sheets were eventually reduced to the scale of 1 in 50,000 and printed, and a general map of the Island on the scale of 1 in 150,000 was also reproduced.

11. Improved sectional maps of similar scale and dimensions to the Trigonometrical Sheets, showing the cadastral detail contained on the old Ward Maps controlled by the surveys plotted on the Trigonometrical Sheets, were then prepared, and these are the ones now in use.

12. Owing to the development of the Oil Industry, the necessity for a large scale Cadastral Map of Trinidad has arisen, and on the advice of the Colonial Survey Committee, a new scheme of scales, sheet dimensions, and numbering, has been evolved. The new maps will be based on rectangular co-ordinates.

NEW MAPPING SCHEME.

Scale.	Sheet Reference Letter or No.	AREA COVERED.		Size of Sheet
		CHAINS.	MILES.	Inches.
1/50,000	A to H	1,800 x 1,500	$22\frac{1}{2}$ x $18\frac{3}{4}$	28·512 x 23·760
1/5,000	1 to 25 N.E., N.W., S.E., S.W.	180 x 150	$2\frac{1}{4}$ x $1\frac{7}{8}$	Do.
1/2,500	A to P	90 x 75	$1\frac{1}{8}$ x $\frac{15}{16}$	Do.

13. By the end of 1930 the following work had been done towards the preparation of the new Cadastral Map :—

The fixing of 108 new minor trigonometrical stations for the control of the traverse surveys.

70 primary traverses.

122 secondary.

293 tertiary.

The average lengths of the primary, secondary, and tertiary traverses are 2, 1½, and 1¼ miles, respectively.

Twenty-seven sheets on the scale 1 : 2,500 were completed and published.

The eight manuscript sheets on the same scale, covering Port-of-Spain were completed.

Eight sheets on the scale of 1 : 5000 were being printed at the Ordnance Survey.

Forty-six sheets, including 23 in Tobago were in various stages of preparation.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

14. From September, 1920 to June, 1925, a Party of Royal Engineers was engaged on the surveys necessary for the preparation of a Topographical Map of Trinidad and Tobago, on the scale of 1 in 50,000. The work in Trinidad was based on the existing triangulation and other controlled surveys previously executed by the Trigonometrical Survey Party. The survey of Tobago necessitated the establishment of a triangulation net over the Island, of sufficient accuracy for the control of cadastral detail. The map, which has been drawn and reproduced at the

Ordnance Survey, Southampton, is layered in colours, and comprises nine sheets on the scale of 1 in 50,000 prepared in conformity with the new map system. (Eight sheets cover Trinidad and one sheet Tobago.) This map has also been published on one sheet on the scale of 1 : 150,000.

OTHER SURVEYS AND MAPS.

15. The majority of the surveys executed by the Survey Department each year consists of :

(*a*) " Surveys of Crown Lands petitioned for " ;
(*b*) " The execution and supervision of concession surveys " ;
(*c*) " Surveys of reserves, and of lands resumed for road purposes, and the redefining of old boundaries."

Contract Surveyors are employed when necessary to assist the Staff with these surveys. During 1930, 14,330 chains of boundary lines were defined on the ground in connection with the surveys of parcels of Crown Lands petitioned for, the majority of which contained about five acres The length of lines run in connection with the surveys described at (*b*) and (*c*) above amounted to 763 chains and 5,786 chains respectively.

16. 3,245 plans were prepared and certified in connection with the petitions and other land transactions effected under the Real Property Ordinance.

XI.—LABOUR.

1. Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes, viz. : (*a*) Agricultural (*b*) Industrial or skilled labour.

2. Agricultural labourers find employment on the Sugar, Cocoa and Coconut plantations, and form the greater bulk of the labouring classes of the Colony, who are composed of East Indians, West Indians and people of mixed Spanish and Carib blood.

3. The abolition of slavery in 1834 led to the introduction of indentured East Indian Immigrants who first arrived in the Colony in 1845. From the year 1845 to date 147,592 have been introduced and of these 41,763 (inclusive of dependents) have been repatriated, according to the terms of their contracts.

4. There has been a considerable amount of unemployment amongst agricultural Labourers for ordinary Field Work, such as weeding and cutlassing. The demand for semi-skilled labourers, such as forkers, drainers and pruners is also much less than in former years, owing to the low prices paid for all classes of the staple products of the Colony.

There is little or no difficulty in obtaining, at all times, skilled labourers for trades, such as building, &c.

5. The wages paid for labour in this Colony are as follows

Agricultural labourers	30 to 60	cents per diem
Oilfield and other labourers ...	72 to 80	do.
Artisans	$1.00 to $2.40	do.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Thirty-six Ordinances were passed in 1930, of which the following are of interest :—

No. 8.—The Veterinary Surgeons (Registration) Ordinance provides for the registration of Veterinary Surgeons. Only those duly registered may describe themselves as Veterinary Surgeons and recover fees by process of law. Registration is controlled by a Board consisting of the Government Veterinary Surgeon and two qualified persons to be appointed by the Governor. The following are eligible for registration :

(*a*) persons registered as Veterinary Surgeons or entitled to be so registered in Great Britain or Northern Ireland ;

(*b*) persons holding certificates granted in a British Possession or foreign country and approved by the Board ; and

(*c*) persons who at the commencement of the Ordinance have for three years been bona fide engaged in the practice of Veterinary Surgery in the Colony.

A right of appeal to the Governor from a refusal to register is given. The Board may erase from the register the name of any Veterinary Surgeon who is convicted of felony or misdemeanour or is adjudged by the Board to have been guilty of infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect.

No. 21.—The Public Trustee Ordinance provides for the appointment, powers and duties of an officer to be called the Public Trustee. The Ordinance follows closely the Public Trustee Act, 1906, of the Imperial Parliament.

No. 29.—The Water Control (Oil-bearing Sands) Ordinance provides for the protection of the oil-bearing sands of the Colony from access of water. The Governor is given power, where in his opinion an oil well is in a condition which may result in access of water to oil-bearing sands, to require the manager to take preventive measures within a specified time, and if such measures are not so taken, to cause them to be taken at the cost of the owner.

No. 35.—The Oilfield Fires Control Ordinance gives power to deal with emergencies which may arise in consequence of the outbreak of a fire or the uncontrolled flow of oil or gas on an oilfield.

Provision is made for the appointment of a body to be called the Fire Control Authority. Whenever the Governor is of opinion that a fire on an uncontrolled well on an oilfield may become a danger to life or property he may direct the Authority to enter on the oilfield or any other land for the purpose of extinguishing or controlling the fire or controlling the well, and the Authority may thereupon enter and take all necessary action. To enable the Authority to carry out its work more efficiently the Governor may appoint a person to be called the "Salvor", who will have all the powers of the Authority.

The expenses incurred by the Authority and the Salvor are to be recoverable from the owner.

The Ordinance does not take away or diminish the liability of an owner for damage to the property of another caused by fire on or uncontrolled flow of oil or gas from his oilfield or as the result of measures taken by him or his servants or agents, and such owner will be liable to the party injured for all damage caused by measures taken by the Authority or the Salvor.

BANKS.

2. The Commercial Banks are (1) Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), paid up capital £4,975,500 with a note circulation in the Colony, estimated at £250,000; (2) the Royal Bank of Canada, paid up capital $30,000,000 with an authorized note circulation in the Colony of $1,500,000; (3) the Canadian Bank of Commerce, paid up capital $30,000,000 with an authorized note circulation of $750,000; (4) Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Company, Limited, paid up capital of £500,000. Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have savings bank branches and pay the same rate of interest as is paid by the Government Savings Bank, viz.: 3 per cent. The bank of Gordon, Grant & Company is not a bank of issue. In addition to the above banks there is the Trinidad Co-operative Bank with a capital of £30,000, an institution established in 1914 for the encouragement of thrift.

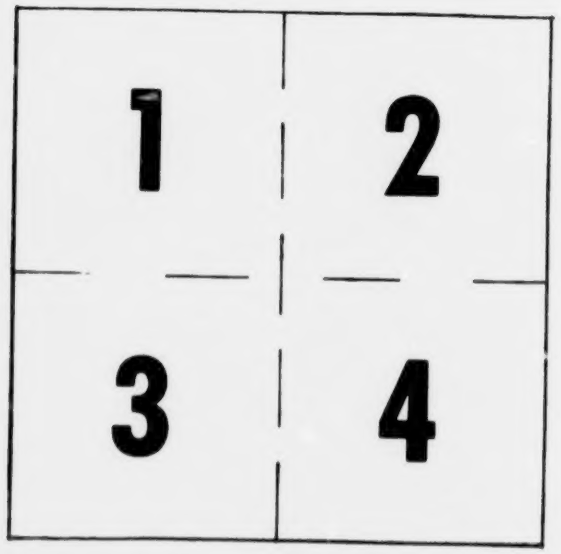
3. Government Savings Banks are established in 35 Districts with a head office in Port-of-Spain. At the 31st December, 1913, the amount standing to the credit of depositors totalled £275,939 which by the end of 1918 had gradually decreased to £219,037, rising abnormally to £535,280 in 1920. The total number of depositors at 31st December, 1930, was 37,906 with deposits amounting to £470,273 as against 36,100 depositors with deposits totalling £467,926 recorded at the end of 1929. There is no limit to deposits, upon which interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum is paid.

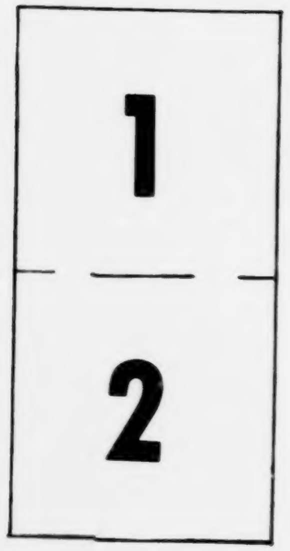
4. Maps of Trinidad and Tobago are attached.

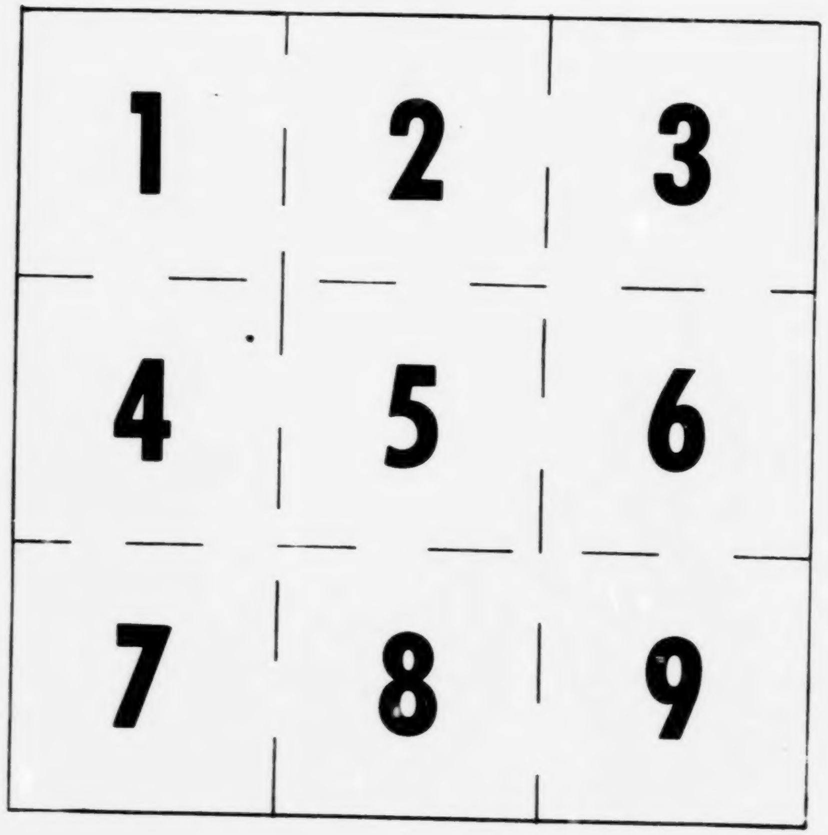
S. M. GRIER,
Colonial Secretary.

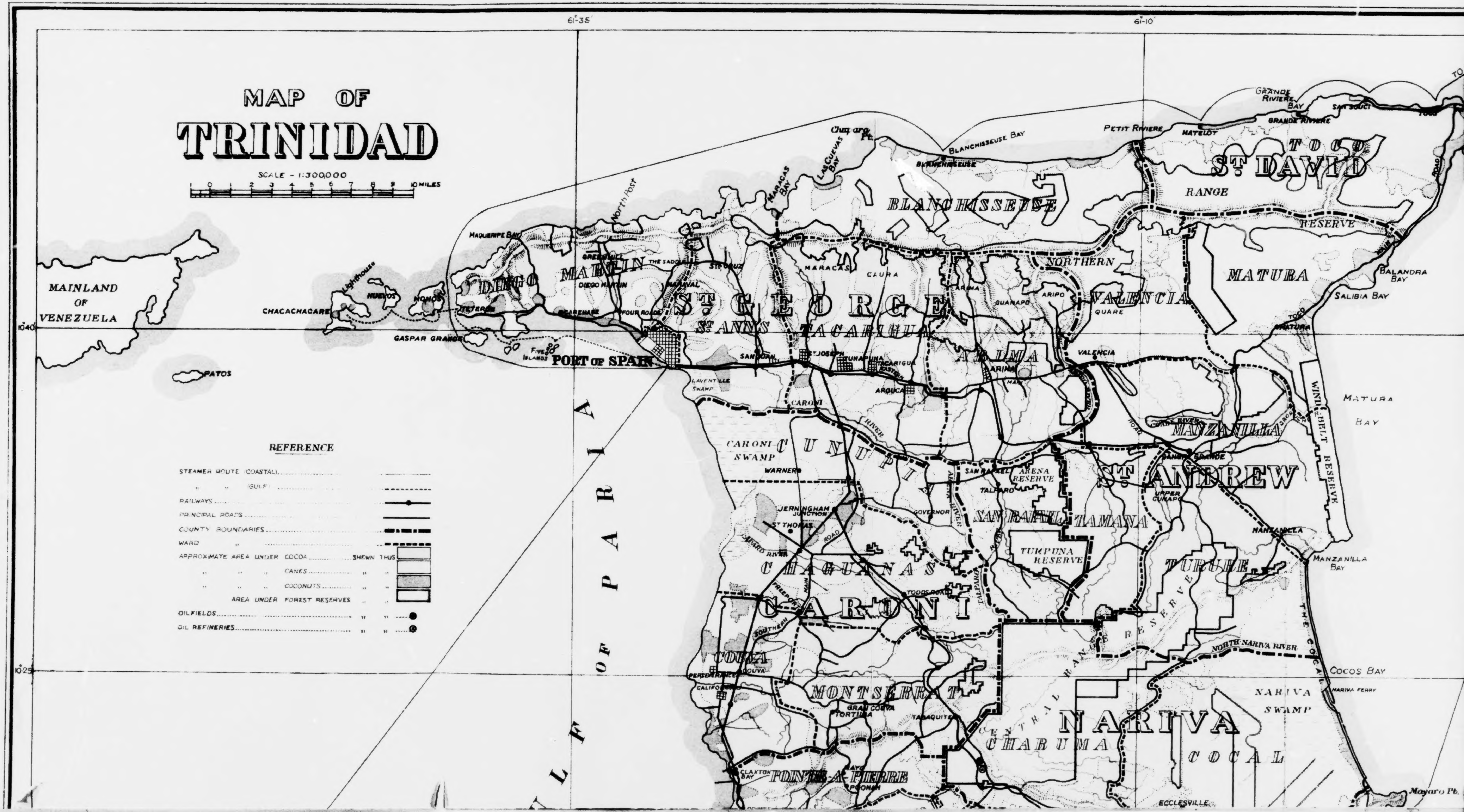
Trinidad,
July, 1930.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








MAP OF
TRINIDAD
SCALE - 1:300,000
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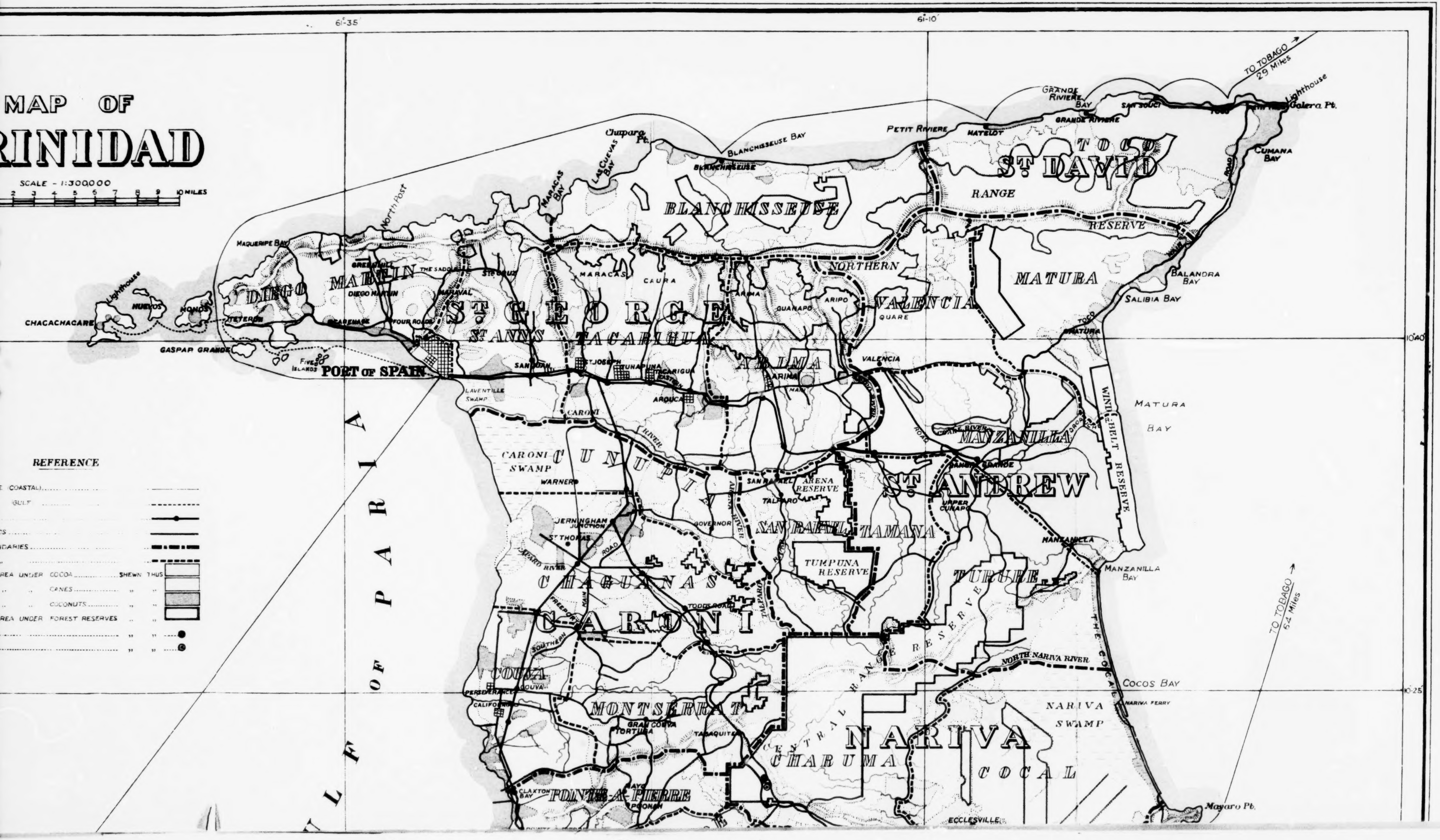
61°-35'
61°-10'
10°40'
10°25'
REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE (COASTAL)
" " (GULF)
RAILWAYS
PRINCIPAL ROADS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD "
APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
" " " CANES " "
" " " COCONUTS " "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVES " "
OILFIELDS " "
OIL REFINERIES " "
MAINLAND OF VENEZUELA
CHACACHACARE
Lighthouse
HUEVOS
MONOS
PATOS
GASPAR GRANDE
FIVE ISLANDS
PORT OF SPAIN
MAQUERIPE BAY
North Post
MARACAS BAY
LAS CUEVAS BAY
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
PETIT RIVIERE
MATELOT
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
GRANDE RIVIERE
SAN SOUCI
TOCO
ST DAVID
RANGE
RESERVE
NORTHERN
MATURA
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
MATURA BAY
WINDBELT RESERVE
DIEGO MARTIN
CARENAGE
FOUR ROADS
THE SADDLE
ST CRUZ
MARAVAL
ST GEORGE
ST ANN'S
TACARIGUA
MARACAS
CAURA
ARIMA
GUANAPO
ARIPO
VALENCIA
QUARE
SAN JUAN
ST JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
AROUCA
LAVENTILLE SWAMP
CARONI
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
WARNERS
SAN RAFAEL
ARENA RESERVE
TALPARO
GOVERNOR
MANZANILLA
SANGRE GRANDE
ST ANDREW
UPPER CUMAPO
TAMANA
TUMPUNA RESERVE
TURURE
MANZANILLA BAY
JERNINGHAM JUNCTION
ST THOMAS
CHAGUANAS
CARONI
TODDS ROAD
FREEPORT
MAIN ROAD
SOUTHERN MAIN ROAD
COUVA
PERSEVERANCE
CALIFORNIA
MONTSERRAT
GRAN COUVA
TORTUGA
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
COCOS BAY
NARIVA FERRY
NARIVA SWAMP
NARIVA
CHARUMA
COCAL
THE COCAL
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE-A-PIERRE
PONONA
ECCLESVILLE
Mayaro Pt.
GULF OF PARIA

MAP OF
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DARIES
REA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
CANES
COCONUTS
REA UNDER FOREST RESERVES
61°35
61°10
10°40
10°25
TO TOBAGO 29 Miles
TO TOBAGO 64 Miles
Lighthouse
Galera Pt.
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
SAN SOUCI
GRANDE RIVIERE
TOCO
PETIT RIVIERE
MATELOT
CUMANA BAY
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
MATURA BAY
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOS BAY
NARIVA FERRY
Mayaro Pt.
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
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DIEGO MARTIN
ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
MANZANILLA
ST ANDREW
CUNUPIA
CARONI SWAMP
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
ARENA RESERVE
TUMPUNA RESERVE
TURURE
CHAGUANAS
CARONI
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
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NARIVA SWAMP
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GREEN HILL
THE SADDLE
ST CRUZ
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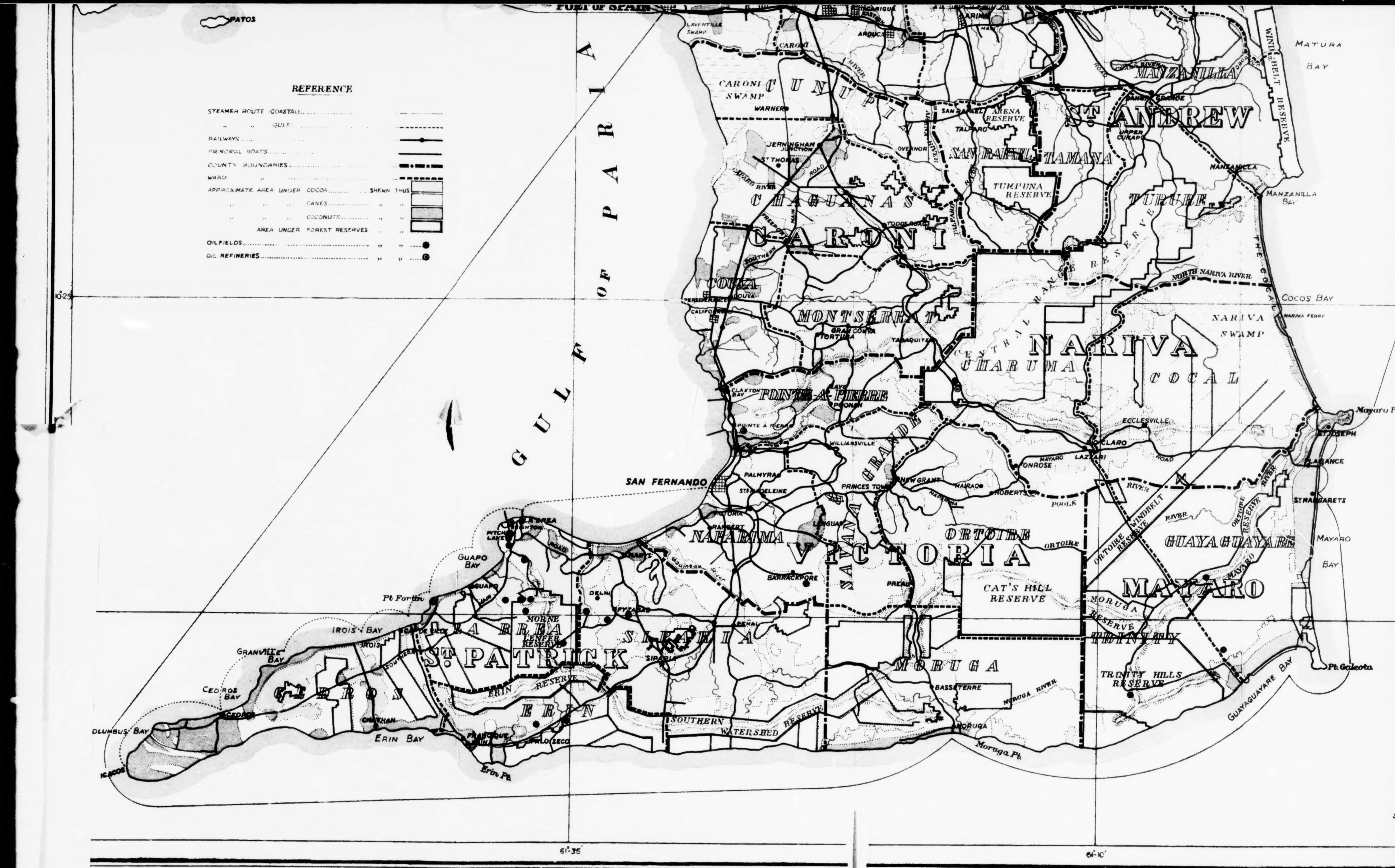
PATOS
PORT OF SPAIN
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RAILWAYS
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AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVES " "
OILFIELDS " "
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CARONI SWAMP
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PLAISANCE
ST MARGARETS
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Mayaro Pt
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CLAXTON BAY
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SAVANA GRANDE
PALMYRA
SAN FERNANDO
STE MADELEINE
PRINCES TOWN
NEW GRANT
MAIRAO
ROBERTS
POOLE RIVER
ORTOIRE
ORTOIRE WINDBELT RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO
VICTORIA
NAPARIMA
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
BARRACKPORE
PREAU
PITCH LAKE
LA BREA
BRIGHTON
GUAPO BAY
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DELHI
PENAL
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
SIPARIA
IROIS BAY
IROIS
GRANVILLE BAY
ST PATRICK
CEDROS
CEDROS BAY
CEDROS
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ERIN RESERVE
CHATHAM
COLUMBUS BAY
ICACOS
ERIN BAY
FRANCIQUE
PALO SECO
Erin Pt
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
MORUGA
BASSE TERRE
MORUGA RIVER
MORUGA
Moruga Pt
MORUGA RESERVE
TRINITY
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
Pt Galeota
61°35'
61°10'

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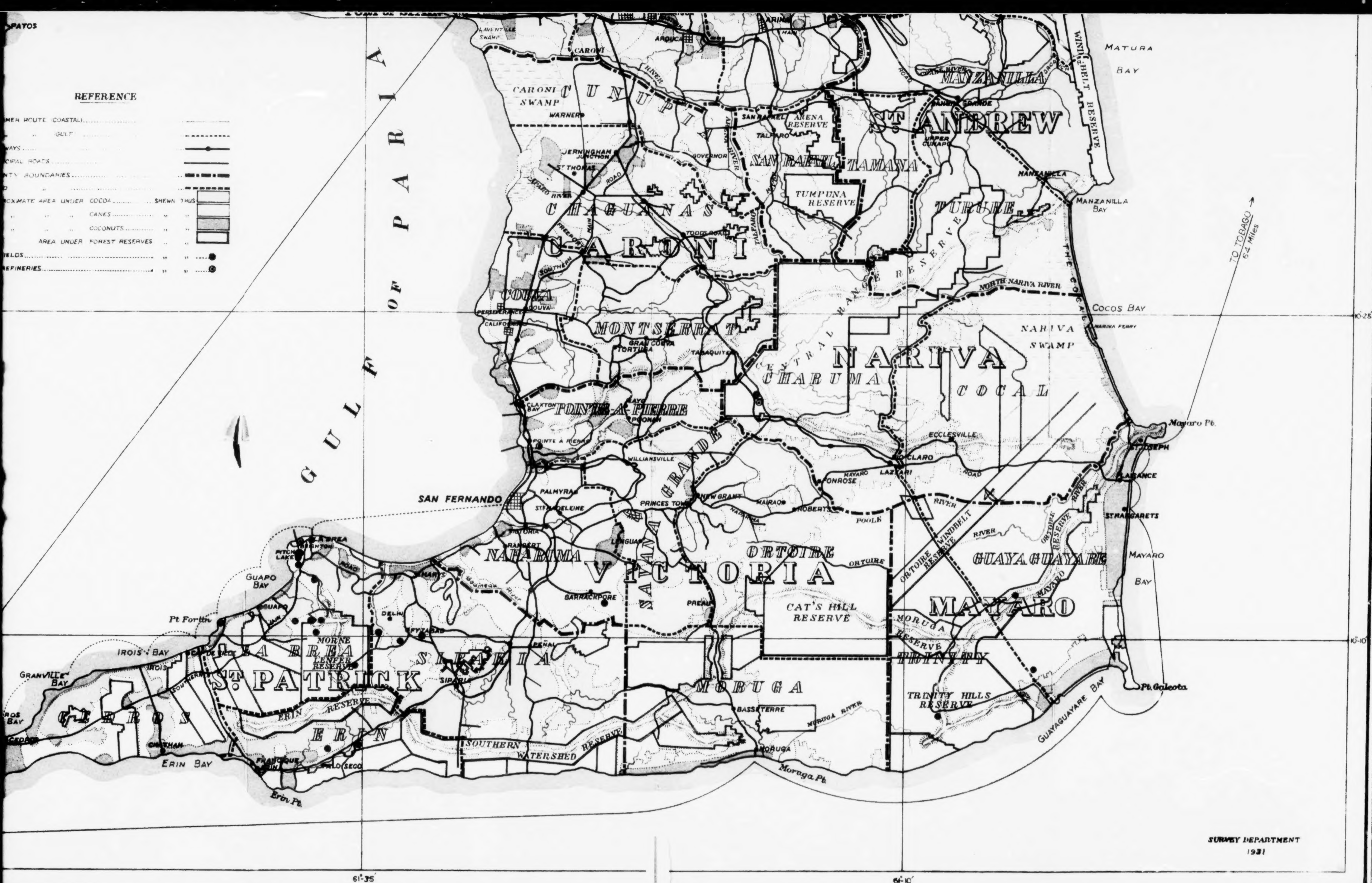
REFERENCE
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GULF
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...CIPAL ROADS
...NTY BOUNDARIES
...OXIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA ... SHEWN THUS
CANES
COCONUTS
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVES
...IELDS
...EFINERIES
GULF OF PARIA
CARONI SWAMP
CUNUPIA
CHAGUANAS
CARONI
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
POINTE-A-PIERRE
SAVANA GRANDE
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
LA BREA
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TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
MORUGA RESERVE
ORTOIRE WINDBELT RESERVE
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
ERIN RESERVE
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
WINDBELT RESERVE
Matura Bay
Manzanilla Bay
Cocos Bay
Mayaro Bay
Mayaro Pt.
Guayaguayare Bay
Pt. Galeota
Moruga Pt.
Erin Bay
Erin Pt.
Granville Bay
Irois Bay
Guapo Bay
Pt. Fortin
TO TOBAGO 64 Miles
SAN FERNANDO
PITCH LAKE
LA BREA
BRIGHTON
GUAPO
FYZABAD
SIPARIA
PEÑAL
BARRACKPORE
PRINCES TOWN
NEW GRANT
WILLIAMSVILLE
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE A PIERRE
GRAN COUVA
TABAQUITE
TORTUGA
CALIFORNIA
PERSEVERANCE
JERNINGHAM JUNCTION
ST. THOMAS
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CARONI
AROUCA
LAVENTILLE SWAMP
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GOVERNOR
UPPER CUMUTO
SANGRE GRANDE
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NARIVA FERRY
ST. JOSEPH
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ST. MARGARETS
ECCLESVILLE
RIO CLARO
LAZZARI
MONROSE
ROBERTS
POOLK
MORUGA
BASSETERRE
PALO SECO
FRANCIQUE
CHATHAM
CEDROS
PREAU
LENGUA
PALMYRA
STE. MADELEINE
VICTORIA
RAMBERT
DELHI
POONAH
61°35'
61°10'
10°25'
10°10'

SURVEY DEPARTMENT
1931

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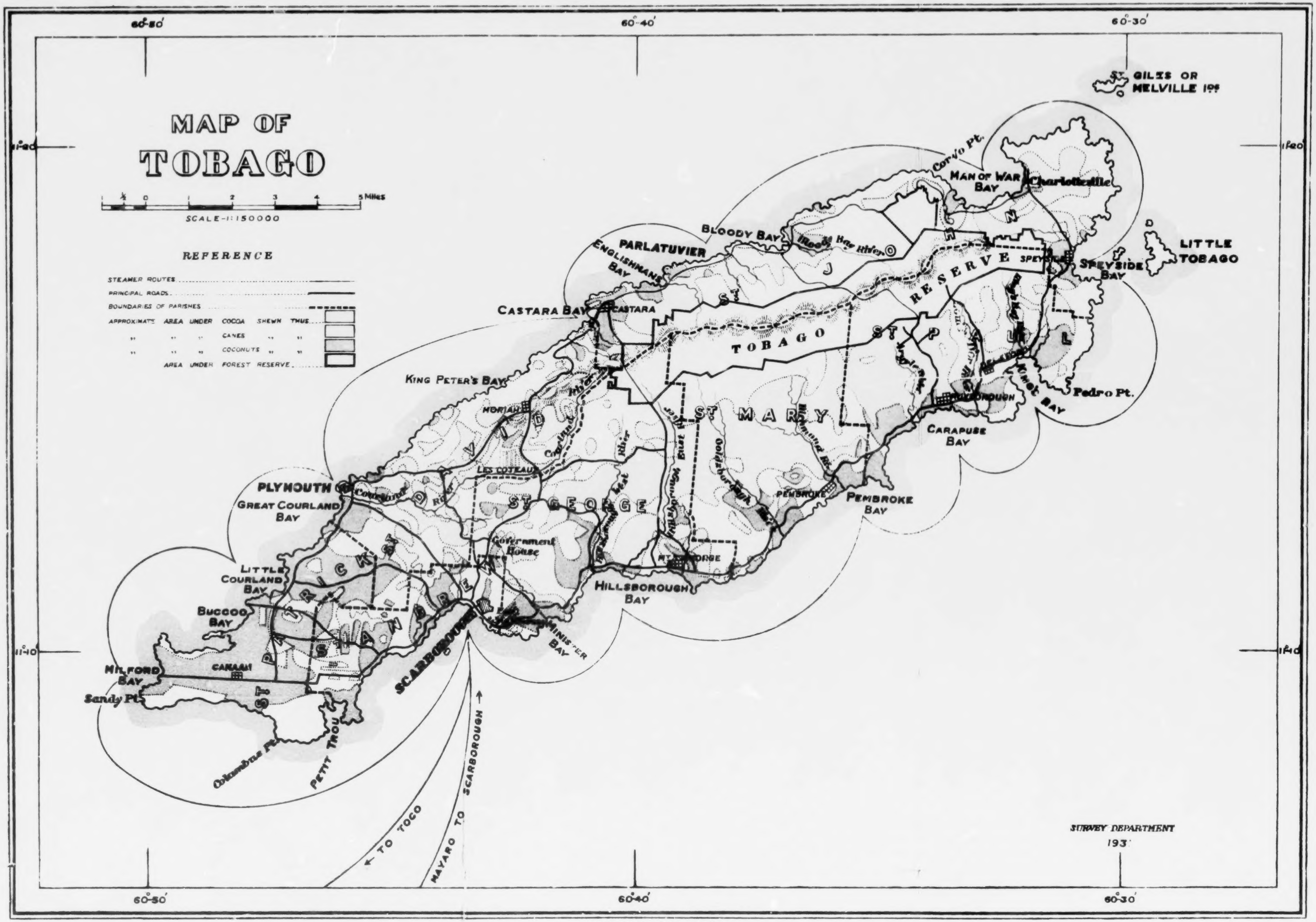
MAP OF TOBAGO
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
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REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTES
PRINCIPAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
" " " CANES " "
" " " COCONUTS " "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVE
60°50′
60°40′
60°30′
11°20′
11°10′
ST GILES OR MELVILLE IDS
LITTLE TOBAGO
Corvo Pt.
MAN OF WAR BAY
Charlotteville
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
CASTARA BAY
CASTARA
SPEYSIDE
SPEYSIDE BAY
ST JOHN
ST PAUL
TOBAGO FOREST RESERVE
Pedro Pt.
KING BAY
ROXBOROUGH
CARAPUSE BAY
KING PETER'S BAY
MORIAH
ST DAVID
Courland River
LES COTEAUX
ST MARY
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
ST GEORGE
Government House
PEMBROKE
PEMBROKE BAY
MT ST GEORGE
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
ST PATRICK
ST ANDREW
MINISTER BAY
SCARBOROUGH
CANAAN
MILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
PETIT TROU
← TO TOCO
MAYARO TO SCARBOROUGH →
SURVEY DEPARTMENT
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

1931

(For Report for 1929 see No. 1505 and for Report for 1930 see No. 1551, Price 2s. 0d. each)

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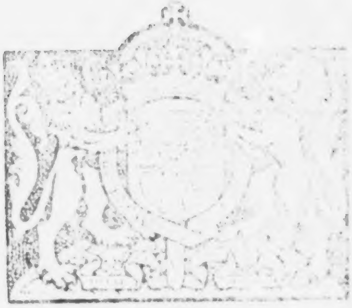

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Trinidad and Tobago, for the year 1931.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to the middle of May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1628 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland, who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to install garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille, and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

The population of the Colony at the Census, taken on the 26th April, 1931, was 412,783. The number of births which occurred between that date and the 31st December was 7,947, and the number of deaths 5,733. The number of persons who left the Colony exceeded the arrivals by 425 ; accordingly the population on 31st of December, 1931, was estimated at 414,572.

RACIAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTIONS ACCORDING TO CENSUS

County Divisions, &c.	United Kingdom and Europe.	North America and U.S.A.	South America and Venezuela.	China and ChineseNationals	East Indian Nationals	Others.	Total.
St. George ..	1,055	435	3,546	3,159	32,813	120,311	161,319
St. David ..	8	1	35	64	140	5,416	5,664
St. Andrew *	11	7	182	303	6,872	15,965	23,340
Nariva-Mayaro ..	19	6	142	179	4,987	9,513	14,846
Caroni	82	11	282	266	31,763	18,790	51,194
Victoria ..	243	57	301	738	41,803	40,300	83,442
St. Patrick ..	168	83	380	464	18,973	26,463	46,531
Tobago ..	33	10	46	—	177	25,092	25,358
Waters of the Colony ..	272	4	168	35	55	555	1,089
	1,891	614	5,082	5,208	137,583	262,405	412,783

*Eastern Counties.

From the foregoing it will be seen that one-third of the population was returned as East Indian Nationals, the Natives of India being 23,312. The remaining two-thirds were of mixed races. Of these, the number of persons born in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe was 1,891. The number born in British North America and the United States was 614. The number returned as born in South America including Venezuela was 5,082. The Natives of China numbered 1,998, and those born in Trinidad in whom Chinese blood predominates, 3,210.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was **12,366**; the total number of deaths was 8,264. The Birth rate on the "Mean Population", *i.e.*, the population at the middle of the year was **29·90** per 1,000. The death rate at the same period was **19·97**.

MARRIAGES.

The total number of Marriages recorded was 1,642; viz.: **1,639** under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177, and three under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245.

The rate per 1,000 on the Total Mean Population was 7·94.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of children who died under one year was 1,782. The death rate per 1,000 births was 144·10.

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain their accustomed mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous. The general birth rate of the Colony has declined during the past ten years from **32·9** to **29·90** per thousand.

Much attention has been directed to the reduction of Infant Mortality. Midwives have been trained in the public hospitals for the past 25 years and ten years ago the period of training was extended to two years. Special Maternity Wards have been established in the larger hospitals; that at the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, was rebuilt and extended in 1930, that at San Fernando was also rebuilt and enlarged in 1931, and at Tobago a new ward was built in 1930. In 1918 a Child Welfare League was founded. It has taken an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care in the Colony not only by the supply of midwives and house visitors and the use of Infant Clinics but also by initiating Antenatal Welfare.

The Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 living births which was 152 in the years 1915-20 dropped to 127 in the years 1926-30. During 1931, unusual weather conditions in the second and third quarters of the year caused increased mortality at all ages especially in infants and the rate rose to 144. By the last quarter of the year the Infant Mortality rate had receded to 117.

The recent reduction in Infant Mortality is specially noticeable in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando where the work of the Child Welfare League is more intensive.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

Year.	*Port-of-Spain*	*San Fernando*
1920-25	215	235
1926-30	147	161
1931	118	181

To assist in improving the standard of Child Welfare, a school Medical service working along similar lines to that in England was instituted in 1929. The area so far undertaken includes Port-of-Spain, San Fernando with surrounding country and in 1931 it was extended to the district of St. Joseph-Tunapuna. During the years 1930 and 1931, 9,050 children have been examined and treatment secured for 6,066 children.

The general death rate of the Colony is declining; the rate per 1,000 living persons was 21·57 for the first five years of the past decade and 19·79 for the latter five years. The rate for 1931 was 19·98, a slight set back due to the unusual weather conditions mentioned above.

The death rates for the principal groups of diseases per 10,000 living persons during the past decade and in 1931 are tabulated below.

Disease.	1920-25	1926-30.	1931.
Malaria Fever, &c.	27·2	21·4	17·7
Tuberculosis—all kinds	12·1	11·9	10·1
Diarrhoea Enteritis Dysentery	21·7	19·0	19·8
Enteric Fever	5·3	2·74	2·50
Pneumonia Bronchitis Broncho-pneumonia	23·1	18·6	17·7

Infection with Malaria occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackwater fever is rare and the malignant types of Malaria are receding in all parts of the Colony. Severe Malaria is now mostly located in certain rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in lowlying areas flooded by natural drainage especially those used for rice cultivation.

The Sanitary organisation covers the whole Colony and in every district there is a local Sanitary Authority, and a Medical Officer of Health with Sanitary Staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained by these officers, in villages and other populated sections.

During the past fifteen years permanent concrete drainage works have been constructed in many parts of the Colony and these are being extended. A special Malarial Medical Officer, Sanitary Engineer and Staff were provided in the latter part of 1930 to investigate and arrange more continuous permanent works. The first section to cost £10,600 is under consideration.

Tuberculosis is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. This disease has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and in 1907 an active Association was formed to combat it. This Association established a Dispensary in Port-of-Spain and general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure has formed a great part of its work and is being actively pursued.

Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the Hospitals; others are treated free at Dispensaries and visited at their homes by the Nurse of the Association. Experience has shewn that in suitable cases with appropriate treatment the disease can be arrested in this Colony as elsewhere. The establishment of a Sanatorium for the treatment of early cases is under consideration.

Intestinal disorders are usually common in the Tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increasing sanitary control over food supplies and a campaign against fly breeding.

Port-of-Spain and San Fernando are supplied with modern markets and abattoirs. Such facilities are being extended to country districts. During **1931** markets were erected at La Brea and Sangre Grande and Abattoirs at Princes Town, Tunapuna and Sangre Grande. There are now five fly-proof markets and four Abattoirs in rural districts.

All food offered for sale is inspected by the Sanitary Officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken.

Scavenging is carried out on modern lines in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. This service has also been extended to country districts so that regular scavenging is now carried out by the Local Sanitary Authorities in almost all the villages and populated areas.

Hookworm shews a decline not only in the extent of actual infection but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 20 years in all parts of the Colony. This campaign was begun by the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation and since **1924** has been continued by the Health Department. Two Units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many thousands of simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

Enteric Fever shews a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population.

Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. Piped water supplies have long been installed at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. During the past ten years modern piped water supplies have been provided for three important country areas.

There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other sections, is now under consideration.

The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident Medical Officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established so that medical aid is always and everywhere available. The road system is excellent and communication easy and rapid.

The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.
Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.
Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.
District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

The Government also provides a mental hospital at St. Ann's with accommodation for 700 persons and a House of Refuge at St. James also with 700 beds, for persons in destitution.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages, some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes, estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

Character of housing accommodation.—Wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carat or grass (timite), small 2 or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specification and plan of barracks require ranges to consist of not more than three rooms each.

Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary conveniences. In Port-of-Spain, where there exist modern water and sewerage installations, water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City.

The character of housing has been showing general signs of improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

Ownership.—The proprietors of estates—individuals or Companies—own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a low type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments.

A fair and increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

An interesting experiment has been begun on one sugar estate (Caroni). The estate lays out a village with streets, drains, &c., and grants each labourer a lot of land on which he erects a house. He pays no ground rent and the Estate pays all rates and taxes. Those who receive these grants of land are usually men who have lived for a considerable time in the estate barracks. Up to the present the experiment has been successful although the houses are not always of the best type. No doubt as time goes on the type will be gradually improved.

Defects may be summarised as follows:

1. *Deficient Ventilation.*—In many houses built before the present regulations were enforced, insufficient apertures for ventilation were supplied. Even nowadays, when proper ventilation of all dwellings is demanded, the average wage-earner likes to close up openings as much as possible to prevent the entrance of night air. He is, however, being gradually educated by sanitary officials.
2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water.*—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.
3. *Privies.*—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.
4. Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.
5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is over-crowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Nowadays building regulations require a certain amount of space around houses.

Amelioration.—Action is being taken in every part of the Colony to improve housing conditions.

1. *Inspection.*—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.
2. *Enforcement of Sanitary Laws.*—The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are three Ordinances dealing with the question, viz.:—
    1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.
    2. The Streets and Buildings Ordinance (Chapter 112) which controls buildings in San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town, Scarborough and Roxborough, Tobago, Tunapuna and other large centres of population.
    3. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98) Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms, windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

Provision for Additional Dwellings. — There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City and in St. James to the west of it.

During the six months July to December, 1931, the following houses were erected in these areas, viz.:—

July	61
August	57
September	56
October	75
November	67
December	27
	343

Most of these were for housing wage earners and the better class artisan.

In the City of Port-of-Spain the solution of the housing problem which has existed for many years has been taken up during the past year. Previously the Sanitary Department had effected improvements in some of the worst types of dwellings but was unable to make much impression owing to the deficiency of houses. In 1931 an experiment was carried out in the City by the City Council which built twelve two-roomed workmen's cottages.

Subsequently a Committee was appointed consisting of three members representing the Government, three the City Council and the Mayor as Chairman, to enquire into present conditions and to submit a scheme for erecting workers' homes to be let at cheap rentals to wage earners who are at present living in the worst and most insanitary types of barracks. The Committee has recently reported.

Building Societies.—Up to the present no Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner.

The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to (among others) mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes.

Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers.

There are signs of increasing consideration for the health and well-being of the wage earners in several parts of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are divided into two classes, viz. :—Agricultural and Mineral. The former consists of Cocoa, Sugar, Coconuts, Coffee and Citrus Fruit and the latter of Petroleum and Asphalt. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

1. The main agricultural products of Trinidad for 1931, compared with the previous four years and with the average for the period are given in Table I.

2. As indicated in Table I, the Colony has continued to receive abnormally low prices for its produce, and the adverse effects are only too easily seen in the low standards of cultivation and upkeep on all classes of agricultural holdings.

TABLE I.

CROP.		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		Average of four years, 1927-1930.	
		Quantity.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £
Cocoa	*lb.*	51,934,857	1,671,883	58,008,156	1,651,179	61,888,740	1,446,127	53,825,120	1,136,056	57,186,512	826,333	56,414,218	1,476,311
Sugar	*tons*	41,805	762,366	74,112	1,201,477	81,503	1,049,863	69,139	776,167	86,054	902,990	66,639	947,490
Coconuts	*nuts*	46,573,459	109,295	73,793,060	274,239	87,109,579	281,455	73,411,834	207,733	63,873,889	115,515	70,221,983	218,180
Coffee	*lb.*	163,920	7,238	264,918	10,869	817,593	32,288	490,688	12,475	853,552	16,080	434,279	15,695
Citrus: Grapefruit ..	*boxes*	1,649	1,427	23	45	809	606	2,184	960	4,377	1,876	1,166	759
Oranges	*No.*	2,602,419	2,760	311,070	477	1,367,318	1,992	1,813,254	2,498	2,454,692	2,429	1,523,515	1,932
Limes: (*a*) Raw Lime Juice	*gals.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,554	4,096	22,931	2,007	..	..
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice ..	,,	4,488	1,154	5,653	1,487	55,455	11,562	21,762	3,759	4,012	458	21,839	4,490
(*c*) Distilled Oil	,,	*104	1,454	*495	5,894	*797	9,516	*1,647	19,457	2,304	30,034	760	9,080
(*d*) Handpressed Oil	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†109	2,037	..	..
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡21,589	257	..	..
(*f*) Green Limes ..	*brls.*	103	308	343	625	61	119	178	228	83	128	171	320

* Not distinguished from handpressed oil.

† Now distinguished from distilled oil.

‡ New Industry.

COCOA.

3. Exports show an increase of some 3,000,000 lb. over 1930, but owing to the continued fall in prices approximately £300,000 less was received. If these conditions continue, many of the less efficient planters will be forced out of cultivation. The position stresses the need for development, especially by the peasantry, of locally grown food supplies.

4. Practically all cocoa produced is exported, only a small quantity being consumed locally.

5. Witchbroom disease of cocoa continues to spread. The disease, in varying degrees of intensity, was found on 2,454 estates involving 102,120 acres of cocoa at the end of the year, as compared with 1,830 estates of 86,718 acres at the end of 1930. Heavily infected areas are still mainly confined to the neighbourhood of original sources of outbreak—L'Ebranche and Guaico-Tamana. In other areas the intensity is relatively low. Heavy rain towards the end of the year greatly favoured "mushroom" production and the consequent spread of spores. In the worst areas there are indications of direct loss of crop due to this disease.

SUGAR.

6. The total sugar manufactured amounted to 98,573 tons—a record; of this 86,054 tons were exported; of the difference some 11,000 tons were consumed locally, the balance remaining unsold.

7. Cane farmers produced 384,984 tons of cane or 41 per cent. approximately of the total tonnage grown; for this they received £230,881. In spite of the steady fall in prices of sugar, the cane farmers continued to receive 12*s*. per ton of canes delivered whereas under the agreed sliding scale only 6*s*. 8½*d*. need have been paid. This amounted to an over-payment of £101,860. Cane farmers did not, therefore, suffer from the depression to the same extent as other classes of agriculturalists.

8. From figures available, it appears that canes grown by the cane farmers did not yield as great a percentage of sugar as those grown by the estates. Probable causes are:—

(*a*) The growing of inferior varieties.
(*b*) Poorer soil.
(*c*) Less efficient cultivation.

The example of neighbouring large estates does not seem to have had much effect in raising standards.

9. The Froghopper Investigation Committee (since named Sugar Cane Investigation Committee to reflect its enlarged scope), continued its researches.

10. The Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, held in July, recommended various means of developing research in sugar cane in the West Indies, included among which was financial assistance from the Imperial Government for:—

(*a*) Investigating the economics of the cane farming industry.

(*b*) The establishment of a central cane breeding station for the West Indies.

11. Sugar prices fluctuated between 9*s.* 9*d.* and 8*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt. f.o.b. with an average of 9*s.* 1¼*d.* This price is below the cost of production. No loans were advanced by Government to estates under Ordinance No. 15 of 1930, as was done in 1930.

COCONUTS.

12. The produce of the coconut palm is exported in the following ways, namely :—as nuts, copra, and oil. Calculating on the basis that it requires 3 nuts for 1 lb. of copra, and 45 nuts for 1 gallon of oil, 82,320,784 nuts were produced in the year ; of these 63,873,889 were exported.

13. The Government, by an Order under the Food and Fuel Control Ordinance which came into operation on the 12th December, 1930, regulated the price of copra with a view to encouraging a local industry in edible oils. The total weight of copra sold to local factories for the year was 6,148,965 lb. Most of the oil produced was sold for local consumption.

14. The survey of conditions under which coconuts are grown in relation to their diseases, particularly "wilt", is nearing completion.

COFFEE.

15. The crop of 853,552 lb. with a value of £16,080 shows an increase over the previous year of 362,864 lb. and an increase in value of £3,605. A very small acreage of this crop is grown as a pure stand ; usually it is used as a "filler" in odd spots on cocoa estates.

CITRUS.

16. *Grapefruit.*—The establishment of a Citrus Packing Shed, which commenced operations towards the end of the year, combined with the lowering of the prices for budded trees at the Government nursery, resulted in an increased interest in this industry, and new areas continue to be planted up. Crated fruit marketed as "Golden Ray" (firsts) and "Blue Ray" (seconds) are now to be seen in the United Kingdom, Canada, &c. During the year some 4,000 crates valued at nearly £2,000 were shipped.

17. *Oranges.*—This crop, consisting mainly of seedling oranges, amounted to some 2½ million fruit, valued at £2,429.

18. *Limes.*—The various products exported were :—

(*a*) Raw lime juice.
(*b*) Concentrated lime juice.
(*c*) Distilled oil (from the juice).
(*d*) Handpressed oil (from the skins).
(*e*) Citrate of lime.
(*f*) Green limes.

The total value for the year was £34,921. In the previous year the total value was £27,540. This crop is the one bright spot in the agricultural situation, being particularly encouraging as compared with other produce.

19. A hybrid lime produced by the Department gives promise of meeting commercial requirements, and also of being resistant to Wither-tip disease.

LIVESTOCK.

20. A healthy demand continued for stock bred on the Government Farm and on certain large sugar estates. The "fixing" of a strain between "Friesian" and "Zebu" cattle, suitable for dairy purposes under local conditions, made progress.

21. A disease, of which little appears to be known, led to a large number of fatalities among stock. It is probably a form of rabies caused by infected bats biting stock. Investigations continue.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

22. With increased supervision by the Department, credit societies were placed on a sounder basis. Interest is being shown in co-operative marketing.

GENERAL.

23. The agriculture of the Colony is in the hands of many races, and embraces all sizes of holdings, from the humble cane farmer growing less than an acre of canes, to the largest company-owned estate farming some 26,000 acres; from the small grower producing say, 10 bags (165 lb.) of cocoa, to the proprietor of 1,000 acres of bearing trees, yielding perhaps 2,000 bags.

24. Cocoa probably takes the place of first importance economically because it is entirely controlled and financed locally. A fall in prices is immediately reflected in local trade. The industry gives employment to between 25,000 and 40,000 people. Approximately half the cocoa exported is produced by some 15,000 small holders farming estates of less than 50 acres each. Many of the largest and best estates are in the hands of Creoles of French descent whilst the peasantry consist mainly of East Indians and West Indians.

25. Most of the estates from 100 acres upwards are established by the "contract" system of planting. Peasants are allotted an area which they work primarily for their own food supplies, in return for which they plant and tend cocoa for a period of years. At the end of this time the owner takes over the cocoa at so much per tree (usually 1*s.* per bearing tree) according to size. The system has many drawbacks, such as irregularity of planting, poor quality of the trees used, &c., but has the important advantage of requiring little capital.

26. The Sugar Industry is controlled mainly by six large companies with headquarters in the United Kingdom. Canes are ground in the factories belonging to these companies, and their supplies arise from three sources, namely, estate grown canes, canes grown by farmers on estate lands, canes grown by independent cane farmers on other than estate lands.

27. Approximately 41 per cent. of the cane is produced by cane farmers of whom 11,905 are East Indians, and 6,703 West Indians. Holdings vary greatly in size. Rents are chiefly at the rate of £1 0*s.* 10*d.* per acre per annum.

28. It is a matter for investigation at the present time as to which source of supply is cheaper. Development of mechanical cultivation has enabled some estates to reduce costs of production, and it is claimed that estate canes now cost no more than those produced by farmers. If this be correct, the position will have to be watched very carefully lest as a result the services of cane farmers remote from the factory, or who are inefficient are dispensed with. This would mean that areas of land, unsuitable in many cases for other crops, would become derelict, and unemployment would increase. An approximate average cost of production for canes *at the factory* is 16*s*. per ton.

29. Most agricultural labourers can obtain fairly readily a piece of land for their own food supplies, but much development is needed in this direction, as large quantities of food are imported which could be produced economically locally.

30. Labour is free to seek its own market, and an average daily wage is from 40-60 cents (1*s*. 8*d*. to 2*s*. 6*d*.), per day. Most agricultural work is, however, performed by task at recognized local rates.

PETROLEUM AND ASPHALT INDUSTRIES.

31. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 6,000 gallons, in 1912, 15,300,000 gallons and in 1931, 341,022,557 gallons, an increase of 11,360,825 gallons on the production of 1930.

32. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault passing near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges: an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of Petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

33. The production of petroleum is practically entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1931 there were fourteen companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies having a total share capital of more than £14,000,000 held over 146,000 acres of Crown lands under Licences and Leases, of which approximately 125,000 acres were held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights rest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remains the property of the Crown.

34. The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown lands at Parry Lands; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Company, Limited, from Crown lands in the Ward of Oropuche; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique, the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco; the Fyzabad Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad and the Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., from Crown Lands at Palo Seco. There are refineries at Pointe-à-Pierre, Point Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

35. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to 31st December, 1931, is 1,840 of which 1,155 are on Crown Lands. During the year under review 60 new wells were drilled, 34 of which with a total footage of 138,382 were on Crown Lands and 26 with a total footage of 80,260 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1931 was 341,022,557 gallons, an increase of 11,360,825 gallons over the production for 1930. Of this total, 186,401,012 gallons were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The Royalty paid by operating Companies on oil won from Crown rights during the year 1931 amounted to £84,547 as against £77,260 in 1930, and wayleaves to £6,421 as against £8,585 in 1930. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 313,750,609 gallons valued at £1,949,455 as against 268,758,245 gallons valued at £2,790,695 in 1930. The exports in 1931 formed 46·7 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony. Accurate statistics regarding the local consumption of oil are not available but an approximation of local consumption is about 24,000,000 gallons for petroleum and its products.

36. The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years:

QUANTITIES IN GALLONS.

1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
155,986,964	222,658,646	288,505,815	268,758,245	313,750,609

VALUES.

£	£	£	£	£
2,326,361	2,493,290	3,051,459	2,790,695	1,949,455

ASPHALT.

37. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and the lease was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909. On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties:

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2*s*. 6*d*. and an Export duty of 5*s*.

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3*s*. 6*d*. and an Export duty of 6*s*. 11*d*.,

being an increase of 10*d*. and 1*s*. 2*d*. per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt. The increased Royalties realized £10,226 in 1927, £8,220 in 1928, £9,194 in 1929, £19,519 in 1930 and £15,373 in 1931.

38. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1931 was 123,138 tons as against 157,859 tons in 1930. Of this amount the Public Works Department used approximately 30,000 tons on the roads of the Colony.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1927-1931.

Year		*Quantity (tons)*		*Value (£).*
1927	...	186,363	..	464,475
1928	...	152,287	..	402,564
1929	...	164,311	..	432,085
1930	...	118,055	...	313,397
1931	..	94,584	..	236,597

LABOUR.

All manual labour, Subordinate and Clerical Staff, are recruited in the Colony and these men are not under contract. The Technical Staff and Senior Officials are, to a large extent, recruited by the Head Offices in London and elsewhere.

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both total imports and total exports showed a decline in 1931 as compared with 1930, but the total quantity of goods exported and the quantity of many of the principal imports were higher in 1931 than in 1930.

2. Imports in 1931 were valued at £3,917,439, being £1,427,094 less than in 1930, while exports were valued at £4,643,859, showing a decrease of £1,197,387 as compared with 1930. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at £671,897 in 1931 against £903,542 in 1930. Re-exports are included, being valued at £473,265 in 1931 as compared with £468,823 in 1930.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and the percentages for certain recent years are as follows:

	1921	1926	1929	1930	1931
Imports:					
United Kingdom	25	28	32	36	36
Canada	16	21	17	16	17
United States of America	36	27	26	24	19
Exports:					
United Kingdom	40	29	26	22	16
Canada	8	11	8	9	14
United States of America	28	31	32	29	26

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1931 amounted to 61·59 per cent. of the total imports, being an increase of 1·64 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, mainly due to an increase of 1·31 per cent. in the import trade with Canada.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1931 amounted to 49·01 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 2·36 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to Canada (increase 5·36 per cent.) and other British possessions, but exports to the United Kingdom have shown a falling off of 4·01 and 6·19 per cent. during 1930 and 1931 respectively. Exports to the United Kingdom have fallen from 47·80 per cent. in 1925 to 16·23 per cent. in 1931, while on the other hand imports from the United Kingdom have risen from 31·00 per cent. to 36·08 per cent. during the same period.

6. The principal imports showing the countries from whence they were mainly consigned, for the years 1930 and 1931 were as follows :—

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. *No.*	7,315	78,030	6,560	69,951
Venezuela	6,379	69,278	6,486	69,292
APPAREL :				
Total		64,814		57,111
United Kingdom		35,743		22,293
United States of America ..		17,484		22,399
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. *dozs.*	127,257	69,952	140,753	62,639
United Kingdom	39,819	18,086	69,553	29,888
British East Indies ..	85,153	50,859	69,113	31,777
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :				
Total ..*doz. prs.*	36,263	96,912	33,419	80,755
United Kingdom	22,978	73,396	17,952	60,754
Canada	7,960	17,049	5,298	9,932
Japan	4,000	4,225	8,734	7,099
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. *lb.*	1,057,894	60,498	1,250,978	67,331
United Kingdom	230,130	12,477	319,903	16,728
Canada	117,698	9,540	152,185	7,899
France	639,692	33,017	648,130	35,045
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		205,443		144,173
United Kingdom		65,504		42,944
Canada		77,555		64,535
United States of America ..		59,740		33,127
CEMENT :				
Total *brls. of* 400 *lb.*	119,413	70,173	109,496	56,969
United Kingdom	94,337	56,971	77,434	43,734
Canada	10,300	6,078	21,039	8,086
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. *lb.*	9,764,938	149,618	6,454,353	108,045
Venezuela	8,931,337	137,015	6,072,594	103,509
COTTON MANUFACTURES :				
Total		283,941		235,278
United Kingdom		180,335		129,650
United States of America ..		79,415		76,602

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
FISH :				
Total .. *lb.*	6,613,720	126,742	6,508,261	106,203
United Kingdom	857,140	15,205	909,351	13,450
Canada	5,206,936	101,086	3,844,329	66,626
Newfoundland	246,682	2,965	1,067,264	12,603
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		694,823		514,038
United Kingdom		59,408		47,763
Canada		372,826		281,106
British East Indies ..		104,150		103,183
British Guiana		120,369		61,888
HARDWARE :				
Total		71,318		55,427
United Kingdom		32,135		28,231
United States of America ..		23,862		14,790
MACHINERY :				
Total		872,793		322,580
United Kingdom		372,340		178,578
United States of America ..		460,952		122,815
MEATS :				
Total .. *lb.*	4,377,647	116,265	5,273,400	103,188
United Kingdom	705,794	24,441	775,477	17,887
Argentine	938,146	21,477	1,678,838	32,940
United States of America ..	1,882,696	54,481	1,780,182	35,205
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		147,662		111,038
United Kingdom		104,761		78,674
United States of America ..		21,398		13,043
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total *Cases of* 48 *lb*	86,033	117,760	94,436	131,854
United Kingdom	27,082	39,659	20,566	32,960
Canada	31,599	47,307	32,795	49,788
Holland	19,184	21,757	29,482	36,024
OILS :				
Total .. *gals.*	7,206,439	185,595	5,369,806	119,263
United Kingdom	530,892	88,780	286,940	37,707
Dutch West Indies ..	4,061	2,030	2,397,879	17,918
United States of America ..	281,782	31,107	151,570	43,930
Venezuela	6,331,538	47,463	2,498,814	6,247

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		£		£
Total		108,316		56,476
United Kingdom		21,539		18,045
Germany		54,666		24,601
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total		69,172		64,948
United Kingdom		26,398		27,576
United States of America ..		11,539		10,156
SILK MANUFACTURES .				
Total		68,886		73,652
United Kingdom		39,282		26,745
Japan		9,334		22,628
United States of America ..		8,311		12,235
SOAP :				
Total .. *lb.*	4,183,840	67,270	5,275,480	73,835
United Kingdom	3,286,347	52,672	4,523,987	62,338
SPIRITS :				
Total .. *gals.*	65,875	50,785	58,118	46,655
United Kingdom	25,272	25,067	19,935	22,906
France	7,020	8,388	7,274	8,910
United States of America ..	2,914	6,095	2,429	5,503
TOBACCO :				
Total .. *lb.*	723,465	62,424	630,182	58,566
United Kingdom	26,909	12,885	25,588	12,355
United States of America ..	692,668	47,210	600,668	44,565
TONCA BEANS :				
Total (Venezuela) *lb.*	34,809	4,809	560,847	72,262
VEGETABLES :				
Total		72,766		59,317
Canada		7,115		21,635
British West Indies ..		7,708		
Holland		26,032		8,321
Portugal		6,004		
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total		233,827		149,719
Canada		62,112		31,695
United States of America ..		136,988		68,669

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1930 and 1931 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows:

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ASPHALT:		£		£
Total .. *tons*	118,055	313,397	93,168	236,597
United Kingdom	44,005	132,015	40,256	112,520
United States of America ..	34,918	64,054	26,377	53,862
COCOA, RAW:				
Total .. *lb.*	64,261,993	1,363,789	64,505,236	957,837
United Kingdom	4,414,687	106,041	50,193,400	91,205
Canada	3,953,088	82,774	2,649,402	40,721
France	8,737,890	181,299	6,106,320	93,040
Germany	6,039,188	132,194	5,084,437	84,822
United States of America ..	29,842,116	606,487	33,707,952	458,739
COCONUTS:				
Total .. *No.*	5,886,127	25,830	4,487,875	12,549
United Kingdom	1,497,070	5,844	2,022,935	4,923
Canada	2,115,790	8,591	1,709,950	5,537
United States of America ..	2,215,010	11,189	724,720	2,018
COFFEE:				
Total .. *lb.*	490,688	122,475	853,552	16,080
Canada	428,590	11,058	500,545	9,111
United States of America ..	—	—	154,490	3,024
COPRA:				
Total .. *lb.*	21,974,628	176,627	19,484,[illegible]08	101,148
United Kingdom	9,612,601	73,891	5,664,533	28,477
Holland	10,547,527	85,723	12,143,513	63,099
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Total .. *No.*	117,994	666	450	2
Boxes	710	294	4,376	1,874
United Kingdom	62,849	342	—	—
	348	127	1,629	717
Canada	33,128	232	—	—
	306	151	2,268	1,005
OIL: LIME—HAND-PRESSED AND DISTILLED:				
Total .. *gals*	1,647	19,457	—	—
United Kingdom	627	9,156	—	—
United States of America ..	1,020	10,301	—	—
HAND-PRESSED:				
Total			109	2,037
United States of America ..			72	995

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1930		1931	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
DISTILLED :		£		£
Total			2,304	30,034
United Kingdom			1,207	16,501
United States of America ..			1,063	13,138
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *				
Total .. *gals*	268,839,513	2,800,497	313,814,592	1,956,116
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. *gals*	47,554	4,096	22,931	2 007
United Kingdom	47,554	4,096	16,916	1·335
Canada	—	—	6,780	·651
CONCENTRATED :				
Total	21,762	3,759	4,012	458
United Kingdom	21,762	3,759	4,005	457
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :				
Total .. *gals*	105,233	66,880	112,775	57,029
United Kingdom	80,125	28,795	94,297	30,036
United States of America ..	8,520	13,049	2,964	4,694
SUGAR :				
Total .. *lb.*	154,885,111	776,326	192,760,800	902,993
United Kingdom	64,694,415	361,171	58,035,173	318,474
Canada	89,981,060	413,932	134,629,410	584,038
MOLASSES :				
Total .. *gals*	899,051	11,238	1,599,414	15,924
United Kingdom	826,258	10,328	809,128	7,831
Canada	24,356	304	574,108	5,959

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* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

9. Prices in respect of both imports and exports continued to fall during 1931. The advantage gained by the consumer in regard to lower cost of imported articles has been lost by a reduction in purchasing power as a result of the fall in prices of the Colony's exportable products.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes:—

(*a*) Agricultural.

(*b*) Industrial or Skilled Labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers varies from 10s. to 12s. 6d. per week of six days for men and from 6s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. per week of six days for women. Such labourers are employed on the sugar, cocoa and coconut plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day, *i.e.*, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch. Labourers who reside on plantations are provided with free quarters, but those who do not have to provide accommodation at their own expense.

Skilled agricultural labourers may earn as much as 2s. 11d. a day.

2. The wages paid to Industrial or Skilled labour are as follows:—

Artisans from 4s. 2d. to 10s. per day.

Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, and Painters from 2s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per day.

Skilled labourers find employment in the oilfields and sugar factories.

3. In Domestic Service the monthly wage with board and lodging for housemaids varies from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 25s. to £3 and male servants from 30s. to £4.

4. Labourers in the Public Works Department are paid as follows:—

Ordinary unskilled labour	Men	1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d.	per day.
	Women	1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.	do.
Skilled labour	....	....3s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.	do.
Artisans	....	....3s. 9d. to 8s. 4d.	do.
Artisan Foremen	....	....7s. 1d. to 14s. 2d.	do.
Chief Overseers	....	....6s. 8d. to 10s. With travelling allowance.	do.

Overtime is paid for all classes as follows:—

Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.
9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

Sundays.—Time and half.

Public Holidays.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn on the average of 3s. 9d. to 11s. 8d. a day and unskilled labourers from 2s. 11d. to 5s. 5d. a day.

The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and half on Sundays or Public Holidays.

The men are allowed 14 days' leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes and local root crops (including tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, salt-fish, pickled pork and beef and lard substitute, with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit.

Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week = 100 lb.
1 lb. of rice do. do. do. = 100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living including certain luxuries of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of £1,000 a year.

House rent	£125 per annum.
Food	200
Servants Wages (Servants not fed)	100
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	40
Clothing	125
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	50
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	50
Transport (Upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	100
Education of children	50
Holidays	50
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	40
Total	£930

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of £500 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows :—

House rent	£ 75 per annum.
Food (including servants)	150
Servants	35
Laundry, light, &c.	30
Clothing	75
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	30
Medical attendance and incidentals	30
Education of children	25
Holidays	30
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	20
Total	£500

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education in this Colony is voluntary. A Compulsory Education Ordinance has been on the Statute Book since 1921 but owing to lack of funds it has not yet been proclaimed. The educational system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 279 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 64,131 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 1,853, and in the Secondary Schools 1,566. There are also many private schools which are neither registered nor controlled.

There are three Training Colleges for teachers, offering one, two, or three year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1931 was 78. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in Theory and Practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages—one maintained by the Dominican Sisters; the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church, an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

1. The following Institutions (apart from Government Hospitals) provide (free of charge to the inmates) for the necessities of the poor, the destitute, those suffering from incurable disease and the blind :—

(1.) *The House of Refuge at St. James, Trinidad*, built by Government and supported entirely by Government funds, has accommodation for 640 inmates.

(2.) *The House of Refuge, Scarborough, Tobago* which accommodates 40 inmates, is supported entirely by Government funds.

(3.) *The Institute for the Blind* receives a Grant from Government of £475 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 46 adults and 8 children in attendance.

(4.) *St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls* gives free lodging, food, clothing, &c., to 5 blind girls. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(5.) "*L' Hospice*" an institution for aged and infirm poor persons houses 20 inmates, who are supported by voluntary contributions. There are apart from L'Hospice building 5 rooms in the same grounds. These are maintained by the Society of Les Amantes de Jesus and accommodate 7 poor women who pay no rent.

(6.) *Nazareth House* is managed by the Port-of-Spain Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and is open to aged and infirm persons irrespective of creed. There are at present 65 inmates—all females. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(7.) *Oxford Street Home* (Anglican).—This institution houses indigent females and is open to the poor of all christian denominations. There are 12 rooms. It is supported by voluntary contributions. In connection with it a daily meal association distributes dinners to 80 poor persons daily.

(8.) *St. Vincent de Paul Home, San Fernando,* houses 22 aged women who are given free lodging. The expense of building and maintenance is borne entirely by voluntary contributions.

(9.) *The Gordon Home* (Anglican) is supported entirely by Gordon's Charities. There are 5 inmates who receive free lodging.

(10.) *The "Emma Herrera" Home* is a small house of 10 rooms. Inmates receive lodging free of charge. It is managed by the Roman Catholic Charitable Society of Ladies known as "Les Amantes de Jesus."

(11.) *Free Night Shelter* (Roman Catholic) accommodates 25 women free. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(12.) *Chinese Home* provides lodging, food and all necessaries for 12 destitute Chinese. This is run by the Chinese Community—entirely from voluntary contributions.

(13.) *East Indian Shelter* for homeless East Indians is free, accommodates 20 persons and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(14.) "*Amantes de Jesus*" is a Charitable Society of Roman Catholic Ladies. Apart from attending to the needs of the poor at L'Hospice and at the "Emma Herrera" Home, they support a certain number of "pauvres honteuses" in the City.

(15.) *St. Vincent de Paul Society* has 6 Conferences or Branches in Trinidad, 3 in Port-of-Spain, one each at San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town and Tunapuna—attends to the needs of the poor irrespective of Creed and has built the Nazareth House, Port-of-Spain, the Ozanam Shelter and St. Vincent de Paul Home at San Fernando.

2. Places where cheap lodgings, &c., are obtained by poor persons :—

(1.) *Salvation Army Sailors' Home and Men's Metropole* gives night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.

(2.) *Salvation Army Night Shelter* affords night shelter to a limited number of working people at very low rates. Receives a Government Grant of £150 per annum.

(3.) *Bethany R.C. Hostel for Working Girls* provides furnished lodgings for working women, endeavours to find employment for them and assists them when out of work. There is accommodation for 86 inmates. Supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(4.) *St. Zita's R.C. Home for Domestic Servants*, is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and is reserved exclusively for domestic servants. Accommodation for 12 at $1.00 per month.

(5.) *Working Girls' Hostel*, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain, houses 50 working girls who pay 40 cents to 60 cents per week each for which they receive furnished lodgings. Supported by voluntary contributions.

3. Philanthropic Associations :—

(1.) *Trinidad St. Dunstan's Association for the Blind.*—The object of this Association is to raise funds for St. Dunstan's and the local Institute for the Blind.

(2.) *The Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago* receives a Government Grant of £900 per annum and other funds are obtained by voluntary contributions.

(3.) *Trinidad Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis* is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and a Government Grant in aid.

(4.) *Coterie of Social Workers* (Children's breakfast sheds). There are four sheds at which the poorer children from the Elementary Schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay 1d. to 2d. each and others pay nothing.

RECREATION.

The principal games indulged in by the inhabitants of the Colony are Cricket, Football, Hockey and Tennis.

In Port-of-Spain the Queen's Park Savannah, consisting of 199 acres, is set aside for use as a Public Playground and this provides ample space for such games to be played. In the principal country districts recreation grounds are also provided.

No facilities are provided in this Colony for the study of music, art and drama.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

RAILWAYS.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within eight miles of the eastern coast ; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony, total distance Port-of-Spain to Siparia, 51 miles ; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain), and running in a generally south-eastern direction, total distance from Port-of-Spain 43 miles ; (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles, leaving the Port-of-Spain-San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town, total distance from Port-of-Spain, 43 miles, and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to and

from Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches, 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′ -8½″) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Sangre Grande and Rio Claro lines, but run daily on the Siparia line. A suburban service of trains is run between Port-of-Spain and Arima giving a service of six trains daily each way. In addition a service of 4 trips in each direction between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna is made by a Sentinel Rail Car with a capacity of 136 passengers.

3. In connection with the railway, a steamer makes three trips a week each way between Port-of-Spain and the Bocas entrance to the Gulf, including the Islands to the West of Port-of-Spain.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication with one another giving a total length of 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

Year.		*No. of Passengers Carried.*		*No. of Tons Carried.*
1927	....	1,329,814½	....	291,495
1928	....	1,127,585½	....	361,624
1929	....	1,284,980½	....	361,940
1930	...	2,150,529½	....	301,214
1931	....	1,901 175½	....	309,444

5. There are excellent roads throughout the Colony and few of the more important places cannot be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 52 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,077 miles are made up of 246 miles metal and oil, 393 miles metal, 226 miles gravel or burnt clay, and 212 miles natural soil roads. The local roads, in districts where there are no Local Road Boards, comprise 691 miles are made up of 5 miles metal and oil, 53 miles metal, 220 miles gravel or burnt clay and 413 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

6. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads and are much used by the general public.

7. The only tramways in the Colony are those in Port-of-Spain and its suburbs where the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates a system fifteen miles in length.

8. There is a General Post Office at Port-of-Spain, with branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 116 out offices throughout the Colony.

An Air Mail Service is regularly maintained by the Pan American Airways with the United States of America *via* St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Havana, and also with Buenos Aires *via* Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown.

There is also an Air Mail Service to Venezuela touching at Maturin, La Guaira and Maracaibo.

CABLE.

9. Communication by cable with the United Kingdom, Europe, North America and other parts of the world is maintained by Imperial and International Communications Ltd. The Company has a duplicate cable system. Both cables on leaving Trinidad touch at Grenada where they separate until they meet again at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Jamaica and terminate at Santiago, Cuba, where the Company hand over their traffic to the Cuba Submarine Company who in turn at Havana hand over to the Western Union Telegraph Company which has a duplicate Cable System to New York.

10. The Company's Cables connect with All America Cable Company's line at Santiago de Cuba and San Juan, Porto Rico. This Company gives a service to all parts of the world from Santiago de Cuba and to the French and Dutch West Indies and Venezuela from San Juan, Porto Rico. In addition their lines connect with the Direct West Indian Cable Company's (called the All-British Route) line at Jamaica, which proceeds from there to Bermuda, Halifax and the United Kingdom. They also connect with the Radio Corporation of America at Porto Rico, as well as the Western Union Telegraph Company at Barbados. In Trinidad they connect with the Trinidad Government Wireless for traffic to ships at sea, Tobago, St. Martins, Martinique, the Guianas, and Venezuela and with the Trinidad Government Railway Telegraphs for country messages, except those destined for San Fernando.

WIRELESS.

11. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts.

Three wireless stations are maintained by the Trinidad Government at Port-of-Spain, North Post and Tobago, respectively, North Post Station deals exclusively with Ship, Tobago, St. Martin and Martinique traffic, while communication with British Guiana, Venezuela and Paramaribo is carried out by Port-of-Spain.

TELEPHONES.

12. A telephone service throughout the Island is maintained by the Trinidad Consolidated Telephones, Ltd., whose headquarters are in Port-of-Spain.

SHIPPING.

13. The following steamship lines call regularly at Trinidad:

Line.	From	To	Frequency of calls.
Harrison	United Kingdom Ports	Central and South America and return	Passengers monthly. Cargo frequently.
Leyland	Liverpool and Glasgow	Cen. American Ports and return	About every 14 days.
Royal Netherlands West India Mail	North European Ports	Do.	Two lines each fortnightly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Channel Ports	Central America	Monthly.
Transatlantica Italiana **Navigazione Generale Italiana**	Western Mediterranean Ports	Do.	Do.
Horn	Hamburg and Antwerp	Do.	Fortnightly.
Canadian National Steamers	East Canadian Ports	West Indies and Demerara	Passengers fortnightly. Cargo frequently.
Elders and Fyffe	Avonmouth	Central America and Jamaica	Fortnightly each way
Trinidad	New York	Demerara	About every 10 days.
Prince	River Plata and Brazil	New York	Fortnightly
Aluminum	Paramaribo	N. American Ports	Frequently for bunkers.
Orinoco	Ciudad Bolivar	Ciudad Bolivar	Every 10 days
Nourse	India and Burma	West Indian Islands	Monthly.
Hamburg-Amerika	North European Ports	Central America	Fortnightly.
Ocean Dominion, New York Service	New York and West Indies	Return	Monthly.
Lamport & Holt	New York	North Brazil and return	Monthly.
Munson Steamship	River Plate	New York	Tri-weekly.
	New York and West Indies	British and Dutch Guianas and return	Fortnightly.
Bermuda and West Indies	New York and West Indies	Return	Monthly.
Vancouver West Indies	Vancouver	British Guiana and W. Indies	Monthly.
McCormick S.S. Co. Pacific Argentine Brazil, Inc.	San Francisco Brazil and River Plate	Columbia and San Francisco	Tri-weekly.
Ocean Dominion Steamship Corporation	East Canadian Ports	Demerara	Fortnightly.

Mails are forwarded and received by these steamers. In addition an increasing number of steamers call to load oil cargoes or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of tourist ships call.

14. There is a weekly Coastal Steamship Service between Trinidad and Tobago by the Government Steamer *Trinidad*, going every alternate week by the northern and southern routes.

The Government Steamer *Tobago* maintains a service between Trinidad and Tobago running five trips every two weeks.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, each of which issues notes. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers without a note issue.

AGRICULTURAL BANK.

The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago was established by the Government in 1924 for the purpose of assisting the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made.

The authorised capital of the Bank is £250,000 which is furnished by Government.

At 31st December, 1931, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was £223,346 and in respect of temporary advances £9,175.

The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by Officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects. The Bank is thus doing useful work in advancing practical Agricultural education.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The Trinidad Co-operative Bank, Ltd., was established in 1914 for the purpose of making advances to its members at a reasonable rate of interest, the Bank's funds being raised by the sale of shares.

The Bank also carries on a Penny Bank Branch and allows interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on deposits. The paid up Capital in December, 1931 amounted to £35,262.

CURRENCY.

British Currency and United States Gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public; the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance $1.00 and $2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1931 being $625,400.00.

The three Commercial Banks have their own issue of $5.00, $20.00 and $100.00 notes.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The testing of Weights and Measures throughout the Colony is carried out at frequent intervals by the Constabulary who are the custodians of the secondary standards which are kept in each important centre. These standards are checked every three years with the Colonial Standards the Wardens of which are the Governor, the Chief Justice and the Colonial Secretary.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The improvements of the Colonial Hospitals at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, which were commenced in the year 1930, were continued. At the hospital, Port-of-Spain, the Bacteriological Laboratory was extended and the building of quarters for the Sisters and a block comprising operating theatre, electro-therapeutic and X-ray department, and a ward for private patients was begun. At the San Fernando hospital an X-ray building, and a Casualty Ward were built.

A building comprising health office and dispensary was erected at Rio Claro. Abattoirs were erected at Tunapuna, Princes Town and Scarborough (Tobago); and market buildings at Sangre Grande, Tunapuna, and La Brea.

For the purpose of anti-malarial work the Public Works Department, in conjunction with the Medical Department, made a comprehensive survey of a considerable area lying to the East of Port-of-Spain, and submitted plans and estimates for the works necessary to improve the drainage of the area.

AGRICULTURE.

The nurseries were transferred from St. Clair to St. Augustine, and the necessary buildings and irrigation works provided.

EDUCATION.

Schools at San Juan and Cunupia to accommodate 300 and 400 pupils, respectively, were completed. A workshop was provided for the Government School at New Grant, and the school building extended.

WATERWORKS.

Concrete cisterns for the storage of rain water for public consumption were constructed at Siparia, and Rio Claro; water was supplied by gravitation to Speyside Village, Tobago; the intake works of the Princes Town system at Morichal, Guaracara, and Atagual were improved and the yields of the springs have been considerably increased. Sources of supply were investigated at Talparo, Fyzabad, La Romain, Rambert, Plaisance, Penal, Oropouche Lagoon, Mamoral, Caparo, Chickland, and Todd's Road; and new springs located in the Montserrat hills. Schemes are under preparation to:—

(*a*) extend the Princes Town water supply to the 7th mile post on Moruga Road;

(*b*) supply, by gravitation, Rio Claro, and Tableland from the Montserrat hills;

(*c*) supply, by gravitation, Bonasse, and Fullerton Villages, Cedros, from springs at Granville.

Cultivated lands within the area of the watershed from which the supply for the Central Water Scheme will be obtained were acquired. No constructional work in connection with the scheme was undertaken.

ROADS.

Work progressed under the road scheme approved in the year 1927, and 11.39 miles of new roadway were completed. The Paria Road was completed to Grande Riviere and the road continued towards Matelot; the section of the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road between the 12th mile post and Blanchisseuse was opened to wheeled traffic as a fair weather natural soil road; Marper Farm Road was constructed; the Windward Road, Tobago, was strengthened, and the section between Speyside and Charlotteville improved and opened to limited wheeled traffic; two miles of Naparima-Mayaro Road, between Rio Claro and Mayaro, were reconstructed; as also .96 mile of Moruga Road. Streets were constructed through the lands occupied by the old House of Refuge so as to open up the lands for sale. Garden River Bridge of 100 feet span on the Eastern Main Road, a bridge of 75 feet span on Cumuto Road, and one of 50 feet span over the Godineau River, on San Fernando-Siparia-Erin Road were erected. A sum of £12,036 was spent during the year on the improvement and construction of roads as relief for unemployment.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Public Works Department has charge of all the main roads of the Colony, and of all the local roads except such as are under the control of the three Borough Councils of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and Arima and of the six local road boards that have control of local roads in the road unions of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Tacarigua, Manzanilla, Chaguanas, Montserrat, and Naparima. The department has also to attend to all public buildings and works in the Colony except those under the control of the Borough Councils and those connected with the railway.

For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

Headquarters,
St. George West and North Caroni,
St. George East,
St. Andrew and St. David,
Tobago,
South Caroni and Victoria West,
Victoria East,
Nariva-Mayaro,
St. Patrick.

The first five districts form the Northern Division and the remaining four the Southern Division. The Northern Division is controlled by the Assistant Director of Public Works, who is also the Director's personal assistant, and the Southern Division by a Divisional Engineer. Each district has an assistant engineer in direct charge.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

1. Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—

(*a*) The Full Court.
(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or three of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The West Indian Court of Appeal was established in the year 1920, for the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies. It is constituted of an uneven number of judges not less than three in number; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. An application may be made to a Commissioner appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to Workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. A copy of every Memorandum registered by the Commissioner in relation to an agreement between the parties settling the compensation payable to an injured workman, and a copy of every order made by the Commissioner on the determination of a matter in dispute, must be sent by the Commissioner to the Registrar of the Supreme Court who records the same in a special register, whereupon the memorandum or order is enforceable as a Supreme Court judgment. An appeal from the decision of the Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. The Oil and Water Board was established in the year 1921. Its duties are to hear and adjudicate on, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance:—

(*a*) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations;

(*b*) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land; and

(*c*) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor, of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge so appointed by the Governor is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

9. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1931:—

		Prosecutions.	*Convictions*	*Fined*
Magistracy,	Caroni	3,215	2,216	1,781
Do.	St. George East	3,772	2,887	2,075
Do.	St. George West	14,912	10,661	8,635
Do.	Eastern Counties	2,988	2,371	1,718
Do.	St. Patrick ...	3,413	2,216	1,781
Do.	Victoria ...	8,256	5,609	4,404
Do.	Tobago ...	1,050	821	612

POLICE.

1. The Constabulary Force is composed of the Inspector-General of Constabulary, Deputy Inspector-General, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Non-commissioned Officers and men.

2. There are 59 Stations in the Colony, 55 in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago, 33 of which are in telephonic communication.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH.

3. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge and a careful record is kept of them. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcast to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at short notice.

FINGER PRINT BRANCH.

4. This branch was established 28 years ago and 1,368 finger prints were taken during 1931, bringing the total on record to 24,044. 987 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

SUPERVISION OF ALIENS AND UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

5. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of such persons, and their movements are diligently watched.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

6. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instructions in addition. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by examiners appointed by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are then subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations before the licences are granted. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

1. The prisons of the Colony consist of:—The Royal Gaol in Port-of-Spain, which is the main prison; the convict prison at Carrera Island; the Preventive Detention Prison; the Juvenile Prison and the Convict Depôt in Tobago. District Prisons at Cedros, Mayaro, Blanchisseuse and Toco where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These prisons are located at the Constabulary Stations.

2. There was an increase of 260 in the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners during the year 1931.

The figures are as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1930 ..	1,421	200	1,621
1931 ..	1,652	229	1,881

The total number of prisoners committed during the year was 2,533 males and 305 females.

3. Prisoners are employed upon works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. Various trades are taught, such as Carpentry, Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Tailoring, Shoemaking, the making of Furniture, Matting, Mats, Charcoal and White Lime, Rope, Twine, Bamboo-blinds, Laundry and Mason work.

4. *Royal Gaol.* The principal labour performed is: stone-breaking, coconut fibre picking, making prisoners clothing, mattress making, carpentry and various trades. Gangs are sent from the Prison to the Governor's Residence, the Prison Gardens and the Prison Quarry.

5. *Carrera Convict Prison.* The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: slippers, hammocks, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from Sisal Hemp. Tomb stones and other slabs are made from the Blue stone metal from the Quarry. 3,801 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1931. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

6. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.* The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, at Botanic Gardens, at Government House and the Rifle Range.

7. *Preventive Detention Prison.* The prisoners are employed in wood cutting, droghing sand and stones, cultivation of Prison Gardens, erection of buildings of the Prison and on other work in the interest of the Prison. They are taught the following trades:—Tailoring, Shoemaking, Carpentry, Tinsmith, Cabinet making. The number admitted during the year was 11 as compared with 7 in 1930.

8. *Young Offenders Detention Institution.* This Institution is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced. The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—Carpentry, Cabinet making, Tailoring, Shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend School and Religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains appointed. They also undergo physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 54.

9. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on licence, divisions into classes, and diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 126 during the year.

10. *Female Prison.*—The prisoners are employed chiefly in laundry work, coconut fibre picking and weeding at the prison gardens.

11. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners on the whole was good during the year. There was one case of acute lobar pneumonia which proved fatal. There were no cases of infectious diseases.

12. *Time allowed for the payment of fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has a fixed place of abode.

13. *Probation System.*—During the year 12 males and 12 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers and 11 males and 4 females were placed under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. Of the number on probation none were brought before the Court for breaches of the conditions of their probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were passed during the year 1931:—

No. 1.—The Electric Lighting and Tramways (temporary extension) Ordinance extends the Trinidad Electric Company's exclusive rights until the expiration of thirty days after final determination of the appeal now pending before the Privy Council.

No. 2.—The Food and Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance legalizes the sale in the bottles in which it is imported of brandy more than 25 degrees under proof.

No. 3.—The Air Pressure Tanks (Regulation) Ordinance provides that receivers for the storage of compressed air are not to be used unless certified annually as fit for use by a licensed boiler inspector (not yet in force).

No. 4.—The Industrial Training (vesting and amendment) Ordinance transfers to the Board of Industrial Training the property and functions of the lately dissolved body known as the Royal Victoria Institute, and extends the age limit for apprenticing from 17 to 21.

No. 5.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (validation of certain expenditure) Ordinance gives legislative sanction to certain expenditure by the Port-of-Spain City Council not authorized by the Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance.

No. 6.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance limits the power to transfer savings from one head to another of the annual estimates to votes relating to *recurrent* expenditure.

No. 7.—The Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the licensing of postal franking machines.

No. 8.—The Borough of Arima (borrowing powers) Ordinance enables the Mayor and Burgesses of Arima, with the consent of the Governor and Legislative Council, to raise money by way of loan or temporary advance.

No. 9.—The Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance repeals and re-enacts with amendments the existing law relating to estate duty, and provides for the imposition of a succession duty.

No. 10.—The Gasworks (Amendment) Ordinance (Private) extends the time for making certain deposits by the promoters.

No. 11.—The Juvenile Offenders Ordinance brings local legislation relating to the trial and punishment of juvenile offenders into line with a model draft Bill approved at the last Colonial Office Conference.

No. 12.—The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance facilitates the transaction of business by providing that declarations may be made before any person approved by the Collector.

No. 13.—The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance exempts from stamp duty letters of authority given in connection with Customs business.

No. 14.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance provides for the payment to the Mayor of Port-of-Spain of an honorarium of £500 per annum.

No. 15.—The Compulsory Registration of Deeds Ordinance is intended to prevent evasion of payment of estate duty in respect of deeds of gift and settlements by making it compulsory to register all such deeds within three months of execution.

No. 16.—The Advertisements Regulation Ordinance regulates the erection of hoardings and the exhibition of advertisements with a view to prevent disfigurement of the natural beauty and amenities of the Colony.

No. 17.—The Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinance enables the Governor to fix uniform capacities for bottles used for containing intoxicating liquors.

No. 18.—The Pauper Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance provides greater restrictions on immigration into the Colony.

No. 19. — The Bankruptcy (Amendment) Ordinance introduces the provisions of the English Bankruptcy (Amendment) Act of 1926.

No. 20.—The Agricultural Co-operative Societies Ordinance provides for the formation and control of these Societies.

No. 21.—Cocoa Industry Relief (Amendment) Ordinance restricts the conditions on which annual advances may be made to cocoa estate owners.

No. 22.—The Cinematograph (Amendment) Ordinance extends the powers of the censors to enable them to deal with phono-films, handbills, photos and pictures, and gives them power to approve a film subject to the excision of a part thereof.

No. 23.—The Exportation of Fruit Ordinance provides for the enforcement of recognized standard methods of conveying, grading, sizing and packing fruit for export to which the Ordinance is made to apply.

No. 24.—The Spirits and Spirit Compounds (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the issue by the Collector of Customs of permits for the local manufacture of bay rum and perfumed spirits, for the payment of excise duty thereon, and for the control of the industry.

No. 25.—The Public Library (Amendment) Ordinance exempts members of the Committee of Management appointed by the Port-of-Spain City Council from payment of subscription to the Library during their membership.

No. 26.—The Friendly Societies (Amendment) Ordinance repeals the provision under which the Registrar of Friendly Societies appropriates to his own use fees received under the Ordinance.

No. 27.—An Ordinance to ratify and confirm the Supplemental Estimates for 1930.

No. 28.—The Spirits and Spirit Compounds (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance enacts further provisions (*see* Ordinance No. 24 of 1931) dealing with the local manufacture of bay rum and perfumed spirits.

No. 29.—The Licensing of Vehicles Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the existing law relating to the tax on vehicles with amendments which experience has shown to be necessary. No change is made in the rates of licence duty.

No. 30.—The Motor Vehicles Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the existing law relating to the control of motor vehicles with amendments which experience has shown to be necessary.

No. 31.—The Criminal Appeal Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Court of Criminal Appeal similar to the Court of Criminal Appeal in England (not yet in force).

No. 32.—The Agricultural Bank (Amendment) Ordinance amends the Principal Ordinance by extending the meaning of the term "Owner", and providing that borrowers must pay into the Bank the proceeds of sales of crops and produce : and enables the Crown Solicitor to act as auctioneer when the Bank puts properties up for sale.

No. 33.—The Cocoa Industry Relief (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance further amends the Principal Ordinance by extending the meaning of the term " Owner " and by enabling advances to be made to owners mortgaged to the Agricultural Bank without the Bank losing its priority.

No. 34.—The Judicature (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the appointment of a fourth Judge and for some minor amendments in connection with the establishment of the Court of Criminal Appeal under Ordinance No. 31 of 1931 (not yet in force).

No. 35.—The Legacies (payment into Treasury) Ordinance re-enacts certain provisions formerly included in the Estate Duty Ordinance enabling executors and administrators to pay into the Treasury legacies and residues of personal estates where owing to infancy or absence payment cannot be made to the person entitled thereto.

No. 36.—The Criminal Justice (Amendment) Ordinance corrects a clerical error in section 11 (1) of Ordinance 7 of 1928, and adds larceny in a dwelling house to the offences triable summarily with the consent of the accused.

No. 37.—The Income Tax (Amendment) Ordinance enables the Commissioner to make the necessary adjustments where a trader changes his trading year.

No. 38.—An Ordinance to make provision for defraying the expenses of the Government during 1932.

No. 39.—The Tackveeyatul Islamic Association of Trinidad (Incorporation) Ordinance (Private) incorporates the Trustees of the Tackveeyatul Islamic Association and gives them power to acquire and dispose of property.

No. 40.—The General Local Loan Ordinance provides general provisions applicable to loans raised locally.

No. 41.—The Waterworks and Agricultural Bank Loan Ordinance authorizes the raising of a loan of £1,100,000 for the construction of waterworks and the purposes of the Agricultural Bank.

No. 42.—The Judicial Proceedings (Regulation of Reports) Ordinance prohibits the publication of indecent matter in relation to judicial proceedings, following the English Act 16 & 17 Geo. V, C. 61 (not yet in force).

The following Subsidiary legislation was enacted during the year :—

Bye-laws (3 sets) under the Public Health Ordinance regulating aerated water factories in the Boroughs of San Fernando and Arima and in rural districts—8th January.

Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance relating to the keeping of swine in rural districts—8th January.

Proclamation (No. 4) declaring Typhus Fever to be a Dangerous Infectious disease under the Public Health Ordinance—8th January.

Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance regulating the sale of milk in the City of Port-of-Spain—8th January.

Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance relating to the training and examination of sanitary inspectors—8th January.

The Air Navigation Directions, 1931, issued by the Governor under Article 30 of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927—4th February.

Order of the Governor in Executive Council extending Part IV of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1928 to Di-hydro-morrhinone—12th February.

Resolution of Legislative Council on 20th February exempting from customs import duty school equipment certified by the Director of Education.

Regulations relating to Borings made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Mines, Borings and Quarries Ordinance—20th February.

Bye-laws for the Sangre Grande Market—26th February.

Order made by the Governor in Executive Council prescribing the Public Trustee's fees—26th February.

Customs duties: drawback on steel used in the manufacture of drums for exportation. Order of Governor in Executive Council—19th March.

Price of locally manufactured Lard substitute and deodorized edible oil: Order under the Food and Fuel Control Ordinance—21st March.

Merchant Shipping: regulations prescribing the form of return of passengers entering or leaving the Colony—9th April.

Proclamation (No. 23) specifying for Customs purposes uniform capacities for bottles, &c., containing spirits, wines and malt liquors—22nd May.

Proclamation (No. 19) prohibiting the importation of brandy under 25 degrees u.p. unless matured for 10 years at least and imported in securely sealed bottles which may be further sealed by the Collector of Customs—11th May.

Resolution of Legislative Council increasing the import duty on Lard substitutes and cotton seed and similar oils—29th May.

Bye-laws (2 sets) for the Sangre Grande and Tobago Slaughter houses—11th June.

Proclamation (No. 35) restricting the importation of Bay Rum—9th July.

Rules relating to Agricultural Co-operative Societies—16th July.

Proclamation (No. 42) restricting the importation of Stout—31st July.

Order fixing the retail price of locally-made Stout at 6d. per reputed pint—31st July.

Air Navigation: regulations relating to accidents—17th August.

Regulations for boats and boat fares at Scarborough, Tobago—15th September.

Proclamation (No. 51) declaring Acute Ascending Myelitis to be an infectious disease under the Public Health Ordinance—22nd September.

Bye-laws regulating the sale of milk in Arima—16th September.

Proclamation (No. 53) applying the Exportation of Fruit Ordinance, 1931 to Budded Oranges and Grapefruit—1st October.

Proclamation (No. 58) prohibiting the importation of firearms having a disguised appearance—22nd October.

Regulations under the Exportation of Fruit Ordinance relating to the exportation of Budded Oranges and Grapefruit—1st October.

Proclamation (No. 60) bringing into force on 1st January, 1932 an order fixing a standard for aerated waters—18th November.

Regulation increasing the prepaid rate of postage on letters to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire—27th November.

Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance regulating the trade of slaughtering in rural districts—3rd December.

Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance regulating the Slaughter-house at Princes Town—9th December.

Regulations under the Licensing of Vehicles Ordinance, 1931—4th December.

Regulations under the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1931—4th December.

Regulations under Cap. 256 restricting the importation of frozen carcases and prescribing precautions in regard to swill, offal, &c.—17th December.

Notice under the Pauper Immigration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, fixing £20 as the deposit to be made by natives of other West Indian Colonies and British Guiana.

Regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance—30th May.

Regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Cocoa Industry Relief Ordinances—29th May.

Proclamation (No. 29) prohibiting the importation of cotton seed, seed cotton, linters and lint and restricting the importation of cotton seed meal—9th June.

Proclamation (No. 34) extending special provisions relating to praedial larceny to the whole Colony—2nd July.

Rules made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Land Surveyors Ordinance—23rd July.

Regulations relating to the manufacture of petroleum spirit by the absorption process—3rd September.

Rules of Court dealing with appeals under the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance—4th September.

Rules of Court under the Trustee Ordinance, Cap. 50—4th September.

Factory Legislation.—Provision is made for fencing machinery, certification of boilers, use of locomotives and wagons in private railways, enquiries into accidents, appointment and powers of Inspectors and safety of workers (Cap. 157 and Ordinance No. 11 of 1928). Under the (Public Health Ordinance, Cap. 98) bye-laws are in force dealing with the construction, cleansing and disinfection of certain factories.

Compensation for Accidents, &c.—A Workmen's Compensation law based on the English Acts is in force (Ordinance No. 8 of 1926) but there is no provision for unemployment Insurance or Old Age Pensions.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1931 amounted to £1,641,144. As compared with 1930, the Revenue showed a decrease of £159,587.

The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1930 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1930.	1931.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	730,983	[1]919,607	188,624	
2. Licences, Excise, &c.... ..	522,719	241,886	...	280,833
3. Tax on Incomes	190,482	140,300	...	50,182
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	132,262	120,692	..	11,570
5. Post Office	32,625	33,341	716	
6. Rent of Government Property ...	2,420	2,659	239	
7. Interest	40,278	33,217	...	7,061
8. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,821	12,276	8,455	
9. Land Sales, Royalties ..	130,616	122,859	...	7,757
10. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ..	14,525	14,307	...	218
	1,800,731	1,641,144	198,034	357,621
	Net Decrease		...	£159,587

(1) Includes Excise duties which were shown under Licences in 1930.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £2,065,233, and included £518,080 on account of extraordinary expenditure, which was made up as follows :—

£300,000 transferred to a Specific Reserve Fund.

£24,302 being part purchase price of new steamers for the Coastal Service

£12,788 the Colony's liability under the West Indian Islands Telegraph Act.

£13,206 for Dock Stores written off.

£64,201 expended on New Works.

£103,583 on Roads and Bridges.

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1927	1,686,053	1,432,754	64,270	1,497,024
1928	1,764,404	1,463,172	74,911	1,538,083
1929	1,870,553	1,490,448	123,362	1,613,810
1930	1,800,731	1,516,906	226,898	1,743,804
1931	1,641,144	1,547,153	518,080	2,065,233

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1930, amounted to £3,088,532 and was reduced during 1931 to £3,023,518 by the following payments :—

	£
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	3,520
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	4,720
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	50,000
Repayment to the Imperial Treasury on account of advances made to the Colony	6,744
	£65,014

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1930, to £945,184, the total market value of the securities in which they were invested being at that date £936,933.

During 1931 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contribution from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of £51,469, thus making a total of £996,653. Owing, however, to a revaluation of securities £82,312 had to be written off in respect of depreciation in market value with the result that the securities held on behalf of Sinking Funds at 31st December, 1931, stood at £914,341 as under :—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Stock	(1917/42) ...	£445,856
For redemption of 3 per cent. Stock	(1922/44) ...	365,105
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1930/49) ...	101,006
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1930/47) ...	2,374
		£914,341

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total Assets at the end of December, 1931 amounted to £1,536,882 as against Liabilities of £983,275.

Exclusive of Investments amounting to £887,073 held on behalf of the specific funds appearing as liabilities the assets amounted to £649,809 as against liabilities of £96,202 or a surplus of £553,607.

The assets may be classified as under :—

(*a*) *Liquid :*		
Cash	£134,221	
Advances at call	261,162	
	£395,383	
Less amount required to meet current liabilities of ...	96,202	
		£299,181
(*b*) *Earmarked for special services :—*		
Advances to		
Owners of Sugar Plantations ...	£137,777	
Owners of Cocoa Plantations ...	8,154	
Local Authorities	13,447	
Public Officers	15,488	
Citrus Growers Association ...	4,479	
Tobago Lime Growers Association	1,228	
Agricultural Credit Societies ...	4,176	
Witchbroom Demonstration Station	6,000	
Imprests	1,412	
Unallocated Stores	62,265	£254,426
		£553,607

Of the Liquid Assets amounting to £299,181 the sum of £201,759 is at present tied up in advances to the Agricultural Bank and preliminary expenditure in connection with the Central Waterworks Scheme which will, however, be available as soon as the loan is raised. Approximately £100,000 must be kept in cash to meet the Colony's ordinary financial requirements.

INVESTMENTS.

7. The total amount invested in securities at the beginning of the year amounted at cost price to £1,727,495, their market value being £1,689,255.

At 31st December, 1931, they amounted before revaluation to £1,785,977 but on revaluation on that date amounted to £1,597,893, £188,084 having had to be written down.

Below are shown the value of the securities after being depreciated and the amounts that were written down :

	Value at 31st December, 1931.	*Amt. written down.*
Sinking Funds	£914,341	£82,312
Reserve Fund	226,981	25,710
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	3.538	328
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	23.827	3,492
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	20.921	1.567
Post Office Savings Bank ...	403,139	74.675
Land Assurance Fund ...	5.146	—
	£1,597,893	£188,084

The main sources of taxation are :—

(*a*) *Customs.*—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles on Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt or pitch. Port and Harbour dues are charges levied on all steamers making use of the harbour based on their tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs imports duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum 30/- per gallon (preferential) and 60/- (general)), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz. :—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (1/- per 100 ft.), apples (2/1d. per barrel), peanuts (1d. per lb.).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to one-tenth of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1931 :—

Import duties	£ 567,325
Export duties	30,450
Port and Harbour dues	25,102

(*b*) *Excise.*—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

(1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at 13/- per proof gallon ;
(2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 8d. per gallon ;
(3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 6d. per gallon ;
(4) Beer at the rate of 8½d. on every gallon ;
(5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 5d. per gallon ;
(6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 1/9d. per 100 lb.

The yield for 1931 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	£180,889
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	99,606
Beer	396
Edible Oil and Lard Substitute ..	6,599

(*c*) *Liquor Licences.*—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

(1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;
(2) the nature of the spirits retailed therein ; and
(3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1931 .. .. £42,747

(*d*) *Estate Duties.*—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

(1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
(2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1931 ... ... £46,911

(*e*) *Stamp Duties.*—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1931 ... ... £13,953

(*f*) *Land and Building Taxes.*—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1/- per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum, but where the value exceeds that amount then the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1931 .. .. £77,104

(*g*) *Vehicles.*—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue.

During 1931, £30,816 was credited to General Revenue.

(*h*) *Income Tax.*—This is a tax imposed on the Income of all individuals exceeding £250 net, *i.e.* after deductions for wife, children and Life Insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 2/6 is charged on every pound of chargeable Income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such Income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate of 5¼d. on every pound of chargeable Income.

Yield for 1931 .. .. £14[illegible],299

(*i*) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt.*—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2/6 on each ton of crude asphalt or 3/6 on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1931 ... ... £99,965

(*j*) *Miscellaneous Licences.*—The yield from this source amounted to £14,420 principally from Licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of Produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars.

Out of a total revenue of £1,641,144 revenue from taxation amounted to £1,376,582.

SUMMARY OF STAMP DUTIES.

Stamp Duties amounted to £13,953 summarised as follows :—

Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes ..	£1,386
Bills of Lading	220
Bonds of all kinds not by way of mortgage ..	126
Conveyances and transfers on sale of Property not including gifts	5,442
Gifts	230
Leases	266
Life Insurance Policies	158
Mortgage and Debentures including Releases ..	1,138
Powers of Attorney	185
Receipts and cheques	3,000
Other Instruments	1,802
	£13,953

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1931 the Colony began seriously to feel the effects of the world economic depression. Imports and exports declined in value and general revenue shewed a falling off of some £160,000. In spite of these adverse conditions, however, production was well maintained and the total quantity of goods exported exceeded the quantity exported in 1930.

Trinidad suffered from drought conditions in the first half of the year and from excessive rainfall in the second.

The beginning of the year saw the inauguration of an improved coastal and Trinidad and Tobago Steamship Service, the provision of which has met a long felt want.

In January various units of the Atlantic Fleet visited Trinidad. These visits do much to strengthen the bonds between the Colony and the Mother Country. Our association with Canada was also assisted by the visit *en route* to Buenos Ayres of 200 Canadian delegates to the British Empire Trade Fair.

In June a Conference of representatives of the Eastern group of the British West Indies met in Port-of-Spain to consider trade relations with Canada.

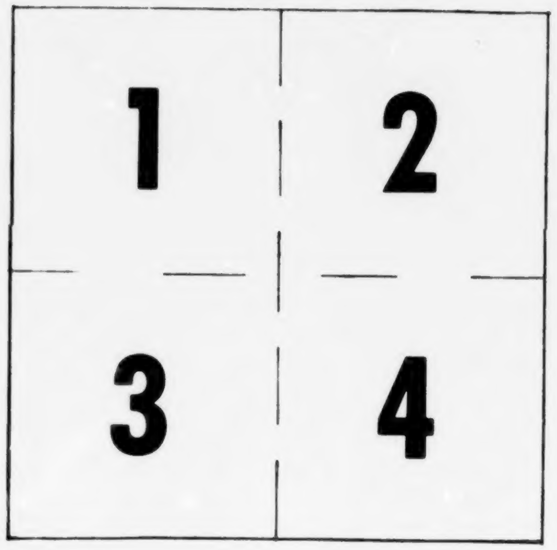
The Colony made a quick response to the Circular of the Secretary of State for the Colonies calling attention to the financial crisis in which the Mother Country was involved by voting a grant to Great Britain of £5,000 a year for five years.

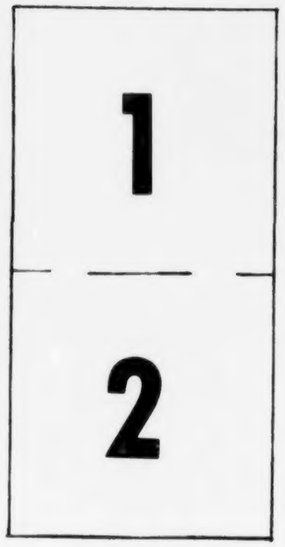
The close of the year 1931 found Trinidad in common with almost the whole world beset by economic difficulties. Nevertheless the future was not without hope. The Colony possessed substantial financial reserves and it was possible to present a balanced budget for 1932 without recourse either to severe retrenchment or to the imposition of additional taxation.

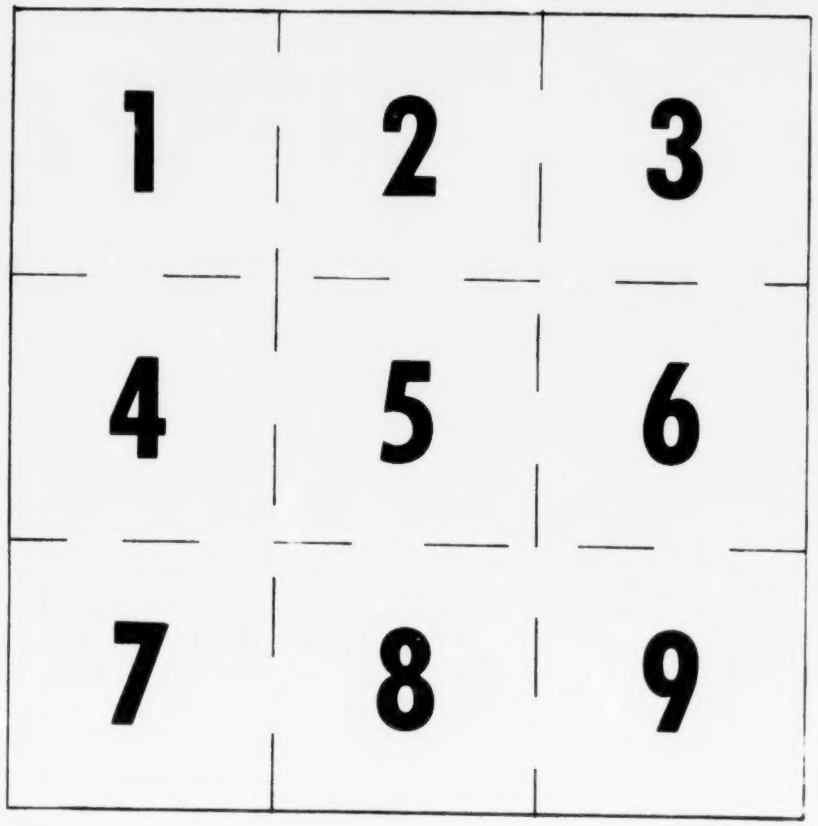
H. NANKIVELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary

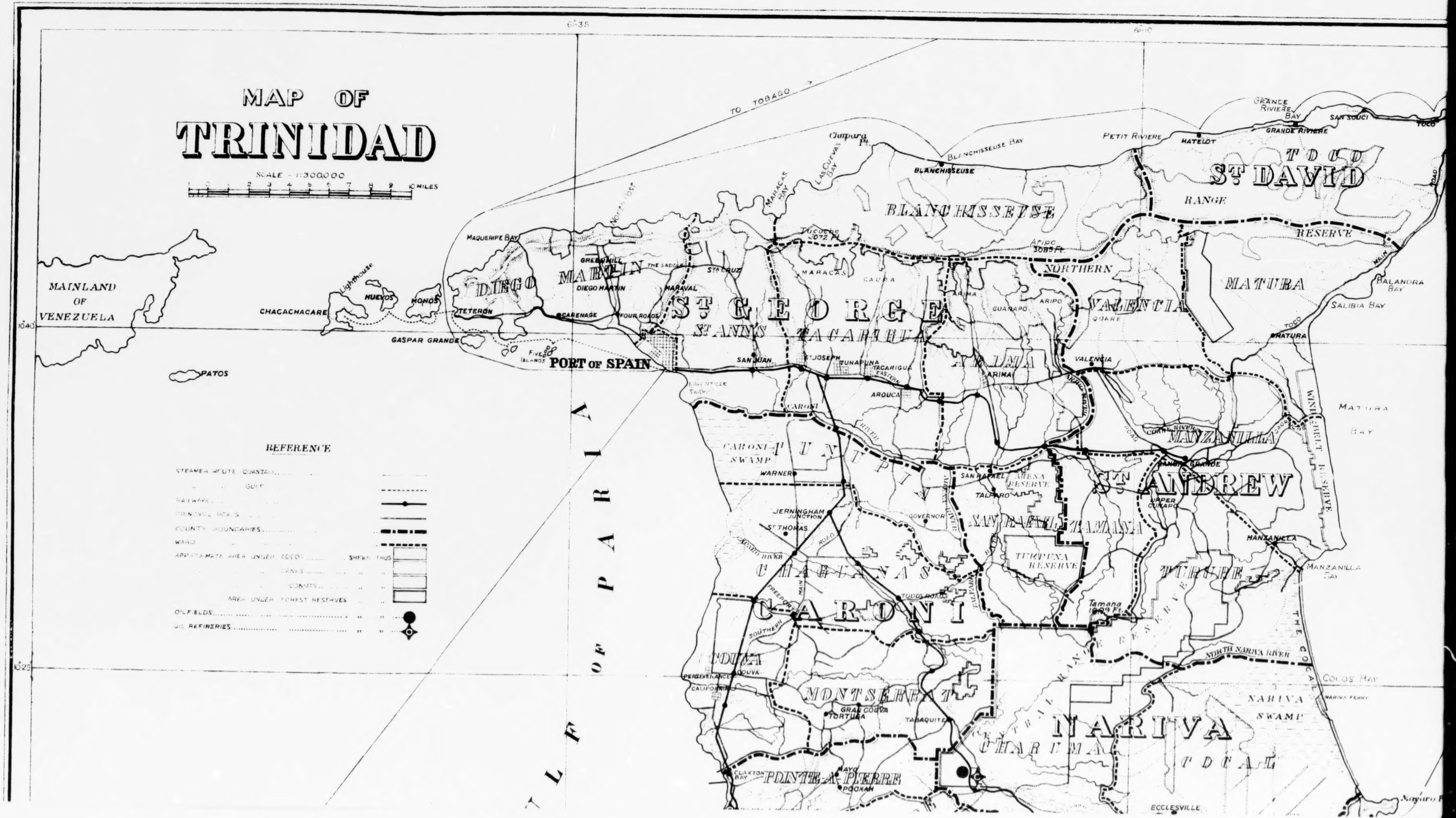
5th August, 1932.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





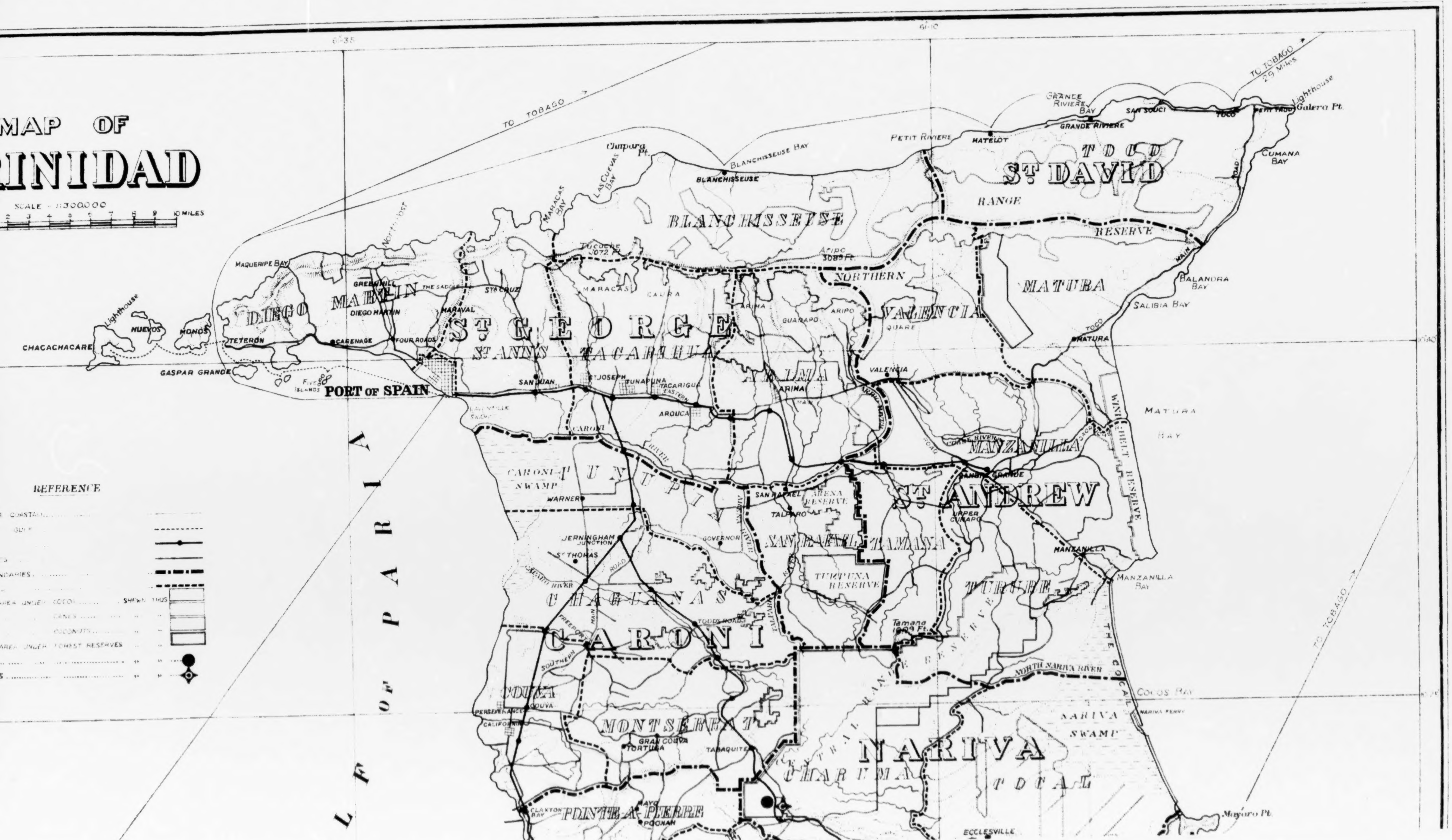




MAP OF TRINIDAD

SCALE - 1:300000

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 MILES
6°35
6°10
10°40
10°25
TO TOBAGO
MAINLAND OF VENEZUELA
PATOS
CHACACHACARE
Lighthouse
HUEVOS
MONOS
GASPAR GRANDE
Five Islands
TETERON
MAQUERIPE BAY
DIEGO MARTIN
GREENHILL
THE SADDLE
CARENAGE
FOUR ROADS
MARAVAL
St CRUZ
PORT OF SPAIN
LAVENTILLE SWAMP
Maracas Bay
Las Cuevas Bay
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
Tucuche 3072 Ft.
Aripo 3085 Ft.
MARACAS
CAURA
ARIMA
GUANAPO
ARIPO
St GEORGE
St ANN'S
TACARIGUA
SAN JUAN
St JOSEPH
TUNAPUNA
TACARIGUA
EASTERN
AROUCA
ARIMA
CARONI
PETIT RIVIERE
MATELOT
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
GRANDE RIVIERE
SAN SOUCI
TOCO
St DAVID
RANGE
NORTHERN
RESERVE
MATURA
VALENCIA
QUARE
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
MATURA BAY
WINDBELT RESERVE
MANZANILLA
SANGRE GRANDE
St ANDREW
UPPER CUMAPO
MANZANILLA BAY
CARONI SWAMP
TUNUPUNA
WARNER
SAN RAFAEL
ARENA RESERVE
TALPARO
GOVERNOR
JERNINGHAM JUNCTION
St THOMAS
TUMPUNA RESERVE
TAMANA
Tamana 1009 Ft.
TURURE
CHAGUANAS
CARONI
TODDS ROAD
COUVA
PERSEVERANCE
CALIFORNIA
MONTSERRAT
GRAN COUVA
TORTUGA
TABAQUITE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
NARIVA
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
COCOS BAY
NARIVA FERRY
NARIVA SWAMP
CHARUMA
COCAL
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE-A-PIERRE
MAYO
POONAH
ECCLESVILLE
GULF OF PARIA
REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE COASTAL
" " GULF
RAILWAYS
PRINCIPAL ROADS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD "
APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
" " " CANES " "
" " " CONUTS " "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVES " "
OILFIELDS " "
OIL REFINERIES " "

MAP OF
RINIDAD
SCALE - 1:300,000
10 MILES
REFERENCE
SWAMP
SHEWN THUS
COCOA
CANES
COCONUTS
FOREST RESERVES
TO TOBAGO
TO TOBAGO 29 Miles
Lighthouse
Galera Pt.
GRANDE RIVIERE BAY
GRANDE RIVIERE
SAN SOUCI
TOCO
PETIT TROU
PETIT RIVIERE
MATELOT
CUMANA BAY
TOCO
ST DAVID
RANGE
RESERVE
Chupara Pt.
BLANCHISSEUSE BAY
BLANCHISSEUSE
LAS CUEVAS BAY
MARACAS BAY
Tucuche 3072 Ft.
Aripo 3083 Ft.
NORTHERN
MATURA
BALANDRA BAY
SALIBIA BAY
TOCO
MATURA
MAQUERIPE BAY
GREEN HILL
THE SADDLE
ST CRUZ
MARACAS
CAURA
ARIMA
GUANAPO
ARIPO
VALENCIA
QUARE
DIEGO MARTIN
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ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
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CARONI
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TUNAPUNA
MATURA BAY
WINDBELT RESERVE
MANZANILLA
SANGRE GRANDE
ST ANDREW
UPPER CUMUTO
WARNER
SAN RAFAEL
ARENA RESERVE
TALPARO
GOVERNOR
TAMANA
JERNINGHAM JUNCTION
ST THOMAS
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TURURE
TUMPUNA RESERVE
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TODDS ROAD
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NORTH NARIVA RIVER
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COCOS BAY
NARIVA SWAMP
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COUVA
CALIFORNIA
MONTSERRAT
GRAN COUVA
TORTUGA
TABAQUITE
NARIVA
CHARUMA
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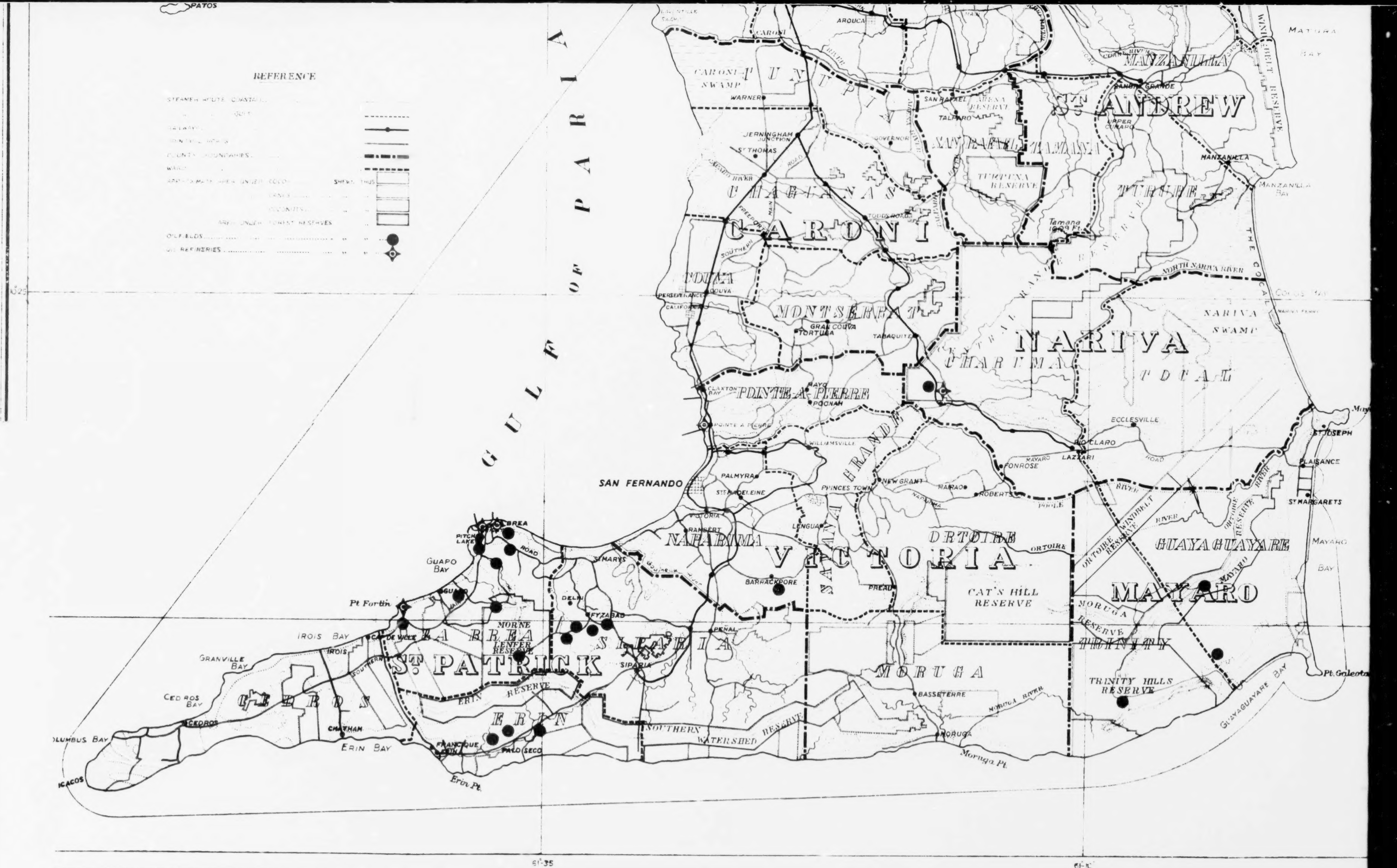
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE-A-PIERRE
MAYO
POONAH
Mayaro Pt.
ECCLESVILLE
GULF OF PARIA


REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE COASTAL
GULF
RAILWAYS
PRINCIPAL ROADS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD
APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
CANES
COCONUTS
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVES
OILFIELDS
OIL REFINERIES
GULF OF PARIA
PATOS
CARONI
ST. ANDREW
NARIVA
VICTORIA
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CARONI SWAMP
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NAPARIMA
SAVANA GRANDE
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TAMANA
MANZANILLA
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ST. RAFAEL
NARIVA SWAMP
COCAL
ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
TRINITY
MORUGA
SIPARIA
LA BREA
ERIN
CEDROS
AROUCA
SANGRE GRANDE
SAN FERNANDO
PRINCES TOWN
TABAQUITE
RIO CLARO
FYZABAD
PITCH LAKE
BRELA
GUAPO BAY
Pt Fortin
IROIS BAY
GRANVILLE BAY
CEDROS BAY
COLUMBUS BAY
ICACOS
ERIN BAY
Erin Pt.
Moruga Pt.
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
MAYARO BAY
Pt. Galeota
MATURA BAY
MANZANILLA BAY
COCOS BAY
TURURE RESERVE
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
ERIN RESERVE
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
MORUGA RESERVE
ORTOIRE WINDBELT RESERVE
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
ARENA RESERVE
Tamana 1009 Ft.
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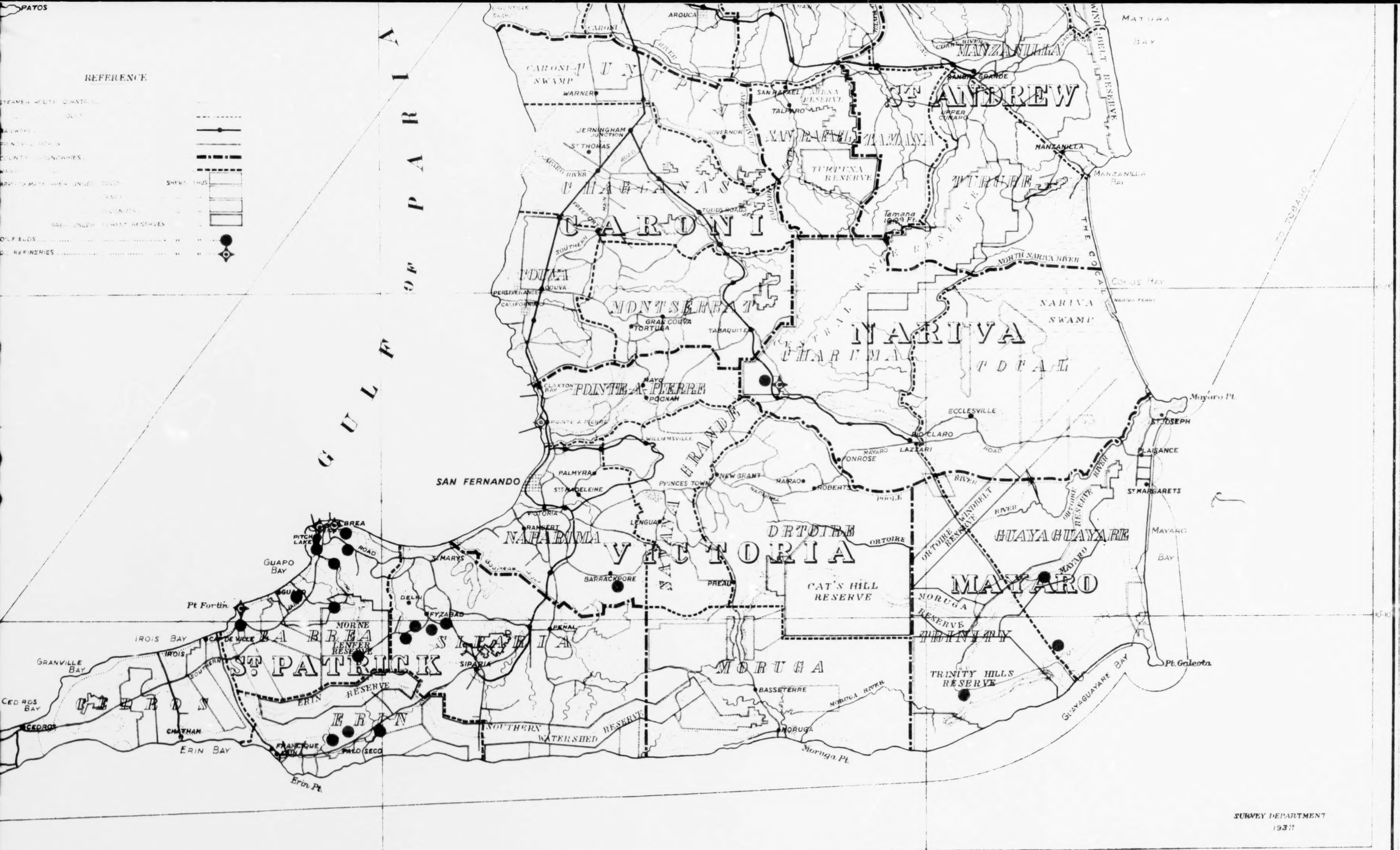

REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTE COASTAL
" " GULF
AILWAYS
PRINCIPAL ROADS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
WARD
APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
CANES " "
COCONUTS " "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVES "
OILFIELDS " "
OIL REFINERIES " "
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GULF OF PARIA
AROUCA
CARONI
CARONI SWAMP
TUNAPUNA
WARNER
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ARENA RESERVE
TALPARO
SAN RAFAEL
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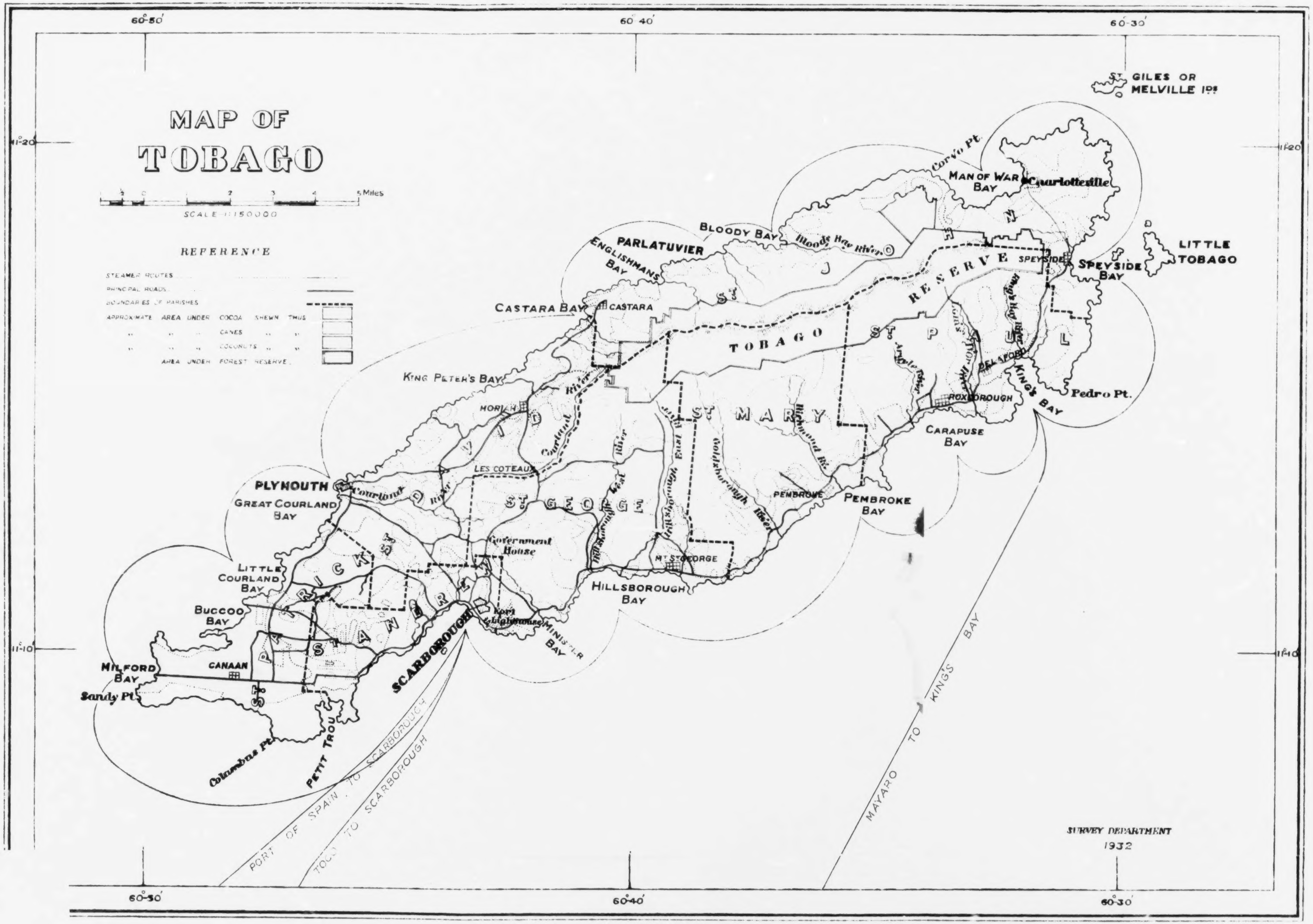
GRAN COUVA
TORTUGA
TABAQUITE
NARIVA
CHARUMA
CUNAPO
CLAXTON BAY
POINTE-A-PIERRE
MAYO
POONAH
POINTE A PIERRE
Mayaro Pt.
ST JOSEPH
ECCLESVILLE
RIO CLARO
LAZZARI
MAYARO ROAD
WILLIAMSVILLE
SAVANA GRANDE
FONROSE
PLAISANCE
SAN FERNANDO
PALMYRA
PRINCES TOWN
NEW GRANT
MAIRAO
ROBERTS
POOLE
ST. MADELEINE
ST MARGARETS
VICTORIA
RANGERT
NAPARIMA
LENGUA
ORTOIRE
ORTOIRE WINDBELT RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO BAY
LA BREA
PITCH LAKE
ROAD
GUAPO BAY
ST MARYS
VICTORIA
BARRACKPORE
PREAU
CAT'S HILL RESERVE
MAYARO
MORUGA RESERVE
GUAPO
DELHI
FYZABAD
Pt Fortin
PENAL
TRINITY
IROIS BAY
CAP DE VILLE
MORNE L'ENFER RESERVE
SIPARIA
IROIS
GRANVILLE BAY
ST. PATRICK
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
Pt. Galeota
MORUGA
BASSETERRE
MORUGA RIVER
ERIN RESERVE
CEDROS BAY
CEDROS
SOUTHERN WATERSHED RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
CEDROS
ERIN
CHATHAM
ERIN BAY
FRANCIQUE
PALO SECO
Moruga Pt.
Erin Pt.
SURVEY DEPARTMENT 1938


MAP OF
TOBAGO
5 Miles
SCALE 1:150000
REFERENCE
STEAMER ROUTES
PRINCIPAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
" " " CANES " "
" " " COCONUTS " "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVE
60°50′
60°40′
60°30′
11°20′
11°10′
ST. GILES OR MELVILLE IDS
LITTLE TOBAGO
Corvo Pt.
MAN OF WAR BAY
Charlotteville
BLOODY BAY
Bloody Bay River
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
SPEYSIDE
SPEYSIDE BAY
CASTARA BAY
CASTARA
ST. JOHN
ST. PAUL
TOBAGO RESERVE
KING PETER'S BAY
MORIAH
ST. DAVID
Courland River
DELAFORD
KINGS BAY
Pedro Pt.
ROXBOROUGH
ST. MARY
Richmond R.
CARAPUSE BAY
LES COTEAUX
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
ST. GEORGE
Goldsborough River
PEMBROKE
PEMBROKE BAY
Government House
Hillsborough West River
Hillsborough East River
MT. ST. GEORGE
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
ST. PATRICK
ST. ANDREW
BUCCOO BAY
Fort
Lighthouse
MINISTER BAY
SCARBOROUGH
MILFORD BAY
CANAAN
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1932

(For Report for 1930 see No. 1551 (Price 2s. 0d.) and for Report for 1931 see No. 1589 (Price 2s. 6d.).)

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1932.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude, is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1628 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland, who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille, and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons, of which Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921 the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was 12·8 per cent.

2. The distribution of the population according to the 1931 Census was :—

Born in Europe (of whom 1,454 were born in the United Kingdom)	1,891
Born in North America and United States of America	614
Born in South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	5,082
Born in China, or in the Colony of Chinese parentage	5,208
Born in India, or in the Colony of East Indian parentage	137,583
Born in Colony, including those of European parentage, and people of African and mixed descent	216,138
Born in other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere....	46,267
Total	412,783

3. The natives of India numbered 23,312, and those born in the Colony of Indian parents, or in whom Indian blood existed numbered 114,271.

4. The population on 31st December, 1931 was estimated at 414,572 and on 31st December, 1932 at 419,559.

MARRIAGES.

5. The total number of marriages recorded during 1932 was 1,803, viz.: 1,799 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and four under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245. The rate per 1,000 on the total mean population was 8·65. In 1931 the marriage rate was 7·94. Included in the 1,799 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 29 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 12,084 (6,137 boys and 5,947 girls). The birth rate was 28·97 per 1,000. In 1931 the birth rate was 29·90.

DEATHS.

7. The total number of deaths registered in 1932 was 7,125, of which 3,786 were males and 3,339 females. The death rate was 17·08 per 1,000. In 1931 the death rate was 19·97.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,316, *i.e.*, at the rate of 108·9 per 1,000 births. In 1931 the rate was 144·10 for every 1,000 births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

9. The principal causes of death were :—

	1931	1932
Enteric Fever	107	84
Influenza	60	19
Malaria	734	583
Dysentery	200	100
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	385	357
Syphilis	152	157
Cancer	158	146
Apoplexy	215	201
Convulsions	44	28
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	498	468
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	586	484
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	186	178
Diarrhoea	632	394
Ankylostomiasis	178	157
Nephritis, &c.	442	384
Diseases of Puerperal State	112	60
Diseases of Early Infancy	983	800
Old Age	775	675

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain their accustomed mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous.

2. The general birth rate of the Colony has declined during the past ten years from 32·9 to 28·97 per 1,000. The general death rate of the Colony is declining ; the rate per 1,000 living persons was 21·57 for the first five years of the past decade and 19·79 for the last five years. The rate for 1932 was 17·08.

3. Much attention has been directed to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives have been trained in the public hospitals for the past 25 years and ten years ago the period of training was extended to two years. Special maternity wards have been

established in the larger hospitals. There is a Child Welfare League which takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care in the Colony by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

4. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births dropped to 109 in 1932, the lowest figure on record. The recent reduction in infant mortality is specially noticeable in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando where the work of the Child Welfare League is more intensive.

Infantile Mortality Rate.

Year.	*Port-of-Spain*	*San Fernando*
1920-25	215	235
1926-30	147	161
1931	118	181
1932	113	138

5. A school medical service working along similar lines to that in England operates in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and the surrounding country and the district of St. Joseph-Tunapuna. During 1932, 6,000 children were examined and 4,400 treated.

6. The death rates for the principal groups of diseases per 10,000 living persons during the past decade and in 1931 and 1932 are tabulated below.

Disease.	1920-25.	1926-30.	1931.	1932.
Malaria Fever, &c.	27·2	21·4	17·7	13·9
Tuberculosis—all kinds ..	12·1	11·9	10·1	8·5
Diarrhoea Enteritis .. .. Dysentery	21·7	19·0	19·8	11·7
Enteric Fever	5·3	2·74	2·50	2·0
Pneumonia Bronchitis .. Broncho-pneumonia	23·1	18·6	17·7	15·8

7. Infection with malaria occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackwater fever is rare and the malignant types of malaria are disappearing in all parts of the Colony. Severe Malaria is mostly located in certain rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in lowlying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. The sanitary organisation covers the whole Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority, and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained by these officers, in villages and other populated sections.

9. Concrete drains have been constructed in many parts of the Colony and these are being extended. A special malarial medical officer, sanitary engineer and staff investigate and arrange more continuous permanent works. Work on the first section, to cost £10,600 was commenced in August, 1932.

10. Tuberculosis has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains a dispensary in Port-of-Spain and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure.

11. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurse of the association. Experience has shewn that in suitable cases with appropriate treatment the disease can be arrested in this Colony as elsewhere.

12. Intestinal disorders are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increasing sanitary control over food supplies and a campaign against fly breeding.

13. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

14. Hookworm shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 20 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many thousands of simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

15. Enteric Fever has shewn a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population.

16. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. Piped water supplies are installed at Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and three important country areas. There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other sections, which had been under consideration for some years, was commenced in the latter months of 1932.

17. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established so that medical aid is always and everywhere available. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.
Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.
Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.
District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

18. The Government also provides a mental hospital at St. Ann's with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge at St. James with 700 beds, for persons in destitution and suffering from old age or incurable disease and a House of Refuge at Scarborough, Tobago, for 40 inmates.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages, (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes) estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carat or grass (timite), small 2 or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specification and plan of barracks require ranges to consist of not more than three rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary conveniences. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing general signs of improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. An interesting experiment has been begun on one sugar estate (Caroni). The estate lays out a village with streets, drains, &c., and grants each labourer a lot of land on which he erects a house. He pays no ground rent and the estate pays all rates and taxes. Those who receive these grants of land are usually men who have lived for a considerable time in the estate barracks. Up to the present the experiment has been successful although the houses are not always of the best type. No doubt as time goes on the type will be gradually improved.

6. Defects may be summarised as follows:

1. *Deficient Ventilation.*—In many houses built before the present regulations were enforced, insufficient apertures for ventilation were supplied. Even nowadays, when proper ventilation of all dwellings is demanded, the average wage-earner likes to close up openings as much as possible to prevent the entrance of night air. He is, however, being gradually educated by sanitary officials.

2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water.*—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.

3. *Privies.*—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.

4. Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.

5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is over-crowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Nowadays building regulations require a certain amount of space around houses.

6. The following action is being taken in every part of the Colony to improve housing conditions:—

   (*a*) *By inspection.*—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.

   (*b*) *By enforcement of Sanitary Laws.* — The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are three Ordinances dealing with the question, viz.:—

      1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance, Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.

2. The Streets and Buildings Ordinance (Chapter 112) which controls buildings in San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town, Scarborough and Roxborough, Tobago, Tunapuna and other large centres of population.
3. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98). Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

7. The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms, windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

8. There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City and in St. James to the west of it. During 1932, 815 houses were built in these areas mostly for housing wage earners and artisans.

9. In the City of Port-of-Spain the slum problem has been receiving the consideration of the Government and the City Council and it is hoped that a definite Scheme for the amelioration of existing conditions will soon mature.

10. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. There are signs of increasing consideration for the health and well being of the wage earners in several parts of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are divided into two classes, viz.:—Agricultural and Mineral. The former consists of Cocoa, Sugar, Coconuts, Coffee and Citrus Fruit and the latter of Petroleum and Asphalt. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

The main agricultural products of Trinidad for 1932, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period, are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

CROP.		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		Average of previous five years.	
		Quantity.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £
Cocoa ..	*lb.*	51,934,857	1,671,883	68,008,156	1,651,179	61,888,740	1,446,127	53,825,120	1,136,056	57,186,512	826,333	41,822,127	579,170	58,568,677	1,346,316
Sugar ..	*tons*	41,805	762,366	74,112	1,201,477	81,503	1,049,863	69,139	776,167	86,054	902,990	85,956	845,874	70,523	938,573
Coconuts ..	*nuts*	46,573,459	109,295	73,793,060	274,239	87,109,579	281,455	73,411,834	207,733	63,873,889	115,515	51,294,708	106,786	68,952,364	197,647
Coffee ..	*lb.*	163,920	7,238	264,918	10,869	817,593	32,288	490,688	12 475	853,552	16,080	908,492	20,822	518,134	15,790
Citrus:															
Grapefruit ..	*boxes*	1,649	1,427	23	45	809	606	2,184	960	4,377	1,876	10,978	8,701	1,808	983
Oranges	*No.*	2,602,419	2,760	311,070	477	1,367,318	1,992	1,813,254	2,498	2,454,692	2,429	3,292,910	4,905	1,709,751	2,031
Limes:	*gls.*														
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice		..	..	..	..	..	..	47,554	4,096	22,931	2,007	49,629	4,250	14,097	1,221
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	,,	4,488	1,154	5,653	1,487	55,455	11,562	21,762	3,759	4,012	458	8,583	427	18,274	3,684
(*c*) Distilled Oil	,,	*104	1,454	*495	5,894	*797	9,516	*1,647	19,457	2,304	30,034	789½	9,726	1,669	16,955
(*d*) HandpressedOil	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†109	2,037	†140	3,114	..	..
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡21,589	257	54,217	424	..	..
(*f*) Green Limes	*brls.*	103	308	343	625	61	119	178	228	83	128	189	145	154	282

* Not distinguished from handpressed oil.

† Now distinguished from distilled oil.

‡ New Industry.

As indicated in the above table, the Colony has still continued to receive abnormally low prices for its produce, and the low standards of cultivation and upkeep on all classes of agricultural holdings can but have a definitely bad effect on yields.

COCOA.

3. Exports show a decrease of some **15,364,385** lb. as compared with the previous year, and owing to the continued fall in prices approximately £**247,000** less was received. These conditions cannot continue without leaving permanent ill-effects. The position stresses the need for further development of locally grown food supplies and of sound "side-lines" for export, such as citrus fruits, &c.

4. Practically all cocoa produced is exported, only a small quantity being consumed locally.

5. Witchbroom disease of cocoa has slowly spread in the Northern Range, several valleys now being infected. At the end of the year, the disease, in varying degrees of intensity, was found on **3,887** estates involving **134,507** acres of cocoa as compared with **2,454** estates of 102,120 acres at the end of **1931**. Heavily infested areas are still mainly confined to the neighbourhood of original sources of outbreak—L'Ebranche and Guaico-Tamana. In other areas the intensity is relatively low. In the worst areas there are indications of direct loss of crop due to this disease although such loss is not yet of economic importance.

SUGAR.

6. The total quantity of sugar manufactured amounted to **97,598** tons of which **85,956** tons were exported.

7. Cane farmers produced **455,213** tons of cane or **48** per cent. approximately of the total tonnage grown; for this they received **£276,857**. In **1932** as in **1931**, in spite of the steady fall in prices of sugar, the cane farmers continued to receive **12**s. per ton of canes delivered whereas under the agreed sliding scale only 7s. 3½d. need have been paid. This represents a voluntary over-payment of £**110,894**.

8. Development of co-operation among cane farmers still appears to be an essential to progress if only for the purpose of effecting more economic and efficient delivery of canes to the factory.

9. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee continued its researches, and useful practical data on the ecology of sugar canes, biotics of the froghopper and fertilizers have been accumulated.

10. Towards the end of the year a survey of the Cane Farming Industry financed by the Empire Marketing Board was commenced, one of the main objects being to ascertain the factors that lead to successful cane farming.

11. Sugar prices during the year fluctuated between 11s. 1d. and 8s. 6½d. per cwt., f.o.b. with an average of 9s. 8½d. One large estate, at least, was able to declare a small dividend.

COCONUTS.

12. The produce of the coconut palm is exported in the following ways, namely :—as nuts, copra and oil. Assuming that it requires 3 nuts for 1 lb. of copra, and 45 nuts for 1 gallon of oil, some 75,000,000 nuts were produced in the year ; of these 51,000,000 were exported.

13. The Government, by an Order under the Food and Fuel Control Ordinance, which came into operation on the 12th December, 1930, continued to regulate the price of copra with a view to encouraging a local industry in edible oils. The total weight of copra sold to local factories for the year was 8,079,525 lb. equivalent to 24,238,575 nuts. Most of the oil produced was sold for local consumption.

14. A survey of conditions under which coconuts are grown in relation to their diseases, particularly "wilt", is nearing completion.

COFFEE.

15. The crop of 908,492 lb. with a value of £20,822 shows an increase over the previous year of 54,940 lb. weight and £4,742 in value.

16. A very small acreage of this crop is grown as a pure stand ; usually it is interspersed among cocoa.

CITRUS.

17. *Grapefruit.*—The Grapefruit industry has made sound progress with the aid of the Co-operative Citrus Packing Shed and of the cheap price (6d.) of budded trees raised by the Department. Properly cleaned, graded and packed fruit is marketed as "Golden Ray" (firsts) and "Blue Ray" (seconds). During the year 10,973 crates valued at nearly £8,698 were shipped. In England Trinidad fruit commands high prices and appears to be appreciated.

18. *Oranges.*—This crop, consisting mainly of seedling oranges, amounted to some 2¾ million fruit valued at £3,689.

19. *Limes.*—The various products exported were :—

(*a*) Raw lime juice.
(*b*) Concentrated lime juice.
(*c*) Distilled oil (from the juice).
(*d*) Handpressed oil (from the skins).
(*e*) Citrate of lime.
(*f*) Green limes.

Unfortunately prices for all except distilled and handpressed oil have been low. The total value for the year was £18,086 as compared with £34,921 in 1931, a decrease of £16,835.

LIVESTOCK.

20. A healthy demand continued for stock bred on the Government Farm and on certain large sugar estates. The "fixing" of a strain between "Friesian" and "zebu" cattle, suitable for dairy purposes under local conditions, continues.

21. A Committee was appointed to advise on, and co-ordinate investigations on "dumb" rabies in stock—a bat-borne disease.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

22. The increased supervision of credit societies by the Department has led to better conduct of the business by the Managing Committees. Thrift is little practised. Interest is being shown in co-operative marketing, for example, in cocoa where encouraging financial gains have resulted.

GENERAL.

23. The agriculture of the Colony is in the hands of many races, and embraces all sizes of holdings, from the humble cane farmer, East Indian and West Indian, growing less than an acre of canes, to the largest company-owned sugar estate farming some 26,000 acres; from the small peasant proprietor producing, say ten bags (165 lb.) of cocoa, to the owner of 1,000 acres of bearing trees, yielding perhaps 2,000 bags.

24. Cocoa, which has been called the financial barometer of the Colony, reflected its weakness in general trade. The industry gives employment to between 25,000 and 40,000 hands and a further fall in the wage earning capacity of these people seems inevitable because of the low prices. Many of the largest and best estates are in the hands of creoles of French descent whilst the peasantry consist mainly of East Indians and West Indians.

25. The Sugar Industry is controlled for the major part by six large companies with headquarters usually in the United Kingdom. Canes are ground in the factories belonging to these companies and their supplies arise from three sources, namely estate grown canes, canes grown by farmers on estate lands, canes grown by independent cane farmers on other than estate lands.

26. Approximately 48 per cent. of the cane produced is by some 18,000 cane farmers of whom two-thirds are East Indian and one-third West Indian. Holdings vary in size from the "Back garden patch" to about 50 acres. Rents range chiefly around $5 (£1 0s. 10d.) per acre per annum.

27. It is a matter of investigation at the present time which source of supply is cheaper. This investigation has been financed by the Empire Marketing Board. Development of mechanical cultivation, use of fertilizers, &c., have enabled some estates to reduce costs of production, and it is claimed that estate canes now cost no more than those produced by farmers.

28. Most agricultural labourers can obtain fairly readily a piece of land for their own food supplies, but much development is needed in this direction, as large quantities of food are imported which could be produced economically locally.

29. Labour is free to seek its own market, and an average daily wage is from 40-60 cents (1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.) per day. Most agricultural work is, however, performed by task at recognised local rates.

PETROLEUM AND ASPHALT INDUSTRIES.

30. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1910 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 172 barrels, in 1912, 437,143 barrels, and in 1932, 10,123,859 barrels.

31. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault running from near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are :—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges ; an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp ; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

32. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1932 there were 16 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies which have a total share capital of more than £14,000,000 hold over 147,000 acres of Crown lands under Licences and Leases, of which approximately 125,000 acres were held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights vest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remains the property of the Crown.

33. The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad, Barrackpore, &c. ; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown lands at Parry Lands ; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, from their own lands at Brighton ; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private

lands at Fyzabad and Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco; the Fyzabad Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad and the Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., from Crown lands at Palo Seco. There are refineries at Pointe-à-Pierre, Pointe Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

34. During the year under review 61 new wells were drilled, 41 of which were on Crown lands and 20 on private lands. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to 31st December, 1932, was 1,901 of which 1,096 were on Crown lands. The total footage drilled during the year was 173,287 of which 111,730 were on Crown lands and 61,557 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1932 was 10,123,859 barrels, an increase of 380,357 barrels over the production for 1931. Of this total 5,610,901 barrels were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The royalty paid by operating companies on oil won from Crown rights during the year 1932 amounted to £90,053 as against £84,547 in 1931 and wayleaves to £2,620 as against £6,421 in 1931. The decrease in the latter figures is due to the fact that certain pipelines which formerly were laid along public roads have been diverted. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to 9,637,474 barrels valued at £2,382,846 as against 8,964,303 barrels valued at £1,949,455 in 1931. The exports in 1932 formed 56·83 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony. Accurate statistics regarding the local consumption of oil are not available but an approximation of local consumption is about 686,000 barrels for petroleum products.

35. The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years:

QUANTITIES IN BARRELS.

1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
6,361,676	8,243,023	7,678,807	8,964,303	9,637,474

VALUES.

£	£	£	£	£
2,493,290	3,051,450	2,790,695	1,949,455	2,382,846

36. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and the lease was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909. On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

> For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2*s*. 6*d*. and an Export duty of 5*s*.
>
> For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3*s*. 6*d*. and an Export duty of 6*s*. 11*d*.,

being an increase of 10*d*. and 1*s*. 2*d*. per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt. The increased Royalties realized £10,226 in 1927, £8,220 in 1928, £9,194 in 1929, £19,519 in 1930, £15,373 in 1931 and £8,559 in 1932

37. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1932 was 107,457 tons as against 123,138 tons in 1931. Of this amount the Public Works Department used approximately 39,191 tons on the roads of the Colony.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1928-1932.

Year		*Quantity (tons)*		*Value (£).*
1928	..	152,287	..	402,564
1929	..	164,311	..	432,085
1930	..	118,055	..	313,397
1931	..	94,584	..	2[illegible]6,597
1932	..	52,679	..	131,651

38.—All manual labour, subordinate and clerical Staff, are recruited in the Colony and these men are not under contract. The Technical Staff and Senior Officials are, to a large extent, recruited by the Head Offices in London and elsewhere.

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed a decline in 1932 as compared with 1931, but the decrease was due rather to lower prices than to reductions in quantity.

2. Imports in 1932 were valued at £4,695,137, being £222,302 less than in 1931, while exports were valued at £4,577,211, showing a decrease of £66,648 as compared with 1931. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at £653,788 in 1932 against £671,897 in 1931. Re-exports are included, being valued at £381,779 in 1932 as compared with £473,265 in 1931.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and the percentages for certain recent years are as follows:

	1921	1926	1929	1931	1932
Imports:					
United Kingdom	25	28	32	36	44
Canada	16	21	17	17	14
United States of America	36	27	26	19	13
Exports:					
United Kingdom	40	29	26	16	25
Canada	8	11	8	14	12
United States of America	28	31	32	26	17

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1932 amounted to 67·28 per cent. of the total imports, being an increase of 5·69 per cent. over the figures for the previous year, mainly due to an increase of 7·80 per cent. in the import trade with the United Kingdom.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1932 amounted to 49·84 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of ·83 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to the United Kingdom (increase 9·01 per cent.), but exports to Canada show a falling off of 2·45 per cent. during 1932. Exports to the United Kingdom, which fell from 47·80 per cent. in 1925 to 16·23 per cent. in 1931, rose to 25·24 in 1932, while imports from the United Kingdom have risen from 31·00 per cent. to 43·88 per cent. during the same period.

6. The principal imports showing the countries from whence they were mainly consigned, for the years 1931 and 1932 were as follows :—

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1931		1932	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. *No.*	6,560	69,951	7,451	73,819
Venezuela	6,486	69,292	7,040	71,587
APPAREL :				
Total		57,111		54,500
United Kingdom		22,293		22,911
United States of America ..		22,399		13,057
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. *dozs.*	140,753	62,639	109,774	44,072
United Kingdom	69,553	29,888	11,974	4,671
British East Indies ..	69,113	31,777	97,717	39,399
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :				
Total ..*doz. prs.*	33,419	80,755	46,625	95,092
United Kingdom	17,952	60,754	20,626	67,948
Canada	5,298	9,932	2,842	5,597
Japan	8,734	7,099	17,033	12,124
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. *lb.*	1,250,978	67,331	1,209,176	66,303
United Kingdom	319,903	16,728	704,058	36,279
Canada	152,185	7,899	111,162	7,015
France	648,130	35,045	259,578	17,100
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		144,173		144,587
United Kingdom		42,944		70,532
Canada		64,535		44,173
United States of America ..		33,127		17,504
CEMENT :				
Total *brls. of* 400 *lb.*	109,496	56,969	76,854	43,732
United Kingdom	77,434	43,734	58,398	34,064
Canada	21,039	8,086	7,582	4,408
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. *lb.*	6,454,353	108,045	8,246,188	116,736
Venezuela	6,072,594	103,509	7,864,931	111,718
COTTON MANUFACTURES :				
Total		235,278		222,866
United Kingdom		129,650		165,081
United States of America ..		76,602		32,900

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1931		1932	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
FISH:				
Total .. *lb.*	6,508,261	106,203	6,169,957	87,992
United Kingdom	909,351	13,450	1,435,188	18,198
Canada	3,844,329	66,626	3,175,837	48,032
Newfoundland	1,067,264	12,603	1,297,416	15,935
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF:				
Total		514,038		503,815
United Kingdom		47,763		114,685
Canada		281,106		205,184
British East Indies ..		103,183		76,977
British Guiana		61,888		91,583
HARDWARE:				
Total		55,427		52,275
United Kingdom		28,231		30,114
United States of America ..		14,790		9,632
MACHINERY:				
Total		322,580		[illegible]67,629
United Kingdom		178,578		248,689
United States of America ..		122,815		89,638
MEATS:				
Total .. *lb.*	5,273,400	103,188	4,870,099	100,961
United Kingdom	775,477	17,887	1,158,524	26,564
Argentine	1,678,838	32,940	998,840	19,925
United States of America ..	1,780,182	35,205	1,687,505	35,779
METAL MANUFACTURES:				
Total		111,038		110,113
United Kingdom		78,674		82,088
United States of America ..		13,043		7,093
MILK, CONDENSED:				
Total *Cases of* 48 *lb*	94,436	131,854	86,277	103,761
United Kingdom	20,566	32,960	18,509	24,398
Canada	32,795	49,788	20,116	24,925
Holland	29,482	36,024	25,235	29,130
OILS:				
Total .. *gals.*	5,369,806	119,263	10,398,137	111,979
United Kingdom	286,940	37,707	183,365	24,473
Dutch West Indies ..	2,397,879	17,918	7,740,946	39,909
United States of America ..	151,570	43,930	169,518	16,203
Venezuela	2,498,814	6,247	2,245,864	14,633

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1931		1932	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
Painters colours and materials:		£		£
Total		56,476		45,309
United Kingdom		18,045		20,181
Germany		24,601		16,921
Paper manufactures:				
Total		64,948		69,309
United Kingdom		27,576		32,660
United States of America		10,156		8,419
Silk manufactures:				
Total		73,652		82,431
United Kingdom		26,745		29,996
Japan		22,628		34,024
United States of America		12,235		2,331
Soap:				
Total *lb.*	5,275,480	73,835	3,742,519	42,957
United Kingdom	4,523,987	62,338	3,328,288	36,590
Spirits:				
Total *gals.*	58,118	46,655	35,172	29,331
United Kingdom	19,935	22,906	14,350	16,864
France	7,274	8,910	1,847	2,461
United States of America	2,429	5,503	1,612	3,981
Tobacco:				
Total *lb.*	630,182	58,566	557,932	34,977
United Kingdom	25,588	12,355	14,866	7,488
United States of America	600,668	44,565	537,613	25,981
Tonca beans:				
Total *lb.*	560,847	72,262	217,737	31,508
Venezuela	560,847	72,262	217,559	31,474
Vegetables:				
Total		59,317		60,683
Canada		21,635		14,366
British West Indies		6,337		4,913
Holland		8,321		11,545
Portugal		5,268		5,220
Wood and timber:				
Total		149,719		166,449
Canada		31,695		53,030
United States of America		68,669		83,402

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1931 and 1932 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows:

Articles and principal countries of final destination.		1931		1932	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ASPHALT:			£		£
Total ..	*tons*	93,168	236,597	52,679	131,651
United Kingdom ..	..	40,256	112,520	25,317	65,187
United States of America	..	26,377	53,862	13,454	29,508
COCOA, RAW:					
Total ..	*lb.*	[illegible]505,236	957,837	49,235,391	707,389
United Kingdom ..	..	55,[illegible]3,400	91,205	5,751,550	101,596
Canada ..	..	2,649,402	40,721	3,639,181	44,640
France ..	..	6,106,320	93,040	6,616,325	99,686
Germany ..	..	5,084,437	84,822	4,912,018	75,989
United States of America	..	33,707,952	458,739	18,459,772	226,985
COCONUTS:					
Total ..	*No.*	4,487,875	12,549	3,847,245	12,822
United Kingdom ..	..	2,022,935	4,923	958,550	2,260
Canada ..	..	1,709,950	5,537	1,809,085	6,071
United States of America	..	724,720	2,018	1,065,800	4,434
COFFEE:					
Total ..	*lb.*	853,552	16,080	908,492	20,822
Canada ..	..	500,545	9,111	751,675	16,996
United States of America	..	154,490	3,024	10,000	250
COPRA:					
Total ..	*lb.*	19,484,808	101,148	15,418,906	91,444
United Kingdom ..	..	5,664,533	28,477	12,907,355	75,328
Holland ..	..	12,143,513	63,099	839,300	5,590
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Total ..	*No.*	450	2	210	3
	Boxes	4,376	1,874	10,973	8,798
United Kingdom ..	*No.*	—	—	—	—
	Boxes	1,629	717	7,382	5,909
Canada ..	*No.*	—	—	—	—
	Boxes	2,268	1,005	2,982	2,381
OILS: LIME—					
HAND-PRESSED:					
Total ..	..	109	2,037	140	3,114
United States of America	..	72	995	131	2,917
DISTILLED:					
Total ..	..	2,304	30,034	844	10,521
United Kingdom ..	..	1,207	16,501	245	3,490
United States of America	..	1,063	13,138	529	6,130

Articles and principal countries of final destination.		1931		1932	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			£		£
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *					
Total ..	*gals*	313,814,592	1,956,116	337,311,591	2,382,846
LIME JUICE : RAW :					
Total ..	*gals*	22,931	2,007	49,629	4,250
United Kingdom ..	..	16,016	1,335	47,148	4,105
Canada ..	..	6,780	651	114	12
CONCENTRATED :					
Total ..	..	4,012	458	8,583	427
United Kingdom ..	..	4,005	457	8,583	427
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :					
Total ..	*gals*	112,775	57,029	150,104	46,483
United Kingdom ..	..	94,297	30,036	145,704	38,781
United States of America	..	2,964	4,694	240	349
SUGAR :					
Total ..	*lb.*	192,760,800	902,993	192,543,043	845,874
United Kingdom ..	..	58,035,173	318,474	114,991,857	537,012
Canada ..	..	134,629,410	584,038	77,534,103	308,752
MOLASSES :					
Total ..	*gals*	1,599,414	15,924	2,701,921	14,697
United Kingdom ..	..	809,128	7,831	2,201,025	12,839
Canada ..	..	574,108	5,959	412,696	1,481

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* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

9. Prices in respect of the majority of both imports and exports continued to fall during 1931. The advantage gained by the consumer in regard to lower cost of imported articles has been lost by a reduction in purchasing power as a result of the fall in prices of the Colony's exportable products.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes:—
(*a*) Agricultural.
(*b*) Industrial or Skilled Labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers varies from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week of six days for men and from 4s. 2d. to 8s. 9d. per week of six days for women. Such labourers are employed on the sugar, cocoa and coconut plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day, *i.e.*, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch. Labourers who reside on plantations are provided with free quarters, but those who do not have to provide accommodation at their own expense. Skilled agricultural labourers may earn as much as 2s. 11d. a day.

2. The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows:—

Artisans from 4s. 2d. to 10s. per day.
Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, and Painters from 2s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per day.

3. In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging varies for housemaids from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 21s. to £2 and for male servants from 30s. to £4.

4. Labour in the Public Works Department is paid as follows:—

Ordinary unskilled labour	Men	1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d.	per day.
	Women	1s. 2d. to 2s. 1d.	do.
Skilled labour	....	3s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.	do.
Artisans	....	3s. 9d. to 8s. 4d.	do.
Artisan Foremen	....	7s. 1d. to 14s. 2d.	do.
Chief Overseers	....	6s. 8d. to 10s.	do.

Overtime is paid for all classes as follows:—
Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.
9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.
Sundays.—Time and half.
Public Holidays.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 3s. 9d. to 11s. 8d. a day and unskilled labourers from 2s. 11d. to 5s. 5d. a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes and local root crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, salt-fish, pickled pork and beef and lard substitute, with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week=100 lb.
1 lb. of rice do. do. do. =100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living including certain luxuries of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of £1,000 a year.

House rent	£125
Food	180
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	100
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	40
Clothing	105
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	50
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	50
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	100
Education of children	60
Holidays	50
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	40
Total	£900

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or home leave.

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of £500 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	£ 75
Food (including servants' food)	135
Servants	35
Laundry, light, &c.	30
Clothing	65
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	30
Medical attendance and incidentals	30
Education of children	35
Holidays	30
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	20
Total	£485

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary. A Compulsory Education Ordinance has been on the Statute Book since 1921 but owing to lack of funds has not yet been proclaimed. The educational system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 284 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 64,339 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 1,772, and in the

Secondary Schools 1,841. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 4 and 15. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 16. Pupils in the secondary schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board, and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational schools takes the form of a small grant for apparatus and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxon-Cambridge Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the value of £800 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools which are neither registered nor controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for teachers, offering one, two, or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1932 was 81. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in Theory and Practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church ; an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

3. The following Institutions (apart from those wholly maintained by Government) provide (free of charge to the inmates) for the necessities of the poor, the destitute, those suffering from incurable disease and the blind :—

(1) *The Institute for the Blind* receives a Grant from Government of £475 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 46 adults and 8 children in attendance.

(2) *St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls* gives free lodging, food, clothing, &c., to 5 blind girls. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(3) "*L'Hospice*" an institution for aged and infirm poor persons houses 20 inmates, who are supported by voluntary contributions. There are apart from L'Hospice building 5 rooms in the same grounds. These are maintained by the Society of Les Amantes de Jesus and accommodate 7 poor women who pay no rent.

(4) *Nazareth House* is managed by the Port-of-Spain Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and is open to aged and infirm persons irrespective of creed. There are at present 65 inmates—all females. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(5) *Oxford Street Home* (Anglican).—This institution houses indigent females and is open to the poor of all christian denominations. There are 12 rooms. It is supported by voluntary contributions. In connection with it a daily meal association distributes dinners to 80 poor persons daily.

(6) *St. Vincent de Paul Home, San Fernando,* houses 22 aged women who are given free lodging. The expense of building and maintenance is borne entirely by voluntary contributions.

(7) *The Gordon Home* (Anglican), Port-of-Spain, is supported entirely by Gordon's Charities. There are 5 inmates who receive free lodging.

(8) *The "Emma Herrera" Home* is a small house of 10 rooms. Inmates receive lodging free of charge. It is managed by the Roman Catholic Charitable Society of Ladies known as "Les Amantes de Jesus," Port-of-Spain.

(9) *Free Night Shelter* (Roman Catholic), Port-of-Spain, accommodates 25 women free. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(10) *Chinese Home,* Port-of-Spain, provides lodging, food and all necessaries for 12 destitute Chinese. This is run by the Chinese Community entirely from voluntary contributions.

(11) "*Amantes de Jesus*" is a Charitable Society of Roman Catholic Ladies. Apart from attending to the needs of the poor at L'Hospice and at the "Emma Herrera" Home, they support a large number of "pauvres honteuses" in the City.

(12) *St. Vincent de Paul Society* has 7 Conferences or Branches in Trinidad, 3 being at Port-of-Spain, and one each at San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town and Tunapuna; it attends to the needs of the poor irrespective of creed and has built the Nazareth House, Port-of-Spain, the Ozanam Shelter, Port-of-Spain and St. Vincent de Paul Home at San Fernando.

(13) *Free Night Shelter, San Fernando* for poor East Indians and others. Erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes £50 per annum towards maintenance.

4. Places where cheap lodgings, &c., are obtainable:—

(1) *Salvation Army Sailors' Home and Men's Metropole* gives night lodging at cheap rates to sailors and others.

(2) *Salvation Army Night Shelter* affords night shelter to a limited number of working people at very low rates. Receives a Government Grant of £150 per annum.

(3) *Bethany R.C. Hostel for Working Girls* provides furnished lodgings for working women, endeavours to find employment for them and assists them when out of work. There is accommodation for 86 inmates. Supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

(4) *St. Zita's R.C. Home for Domestic Servants*, is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and is reserved exclusively for domestic servants. Accommodation for 12 at $1.00 per month.

(5) *Working Girls' Hostel*, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain, houses 50 working girls who pay 40 cents to 60 cents per week each for which they receive furnished lodgings. Supported by voluntary contributions.

5. Philanthropic Associations :—

(1) *The Child Welfare League of Trinidad and Tobago* receives a Government Grant of £900 per annum and other funds are obtained by voluntary contributions.

(2) *Trinidad Association for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis* is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and a Government Grant in aid.

(3) *Coterie of Social Workers* (Children's breakfast sheds). There are four sheds at which the poorer children from the Elementary Schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay 1d. to 2d. each and others pay nothing.

RECREATION.

6. The principal games indulged in are Cricket, Football, Hockey and Tennis. In Port-of-Spain the Queen's Park Savannah, consisting of 199 acres, is set aside for use as a public playground and this provides ample space for such games to be played. In the principal country districts recreation grounds are also provided.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within eight miles of the eastern coast ; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jeringham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-eastern direction to Rio Claro 43 miles from Port-of-Spain ; (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from

Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. A railway steamer makes three trips a week between Port-of-Spain and the outlying Islands.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

Year.		*No. of Passengers Carried.*		*No. of Tons of freight Carried.*
1927	....	1,329,814	....	291,495
1928	....	1,127,585	....	361,624
1929	....	1,284,980	....	361,940
1930	....	2,150,529	....	301,214
1931	....	1,901,175	....	309,444
1932	....	1,845,655	....	370,000

ROADS.

5. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 52 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,077 miles are made up of 289 miles metal and oil, 364 miles metal, 204 miles gravel or burnt clay, and 220 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 691 miles and are made up of 7 miles metal and oil, 63 miles metal, 210 miles gravel or burnt clay and 411 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

6. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads and are much used by the general public.

TRAMWAYS.

7. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an electric tramway system 15 miles in length.

POSTAL.

8. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 119 out-offices throughout the Colony.

9. Air Mail and Passenger Services are maintained by Pan American Airways line with the United States of America *via* St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Havana, with Buenos Aires, *via* Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown and with Venezuela touching at Maturin, La Guaira and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Cuba and Jamaica.

TELEGRAPHS.

10. Communication by cable with British Guiana, other West India Islands, North America, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited. Both of these Companies are under the Management of Imperial and International Communications Limited of Electra House, London, and have recently been amalgamated, the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's office being used as the joint office. The Cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in cable communication with each other through St. Vincent and St. Lucia. From Barbados there are cables to British Guiana and Turks Island and there are cables from St. Lucia to Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba. This system connects with the direct West India Cable Company system at Jamaica and Turks Island, the Cuba Submarine and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Cuba and the Western and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Barbados.

11. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Carriacou St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintains wireless stations at Port-of-Spain, and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago, St. Martin and Martinique traffic; traffic with British Guiana, Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station.

SHIPPING.

12. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines :—

Line.	From.	To.	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	Paramaribo and return via Jamaica (occasionally)	Passenger and cargo	Tri-weekly.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	do.	Monthly.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	Passenger and cargo	Every 10 days.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	do.	Fortnightly
Elders & Fyffes	Avonmouth via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and Jamaica (connecting with direct line from U.K. to Jamaica)	Passenger	Fortnightly each way.
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp Southampton, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
Harrison Lines (1)	London Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Horn Line	Hamburg and Antwerp	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	Fortnightly
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Leyland Line	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	do.	Tri-weekly.
Munson Line (1)	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	do.	Fortnightly
(2)	New York via Northern Islands	British and Dutch Guianas and return	do.	do.
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	British Guiana, Barbados, French West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba and return	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	do.	Every 10 days.
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Barbados, Central American Ports and Haiti and return	do.	Tri-weekly.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central Amercian Ports, Chili and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	New York	do.	do.

13. Mails are forwarded and received by the above steamers. In addition a number of steamers call to load oil cargoes or to take in coal or fuel oil for bunker purposes. During the winter months a number of touring ships call.

14. A weekly Coastal Steamship service is maintained by the Government between Trinidad and Tobago by the steamship *Trinidad* sailing on alternate weeks by the northern and southern routes. On the northern route calls are made at Blanchisseuse, Matelot, Grande Riviere, Toco, Scarborough, Roxborough, Speyside, Man-o'-war Bay, Bloody Bay, Castara and Parlatuvier. On the southern route calls are made at Guayaguayare, Mayaro, King's Bay, Roxborough, Pembroke, Hillsborough, Scarborough, Toco, Grande Riviere, Matelot and Blanchisseuse. The steamer *Tobago* maintains a direct service between Trinidad and Tobago making five trips per fortnight.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private Bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assists the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of £250,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1932, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was £228,199 and in respect of temporary advances £10,310. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by Officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects. The Bank thus advances practical agricultural education.

3. The Trinidad Co-operative Bank, Ltd. makes advances to its members at a reasonable rate of interest, the Bank's funds being raised by the sale of shares. The Bank also carries on a Penny Bank Branch and allows interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on deposits. The paid up Capital in December, 1932, amounted to £37,998 0s. 6d.

4. British Currency and United States Gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public; the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance $1.00 and $2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1932, being $525,440. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of $5.00, $20.00 and $100.00 notes.

Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The improvement of the Colonial Hospital at Port-of-Spain, which was commenced in the year 1930, was continued. During the year 1932 the quarters for the Sisters, the block comprising operating theatre, electro-therapeutic and X-ray departments, and the ward for private patients were completed and a new block comprising two public wards of 48 beds each was begun. Two concrete shelters for convalescing patients were erected, the cost being met from a bequest to the Government under the will of the late Dr. H. M. Alston.

2. The old school house at San Juan was renovated and converted into a health office and dispensary.

3. A considerable amount of work was done on the anti-malarial scheme for the Laventille area to the east of Port-of-Spain. The scheme is estimated to cost £10,685 and provides for filling-in of swampy lands, the control and co-ordination of drainage within the area and the reconstruction of culverts under the railway and a portion of the Eastern Main Road.

4. The following anti-malarial schemes are under investigation:—

1. Comprehensive scheme for improving the drainage and sanitation of Curepe, St. Augustine, Tunapuna, and the area bounded on the south by the Tacarigua River and on the west by the St. Joseph River.
2. Anti-malarial work in connection with the drainage of coastal swamps and tidal rivers.

5. In Tobago, 400 lineal feet of roadside drains in the village of Charlotteville, and 300 lineal feet in the town of Roxborough were concreted.

EDUCATION.

6. A school building at Mount Pleasant, in the Ward of Pointe-a-Pierre, to accommodate 150 pupils was erected.

PRISONS.

7. Lavatory accommodation was provided in the main prison at the Royal Gaol and a range of eight Deane's boilers was installed in the kitchen.

PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.

8. The block of buildings comprising Treasury, Savings Bank, and Rum Excise Warehouse was destroyed by fire. The ruins have been removed and the site left clear except for the Treasury vaults which are still in use. A new Excise Warehouse is being constructed on a site to the East of the town, and steps are being taken to provide permanent accommodation within the same building for the Treasury, Post Office, Audit Office and Agricultural Bank.

WATERWORKS.

9. The following works have been executed :—

1. Four springs in the Ward of Montserrat, were protected from surface contamination.
2. An additional water cistern of 30,000 gallons capacity was erected at Siparia.
3. A filtered water supply to Fyzabad has been provided at an estimated cost of £1,120. The supply, which has been taken from the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, will serve an estimated population of 1,700 souls.
4. The design and erection of a chlorination plant at the Sangre Grande Water Authority's dam on Quare River.

The construction of the road leading to the site in the Quare Valley of the proposed dam for the Central Water Supply Scheme was commenced.

10. The following works have been reported upon :—

1. Scheme to supply water from springs in the Montserrat hills to Rio Claro and Ecclesville, serving *en route* the villages of Sisters Road, Bonneterre, Bande de l'Est, Tableland and Poole ; and, also, to settlements along the Moruga Road as far as the 7 M.M. Estimated cost £76,000. Population to be served, 14,000 souls approximately.
2. Scheme to supply the villages of Granville, Bonasse, Fullerton, Cedros, from springs at Granville. Estimated cost £17,500. Population to be served, 4,000 souls approximately.
3. Scheme to supply Talparo and district with water from Mahaica springs. Estimated cost £825. Population to be served, 500 souls approximately.
4. Scheme to supply Patience Hill, Tobago.

ROADS.

11. Work progressed under the road scheme approved in the year 1927, and 10·68 miles of new roadway were completed. A fair amount of improvement work was done in addition to the work under the road scheme.

12. In the St. George West and North Caroni districts a portion of the Eastern Main Road was raised; the surfacing of Warren Road with gravel was completed ; oiled surfaces were extended on the Caparo Valley-Brasso, Caroni Savannah, and Tucker Valley Roads ; and the streets of Leonville Village were formed, drained and provided with culverts.

13. In the St. George East district the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road was improved, and bridge No. 14 reconstructed in concrete and steel with a span of 20 feet ; the pitching of Tumpuna Road between Arima and San Rafael was completed ; and the Eastern Main Road strengthened and oiled for a length of 1,250 feet between the 19½ M.M. and the 20 M.M.

14. In the district of St. Andrew and St. David, Sadhoo Trace was converted into a bouldered and gravelled cart road for ·33 mile, Anglais Road for ·23 mile, and Cumaca Road for ·50 mile; and the surfaces of the following roads received a coating of pitch:—

Toco Road, for a length of ·25 mile;
Cunapo-Southern Road, for a length of ·50 mile;
Sangre Grande-Oropuche Road, for a length of ·75 mile;
Eastern Road, for a length of 2·06 miles;

The oiled surface of the Eastern Main Road was extended by ·28 mile, and two sea walls, 22 feet and 123 feet long, respectively, were built on the Paria Road between the 6½ M.M. and 7 M.M.

15. In the South Caroni and Victoria West district ·35 of a mile of Waterloo Road was resurfaced; ·66 of a mile was surface oiled on Bonne Aventure and Waterloo Roads; .23 of a mile of Mamoral Road was bouldered and metalled; 137 lineal feet of concrete retaining walls were built, and 150 lineal feet of piling work done along roads in Brasso; and a sea defence wall, 280 feet long, built in the 47 M.M. of the Southern Road.

16. In the Victoria East district Moruga Road was reconstructed for a length of ·25 of a mile and strengthened for a distance of ·27 of a mile, and St. Croix Road was reconstructed between the 0 and ½ M.M.

17. In the Nariva-Mayaro district the Naparima-Mayaro Road was strengthened for a distance of ·68 of a mile, and a new hardwood bridge of 30 feet span constructed over Lagoon Orwest; a seal coat of oil and pitch was applied to the surface of the Tabaquite-Rio Claro Road over a length of 1.47 miles; Mayaro-Guayaguayare Road was bouldered and metalled for a length of ·09 of a mile and constructed as a natural soil cart road for ·94 of a mile; approximately, 3.50 miles of new traces were opened up and constructed in the Charuma area with burnt clay 4 feet wide; and the surfaces of various local roads strengthened for an aggregate length of ·93 of a mile.

18. In Tobago the widening and strengthening of Windward Road between the 13 M.M. and Charlotteville (27·50 M.M.) was continued and the oiled surfaces of Plymouth, Milford, Windward, Friendsfield and Shirvan Roads were extended.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

19. The Public Works Department has charge of all the main roads of the Colony, and of all the local roads except such as are under the control of the three Borough Councils of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Arima and the six local Road Boards that have control of local roads in the road unions of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Tacarigua, Manzanilla, Chaguanas, Montserrat and Naparima. The department has also the control of all public buildings and works in the Colony except those under the control of the Borough Councils and the Railway department.

20. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows :—

Headquarters,
St. George West and North Caroni,
St. George East,
St. Andrew and St. David,
Tobago,
South Caroni and Victoria West,
Victoria East,
Nariva-Mayaro,
St. Patrick.

The first five districts form the Northern Division, and the remaining four the Southern Division. The Northern Division is controlled by the Assistant Director of Public Works, and the Southern Division by a Divisional Engineer. Each district has an assistant engineer in direct charge.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

1. Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts :—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—
(*a*) The Full Court.
(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or three of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges

An appeal to the Court lies :—

(*a*) on a question of law;

(*b*) with leave of the Court, or on Certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact, or other sufficient ground:

(*c*) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

(*a*) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations;

(*b*) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land; and

(*c*) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor, of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1932.

		Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Fined.
Magistracy,	Caroni	4,041	2,572	2,149
Do.	St. George East	3,785	2,856	2,079
Do.	St. George West	13,339	10,052	8,493
Do.	Eastern Counties	2,965	2,[illegible]89	1,646
Do.	St. Patrick	3,490	2,466	1,937
Do.	Victoria	8,534	7,237	4,987
Do.	Tobago	1,084	845	622

POLICE.

11. The Constabulary Force is composed of the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Non-commissioned Officers and men.

12. There are 55 Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

13. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcast to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at short notice.

14. One thousand five hundred and sixteen finger prints were taken during 1932, bringing the total on record to 24,526. 354 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

15. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of undesirable immigrants and their movements are diligently watched.

16. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instruction. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

Prisons.

17. The prisons of the Colony are :—

(1) The Royal Gaol, which is the main prison.

(2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.

(3) The Preventive Detention Prison.

(4) The Juvenile Prison and Young Offenders Detention Institution.

(5) The Convict Depot in Tobago.

(6) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations, where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These district prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

18. There was an increase of 23 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1932. The figures are as follows :—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1931	1,652	229	1,881
1932	1,740	164	1,904

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1932 was 2,961, consisting of 2,722 males and 239 females.

19. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Tinsmiths, Tailors and Shoemakers shops. Prisoners are also taught the making of Furniture, Coconut matting and Coir Fibre Mats, Rope, Twine, Bamboo blinds, Charcoal and White Lime. Laundry and Monumental masonry are also carried out.

20. *Royal Gaol.* The principal labour is Stone-breaking, Quarrying, Coconut fibre picking, Mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, Carpentry and such Blacksmiths and Tinsmiths work as is necessary for the Gaol. Gangs are sent to the Governor's residence and the Prison Quarry.

21. *Carrera Convict Prison.* The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: slippers, hammocks, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from Sisal Hemp. Tomb stones and other slabs are made from the Blue stone metal from the Quarry. 2,843 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1932. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

22. *Scarborough* (*Tobago*) *Convict Depot.* The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, at Botanic Gardens, at Government House and the Rifle Range.

23. *Preventive Detention Prison.* The prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison, and the following trades :—Cabinet-making and Carpentry, Shoe-making and Tailoring. Work for private individuals is undertaken as well as work for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 7 as compared with 11 in 1931.

24. *Young Offenders Detention Institution.* This Institution is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced. The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—Carpentry, Cabinet making, Tailoring, Shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school and religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains appointed. They also undergo physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 54.

25. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on licence, divisions into classes, and diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 122 during the year.

26. *Female Prison.* The average number of inmates in the Female Prison was 19·5. The maximum was 29, and the minimum 12. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

27. *Health of Prisoners.* The health of the prisoners wass on the whole good. There were eight deaths in the various prison, during the year, two of which were caused by judicial executions. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

28. *Time allowed for the payment of fines.* Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation system.* During the year 27 males and 8 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers, and 10 males and 1 female under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. No person on probation was brought before the Court for breach of the conditions of their probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The following Ordinances were passed during the year 1932 :—

No. 1.—The Copra Products (Control) Ordinance provides for the control of the manufacture and sale of "copra products" (edible oil, lard substitute and laundry soap and such other products as may be proclaimed). *Inter alia*, manufacturers are to be licensed, an excise duty is payable on the quantity of products manufactured, and power is given to the Governor to fix standards of quality and maximum wholesale and retail prices.

No. 2.—The Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinance alters the mode of ascertaining *ad valorem* duties on imports. The value of the article imported is to be the c.i.f. price plus the value of the packing material.

No. 3.—The San Fernando (Rates Recovery) Ordinance provides for the collection of an additional ten per cent. on house rate three months in arrear and validates all actions taken in connection with the recovery of such additional ten per cent. before the commencement of the Ordinance.

No. 4.—The Gambling Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance gives the Constabulary additional powers to deal with the gambling game known as Whé-whé.

No. 5.—The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Ordinance provides for the transfer of jurisdiction from the Commissioner to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

No. 6.—The Malaria Abatement Ordinance gives power to enter on land for the purpose of improving and maintaining in good order drainage channels and filling in or draining swampy areas. The cost of work under the Ordinance is to be paid from general revenue.

No. 7.—The Sentence for Capital Offences (Expectant Mothers) Ordinance follows the Imperial Act 21 and 22 Geo. 5, which provides that where an expectant mother is found guilty of a capital offence she shall not be sentenced to death but to imprisonment for life.

No. 8.—The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Ordinance exempts from duty debentures issued in the Colony under local loan Ordinances and instruments relating to the sale or transfer thereof.

No. 9.—The Judicature (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance extends the general jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the Colony by conferring upon it jurisdiction to decree the dissolution of marriages.

No. 10.—The Opticians (Registration) Ordinance provides for the registration of sight-testing Opticians. A Registration Board is created and a register of Opticians is to be kept. No unregistered person may practise sight-testing or carry on business as an Optician or recover fees or charges by process of law. The following classes of persons may be registered, viz. :—

1. Those qualified to practise sight-testing in the United Kingdom.

2. Those holding diplomas (British or foreign) accepted by the Board.

3. Those domiciled in the Colony for five years and during that time *bona fide* engaged in the practice of sight-testing in the Colony who pass the examination arranged for by the Board.

No. 11.—The Provident Fund (Amendment) Ordinance amends the Provident Fund Ordinance, 1930 so as to enable contributors to the Fund to apply their deposits in payment of premiums on life insurance policies.

No. 12.—The Vexatious Actions Ordinance follows section 51 of the Imperial Act 15 and 16 Geo. 5, c. 49, which restricts the institution of vexatious legal proceedings.

No. 13.—The Real Property (Amendment) Ordinance re-enacts section 71 of the Principal Ordinance (Cap. 160) so as to enable a lessor to have cancelled by endorsement on the certificate of title an encumbrance by way of lease if he satisfies the Registrar that the lease has expired. Previous to this amendment a formal deed of discharge was necessary.

No. 14.—The Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance provides an expeditious method of increasing Customs or Excise duties. An Order is made by the Governor in Executive Council, and the new rates become effective on publication of the Order in the *Royal Gazette*. Within 21 days the Order must be laid before the Legislative Council, which may confirm, amend, or revoke it. If the Order is not submitted to the Legislature within the 21 days it expires.

No. 15.—The Hindu Sanatam Dharam Association of Trinidad (Incorporation) Ordinance. (Private Bill.)

No. 16.—The Lands and Buildings Taxes Ordinance. The taxes referred to are those levied on lands and buildings outside municipal areas. The obligation on owners to send in returns of their property every third year is abolished, and the increase payable on taxes three months in arrear is reduced from 25 per cent. to ten per cent.

No. 17.—Confirms payments made in conformity with supplemental estimates during 1931.

No. 18.—The Cocoa Export Tax Ordinance imposes an export tax of 1½d. per 110 lb. on cocoa grown in and shipped from the Colony during the year commencing on 1st October, 1932. If the market price rises to £2 1s. 8d. per 110 lb. the tax is to be at the rate of 2½d. per 110 lb. The proceeds of the tax are to be used in dealing with the witchbroom disease of cocoa.

No. 19.—The Sanatan Dharma Board of Control (Incorporation) Ordinance. (Private Bill).

No. 20.—The Trade Unions Ordinance provides for the formation, registration, rights, powers and control of trade unions.

No. 21.—The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance follows the Imperial Dangerous Drugs Act, 1932.

No. 22.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance limits to ten years the period within which a conviction for an offence involving dishonesty is a disqualification for election as or for being a member of the Port-of-Spain City Council.

No. 23.—The Constabulary (Amendment) Ordinance follows section 44 of the Imperial Criminal Justice Act, 1925, which gives a constable power to execute a warrant of arrest although the warrant is not in his possession.

No. 24.—The Cocoa Industry Relief (Amendment) Ordinance provides additional purposes for which advances to cocoa planters may be made.

No. 25.—The Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance settles certain doubts as to the power of the Supreme Court when dealing with applications by persons alleging their interests have been prejudicially affected by registration in the Colony of a patent or design registered in the United Kingdom.

No. 26.—The Sale of Produce (Amendment) Ordinance includes, for the protection of the fruit-growing industry, oranges, grape-fruit and lemons in the definition of "Produce" in the Principal Ordinance. Powers of arrest and search are given by that Ordinance in connection with the conveyance of produce.

No. 27.—The Commissions of Enquiry (Amendment) Ordinance provides that a person whose conduct is the subject of or is likely to be affected by a Commission of Enquiry has a right to be represented by counsel.

No. 28.—The Deeds of Arrangement Ordinance follows the Imperial Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1914.

No. 29.—The General Local Loan Ordinance declares the terms and conditions applicable to loans raised locally by the Government.

No. 30.—The Summary Conviction Offences (Procedure) Ordinance gives Magistrates discretionary power whether or not to grant time for payment of a fine, and amends the Principal Ordinance in various details.

No. 31.—The Provident Fund (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance extends the time within which Government employees may exercise their option to become contributors to the Fund.

No. 32.—The Savings Bank (Amendment) Ordinance provides that where a deposit exceeds £500, the interest on the excess shall be at such rate as the Governor in Executive Council may direct.

No. 33.—The Trustee (infants' and absentees' property) Ordinance. This Ordinance concerns the property of infants and absentees acquired under a will or intestacy, and gives power to appoint trustees and authorizes the application of the income from the trust properties towards the maintenance of the infant during minority, the accumulation and investment of the surplus revenues, also the power to apply capital for the advancement of the infant subject to certain specified restrictions.

No. 34.—The Summary Conviction Offences (Amendment) Ordinance amends the Principal Ordinance in various details. A new provision is introduced, which requires persons who act as guides to be licensed.

No. 35.—The Gasworks (Amendment) Ordinance extends the time within which the undertakers are required to make certain deposits. (Private Bill.)

No. 36.—The Kabir Association of Trinidad (Incorporation) Ordinance. (Private Bill.)

No. 37.—The Licensing of Vehicles (Amendment) Ordinance (1) extends to *all* classes of vehicles the provision allowing a proportionate reduction of duty when the licence is taken out in the second or a subsequent quarter; (2) provides for the issue of permits to use motor lorries over 5 tons maximum gross weight (*i.e.*, combined weight of chassis, body and load); (3) provides for the collection of duty on fractional parts of a ton on certain vehicles.

No. 38.—The Imperial Treasury War Loan (Repayment) Ordinance gives authority to borrow £422,892 for repayment of moneys lent to the Colony by the Imperial Treasury during the War.

No. 39.—Provides for defraying the expenses of Government during 1933.

No. 40.—The Bankers' Licences and Bank notes (Duties) Ordinance (1) alters the duty on bankers' licences; (2) provides for payment of an annual duty of £1 per cent. on notes in circulation.

No. 41.—The Cinematograph (British films) Ordinance gives effect to a resolution of the West Indies Committee to secure exhibition of British films. The requisite percentage for British news films is 50 per cent., whenever news films are exhibited, and for other films the annual percentage will be 20 per cent. for 1933 and 25 per cent. in subsequent years. Exhibitors of films must be licensed. The Governor in Executive Council may by regulation provide that part (not exceeding five per cent.) of the percentage of British news films shall be apportioned to the exhibition of British West Indian films.

No. 42.—The Moneylenders Ordinance. This Ordinance is based mainly on the Imperial Moneylenders Act of 1927 subject to necessary modifications—particularly the fixing of definite rates of interest and to amendments necessitated by local conditions.

Moneylenders as defined in the Ordinance must obtain from the Treasury an annual licence for which a fee of £1 is payable and a certificate from the Magistrate is necessary before a licence is issued and before the business can be transferred to other premises.

Every moneylending transaction must be duly recorded by a note or memorandum in writing signed by the borrower containing all the terms of the contract.

The maximum rates of interest to be charged by a licensed moneylender are fixed, and no person, other than a licensed moneylender, may charge more than 24 per cent. interest on a loan. Moneylenders are to keep proper account books, to furnish receipts, and supply to a borrower necessary information as to the state of the loan from time to time.

Moneylenders' advertisements are restricted. Where a debt is assigned by a moneylender, he must give full particulars of the loan to the assignee, and *bona fide* assignees are protected.

Courts of law are granted power to re-open and enquire into transactions where excessive interest has been charged and to grant relief. It is made an offence for anyone to induce another to borrow money through dishonest means or false representations; and informers are penalised for compounding an action.

Moneylenders are protected against frivolous or vexatious actions and prosecutions and the Court may order compensation not exceeding £5 to be paid to the moneylender by the offender.

2. The following subsidiary legislation was enacted during the year:—

Bye-laws for the La Brea Public Market.—14th January.

Proclamation (No. 7) declaring the Black Bee (*Melipona silvestriana*) to be a pest under the Plant Protection Ordinance.

Proclamation (No. 14) applying section 18 of the Estate and Succession Duties Ordinance, 1931, to certain British Possessions.

Regulations relating to the construction of privies in San Fernando.—18th February.

Resolution of Legislative Council altering the import duty on lard and soap.—26th February.

Regulations under the Pensions Ordinance.—21st January.

Proclamation (No. 16) prohibiting the importation of left-hand-drive motor vehicles.

Notice fixing retail prices of locally manufactured laundry soap.—16th March.

Rules of Supreme Court amending Order LV.—11th March.

Regulation under the Weights and Measures Ordinance relating to glass measures—21st March.

Notice under the Spirits and Spirit Compounds Ordinance fixing a standard of strength for Bay rum.—21st March.

Air Navigation (amending) Directions.—16th March.

Bye-laws for the La Brea Additional Market.—17th March.

Bye-laws under the Public Health Ordinance with respect to privies in San Fernando—17th March.

Proclamation (No. 19) declaring certain areas to be towns where swine may not be kept.

Resolution of Legislative Council altering the import duties on malt liquors, perfumery, spirits, tobacco and snuff. —1st April.

Proclamation (No. 21) removing restrictions on importation of certain fruits and vegetables from British Guiana.

Regulations under the Cinematograph Ordinance—1st April.

Regulations under the Provident Fund Ordinance.—24th December.

Bye-laws for the Tunapuna Slaughter-house.—7th April.

Order fixing the Oil impost for 1931.—14th April.

Bye-laws for the San Fernando market.—14th April.

Regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance. —29th April.

Criminal Appeal Rules.—29th April.

Criminal Appeal Costs Regulations.—29th April.

Bye-law prohibiting roller skating in Port-of-Spain.—21st April.

Bye-laws for Children's playgrounds in Port-of-Spain.—28th April.

Order relating to drawback of Customs duties.—6th May.

Proclamation (No. 29) removing restrictions on importation of fruits and vegetables from U.S.A.

Regulations under the Advertisements Regulation Ordinance.—1st April.

Regulations relating to Boilers.—12th May.

Air Navigation (Amendment No. 2) Directions.—20th May.

Air Navigation (Customs) Regulations.—23rd May.

Bye-laws for Port-of-Spain relating to Advertisements and Hoardings.—27th May.

Proclamation (No. 35) declaring an area near Tunapuna to be a town where swine cannot be kept.

Notice under the Copra Products (Control) Ordinance prescribing standards of quality for deodorised edible oil and lard substitute.—29th June.

Regulations (amending) under the Petroleum Excise Ordinance.—30th June.

Proclamation (No. 40) including grape-fruit and lemons in the definition of growing crops in section 23 of the Summary Convictions Offences Ordinance.

Bye-laws for Tunapuna market.—7th July.

Order under the Traffic Regulation Ordinance dealing with "parking" in Port-of-Spain.—7th July.

Rules and forms (amending) under the Agricultural Credit Societies Ordinance.—15th July.

Bye-laws made by the St. Ann's and Diego Martin Local Road Board.—24th August.

Bye-law made by the Tacarigua Local Road Board.—24th August.

Resolution of Legislative Council altering Customs duties.—21st October.

Regulations relating to omnibus routes in San Fernando.—21st October.

Regulations under the Roads Ordinance.—21st October.

Regulations under the Provident Fund Ordinance.—23rd June.

Bye-laws relating to advertisements and hoardings in Arima.—21st October.

Bye-laws relating to advertisements and hoardings in San Fernando.—21st October.

Proclamation (No. 58) altering railway goods tariff.

Rules of Supreme Court relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.—4th November.

Rules under the Solicitors Ordinance.—14th November.

Air Navigation Directions; alteration of landing fees.—5th December.

Proclamation (No. 67) altering railway passenger fares.

Amendment of Postal Regulations.—16th December.

Traffic Regulations relating to omnibus routes in Port-of-Spain.—16th December.

Regulations under the Provident Fund Ordinance prescribing the class of employees to be admitted as depositors.—15th December.

Regulation under the Roads Ordinance.—16th December.

Order of Governor in Executive Council fixing rate of interest on saving bank deposits exceeding £500.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

3. Provision is made for fencing machinery, certification of boilers, use of locomotives and wagons in private railways, enquiries into accidents, appointment and powers of Inspectors and safety of workers (Cap. 157 and Ordinance No. 11 of 1928) under the Public Health Ordinance, Cap. 98. Bye-laws are in force dealing with the construction, cleansing and disinfection of certain factories.

COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS, &C.

4. A Workmen's Compensation law based on the English Act is in force (Ordinance No. 8 of 1926), but there is no provision for unemployment insurance or Old Age Pensions.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1932 amounted to £1 694,137. As compared with 1931, the Revenue showed an increase of £52,993. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1931 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1931.	1932.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	919,607	871,421	...	48,186
2. Licences, Excise, &c.... ..	241,886	221,663	...	20,223
3. Tax on Incomes	140,300	127,407	...	12,893
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	120,692	111,347	..	9,345
5. Post Office	33,341	32,659	...	682
5B. Post Office Savings Bank ..	...	19,925	19,925	..
6. Rent of Government Property ...	2,659	2,744	85	..
7. Interest	33,217	29,657	...	3,560
8. Miscellaneous Receipts .	12,276	109,627	97,351	..
9. Land Sales, Royalties ...	122,859	125,202	2,343	...
10. Coastal Steamer "Belize" ..	14,307	14,427	120	...
11. Grant from Colonial Development Fund	...	3,000	3,000	...
12. Witchbroom Tax	..	386	386	...
13. Extraordinary	...	24,672	24,672	...
	1,641,144	1,694,137	147,882	94,889
	Net Increase		...	£52,993

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,698,114, and included extraordinary expenditure as follows :—

£53,293 transferred to Reserve Fund.
£20,870 received as reparations, transferred to a special works account
£3,000 Grant from Colonial Development Fund.
£28,074 expended on New Works.
£58,702 on Roads and Bridges.
£6,000 for witchbroom demonstration area.

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year			Revenue.	Expenditure.		
				Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
			£	£	£	£
1928	.	..	1,764,404	1,463,172	74,911	1,538,083
1929	..	..	1,870,553	1,490,448	123,362	1,613,810
1930	.	...	1,800,731	1,516,906	226,898	1,743,804
1931	..	..	1,641,144	1,547,153	518,080	2,065,233
1922	..	...	1,694,137	1,528,175	169,939	1,698,114

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1931, amounted to £3,023,518 and the only addition to this during 1932 was the £74,236 received in respect of the local loan issue in December Repayments, as shown hereunder, amounted to £65,353 reducing the Public Debt at 31st December, 1932, to £3,032,401.

	£
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	3,520
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	4,720
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	50,000
Repayment to the Imperial Treasury on account of advances made to the Colony	7,113
	£65,353

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1931, to £914,473. During 1932 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of £62,701, thus making a total of £977,174. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was an appreciation in the market value to the extent of £193,701, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to £1,170,185 as under :–

For redemption of 4 per cent. Stock	(1917/42) ...	£574,800
For redemption of 3 per cent. Stock	(1922/44) ...	474,387
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1930/49) ...	119,515
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1928/47) ...	2,173
		£1.170.875

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total Assets at the end of December, 1932 amounted to £1,679,813 as against Liabilities of £1,130,183. Exclusive of Investments amounting to £1,062,324 held on behalf of the specific funds appearing as liabilities the assets amounted to £617,489 as against liabilities of £67,859 or a surplus of £549,630. The assets may be classified as under :—

(*a*) *Liquid :*		
Cash	£124,968	
Advances at call	242,356	
	£367,324	
Less amount required to meet current liabilities of ...	67,859	
		£299,465
(*b*) *Earmarked for special services :—*		
Advances to		
Owners of Sugar Plantations ...	£137,777	
Owners of Cocoa Plantations ..	10,756	
Local Authorities	14,142	
Public Officers	17,982	
Citrus Growers Association ...	5,224	
Tobago Lime Growers Association	1,228	
Agricultural Credit Societies ...	4,366	
Unallocated Stores	58,690	£250,165
		£549,630

Of the Liquid Assets amounting to £299,465, the sum of £208,702 consists of advances made to the Agricultural Bank which have since been repaid.

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the beginning of the year amounted to £1,598,025. Further investments were made during the year in respect of Sinking Funds and other specific funds. On revaluation of the securities it was found that they had appreciated to the extent of £301,524, the total value of the securities at the 31st of December, 1932, being £2,080,104. Below are shown the value of the securities after appreciation and the extent to which they had appreciated :—

(*a*) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1932.	*Amount of appreciation.*
Sinking Funds	£1,170,785	£193,701
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	5,335	885
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	22,251	5,409
Coastal Steamers' do. do.	27,692	4,710
Land Assurance Fund ...	5,300	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners...	251	—
	£1,231,704	£204,705

(*b*) Investments in respect of which the Colony receives the gain or bears the loss :—

	Value at 31st December, 1932.	*Amount of appreciation.*
Reserve Fund	£324,216	£30,227
Post Office Savings Bank ...	524,184	66,592
	£848,400	£96,819

As a result of the appreciation in the securities and a slight reduction in the Savings Bank Deposits (doubtless in order to invest in the Government Loan Issue) the investments at the close of the year exceeded the total of the deposits. An adjustment in this respect has been made in 1933.

The main sources of taxation are :—

(*a*) *Customs*.—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt or pitch. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum 30s. per gallon (preferential) and 60s. (general)), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz. :—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (1s. per 100 ft.), apples (2s. 1d. per barrel), peanuts (1d. per lb.).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to one-tenth of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1932 :—

Import duties	£542,363
Export duties	16,954
Port and Harbour dues	25,832

(*b*) *Excise*.—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

(1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at 13s. per proof gallon ;

(2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 8d. per gallon ;

(3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 6d. per gallon ;

(4) Beer at the rate of 8½d. on every gallon ;

(5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 5d. per gallon ;

(6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 1s. 9d. per 100 lb.

(7) Laundry Soap manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 10d. per 100 lb.

The yield for 1932 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	£171,458
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	95,470
Beer	1,090
Edible Oil and Lard Substitute ..	7,252
Soap	327

(*c*) *Liquor Licences.*—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

(1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;

(2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and

(3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1932 .. .. £40,044

(*d*) *Estate Duties.*—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

(1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and

(2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1932 .... £31,102

(*e*) *Stamp Duties.*—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1932 .... £13,937

(*f*) *Land and Building Taxes.*—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1/- per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum, but where the value exceeds that amount then the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1932 .... £79,467

(*g*) *Vehicles.*—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue.

During 1932, £29,782 was credited to General Revenue.

(*h*) *Income Tax.*—This is a tax imposed on the Income of all individuals exceeding £250 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and Life Insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 2/6 is charged on every pound of chargeable Income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such Income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate of 5¼d. on every pound of chargeable Income.

Yield for 1932 .. .. £127,407

(*i*) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt.*—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2/6 on each ton of crude asphalt or 3/6 on each ton of dried asphalt:

Yield for 1932 .. .. £98,615

(*j*) *Miscellaneous Licences.*—The yield from this source amounted to £14,016 principally from Licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of Produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars.

Out of a total revenue of £1,694,137 revenue from taxation amounted to £1,201,094.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year 1932, Trinidad continued to feel the effects of the world economic depression and the value of the imports for home consumption decreased by £187,347. This may in some measure be attributed to the deflated value of merchandise in the world's markets, but it also indicates that owing to the reduced prices obtainable for the staple products of the Colony, planters and others were unable to purchase the same quantity or quality of articles as in previous years.

The value of exports from the Colony increased by £24,838. The increased production of oil is largely responsible for this as the value of exports of both cocoa and sugar showed a decline as compared with the preceding year.

Owing primarily to unfavourable weather conditions the production of cocoa fell by 14,000,000 lb. The production of sugar, however, maintained the high level of the preceding year.

During the early part of the year units of the Atlantic Fleet and also His Majesty's Canadian Ships *Saguenay* and *Champlain* visited the Colony. In October the German Cruiser *Karlsruhe* paid a short visit to Trinidad.

Some fifty representatives of different Canadian firms arrived in the Colony in February on the Exhibition ship *New Northland* bringing with them samples of Canadian products. The delegates were welcomed at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce at which His Excellency the Governor presided. Representatives of local firms availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the Exhibition ship and transacting business.

On the 25th of June the Treasury buildings in which were also housed the Post Office Savings Bank and a Rum Bond were totally destroyed by fire. Fortunately the cash reserve of the Colony was saved as well as many important records. Temporary offices have been found pending the erection of a new building.

In July an X-ray and electro-therapeutic department was added to the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain.

Towards the end of the year a Tourist Enquiry Bureau was opened in the Customs Buildings with a view to assisting tourists to visit the principal points of interest in the Colony.

A scheme for the provision of a supply of water from the Quare River to supplement the existing supplies of the towns of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and to provide a supply for the central area of the island was approved by the Secretary of State and certain preliminary work was undertaken during the year. The cost of the scheme is estimated at £850,000 and construction will be spread over a period of 3½ years.

The Legislative Council was dissolved on the 17th of December, 1932, and arrangements were made for holding a general election early in 1933.

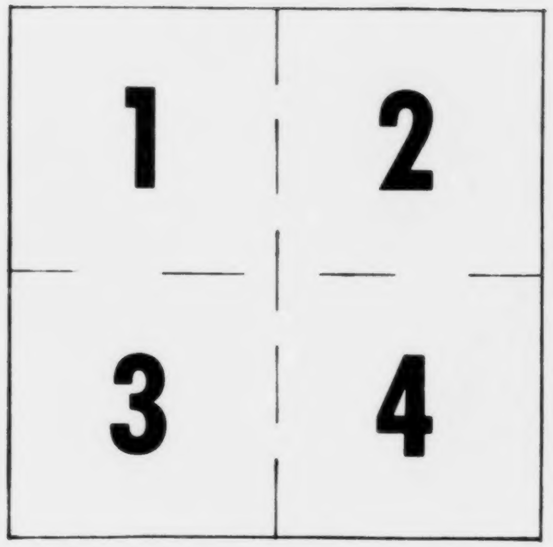
In December, a 4 per cent. local loan was floated, forming part of a loan of £1,100,000, to capitalize the Agricultural Bank and to finance the Central Water Supply Scheme. Local subscriptions amounted to £489,000.

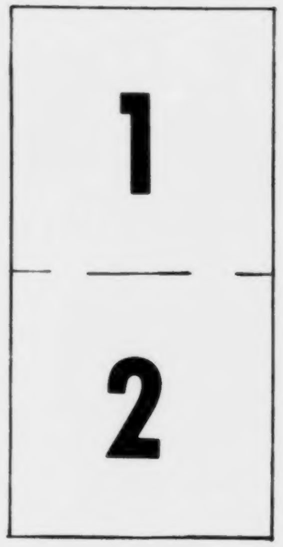
His Excellency the Governor was absent on leave in England from the 25th of July, 1932, to the 25th of November, 1932. During his absence the Government was administered by Mr. S. M. Grier, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary.

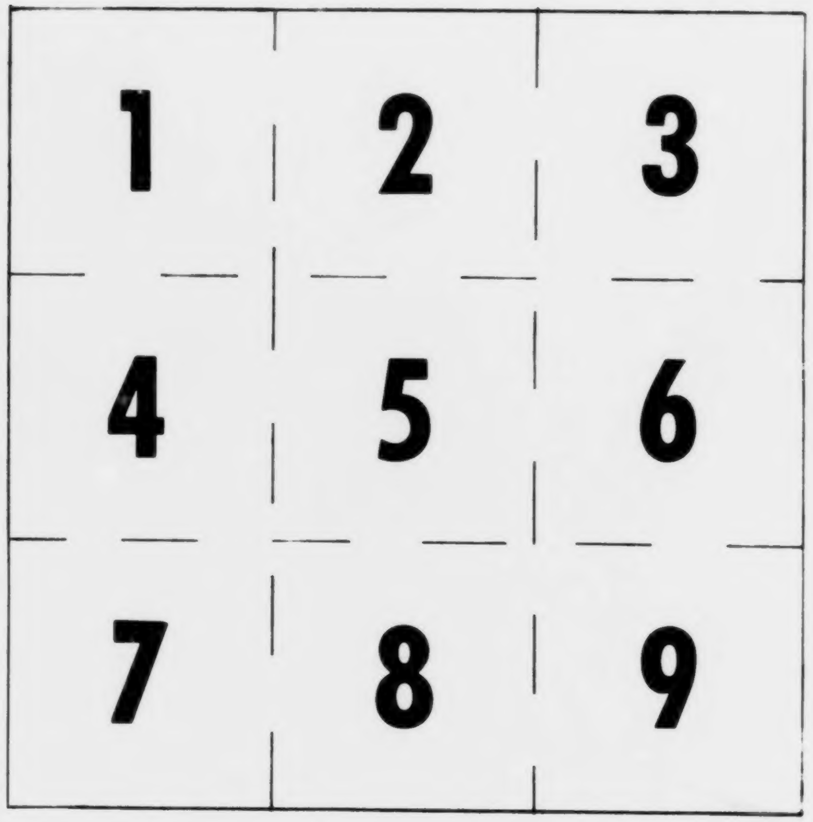
H. NANKIVELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

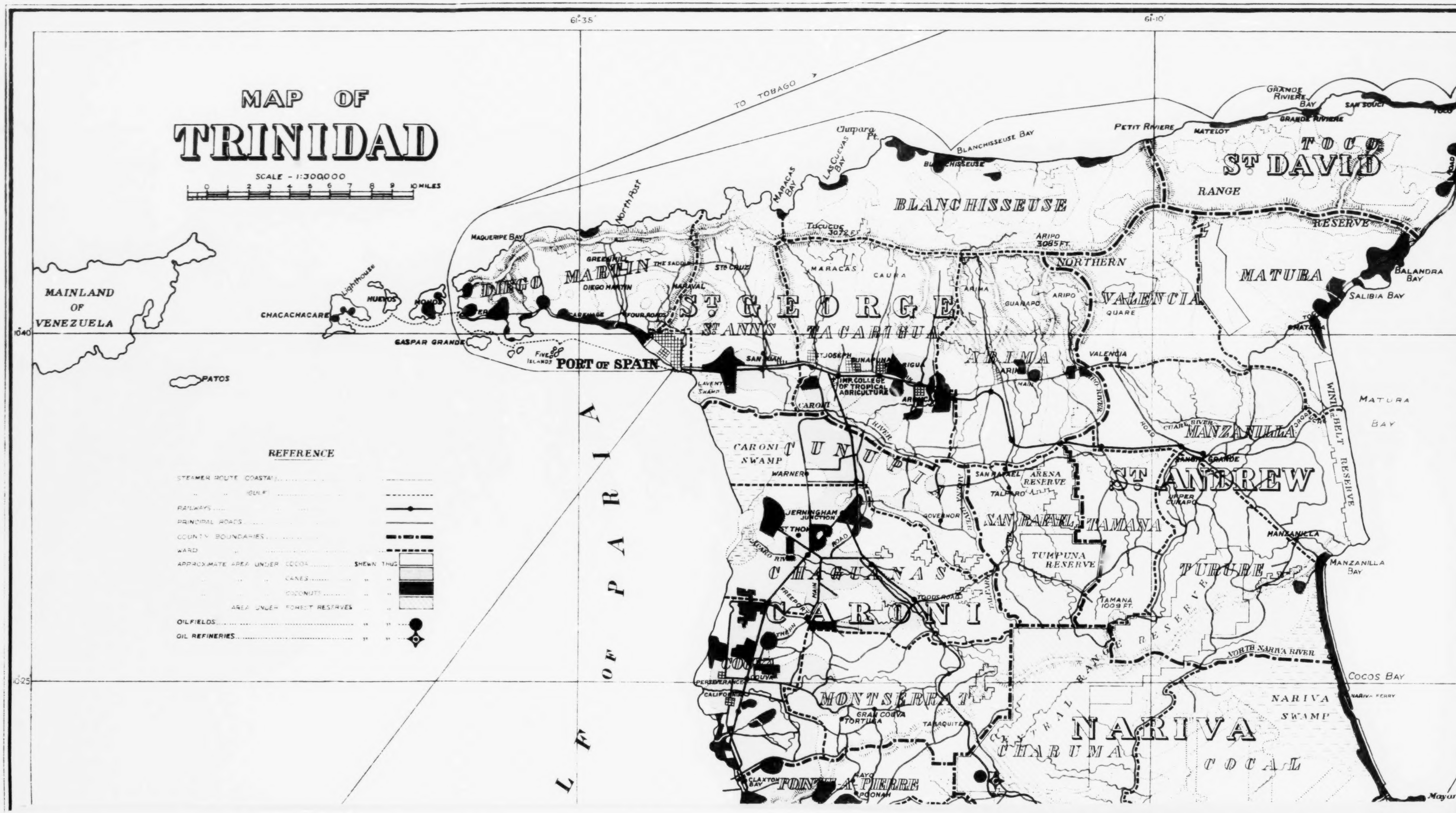
23rd June, 1933.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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PORT OF SPAIN
MAQUERIPE BAY
North Post
DIEGO MARTIN
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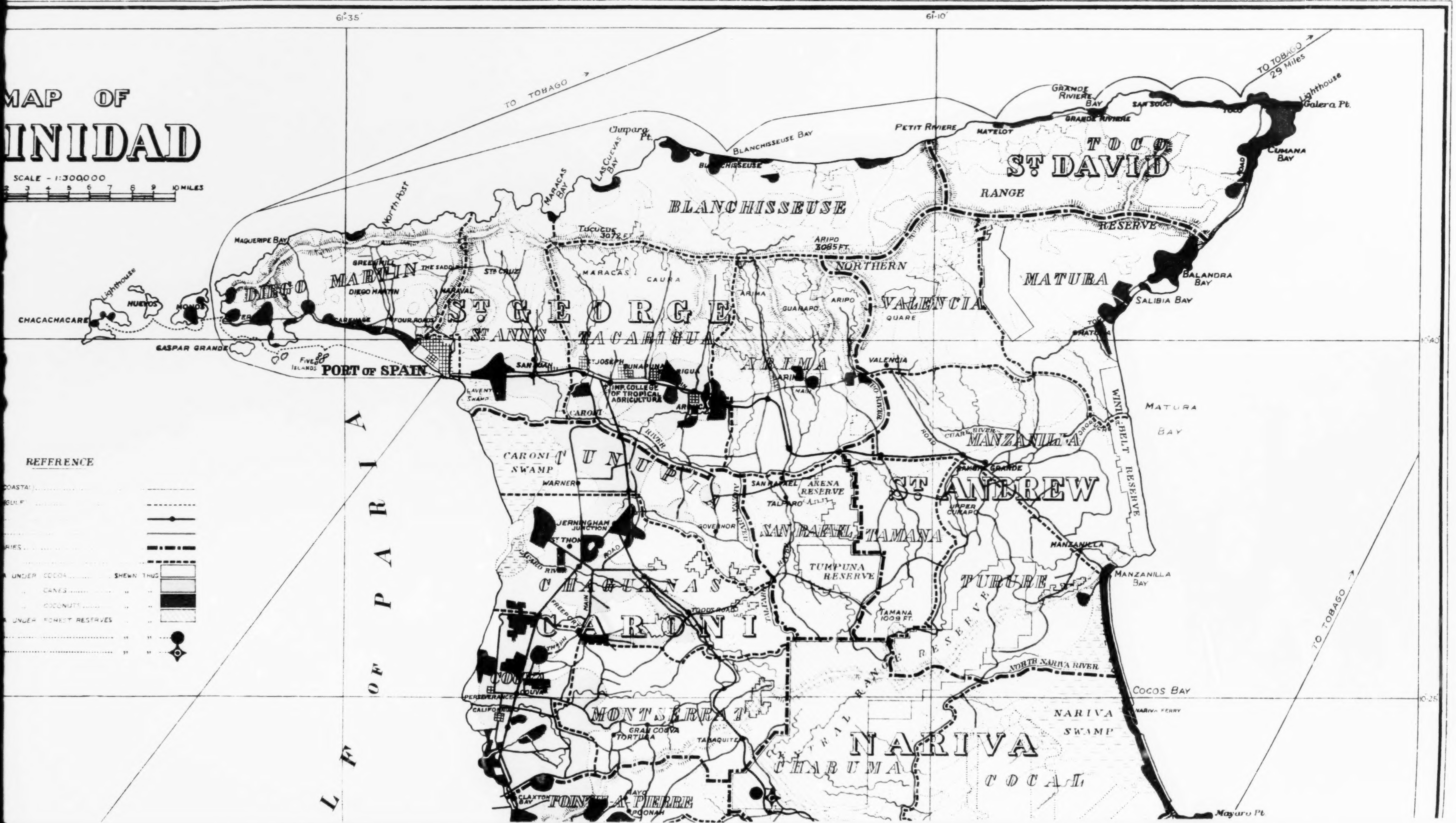
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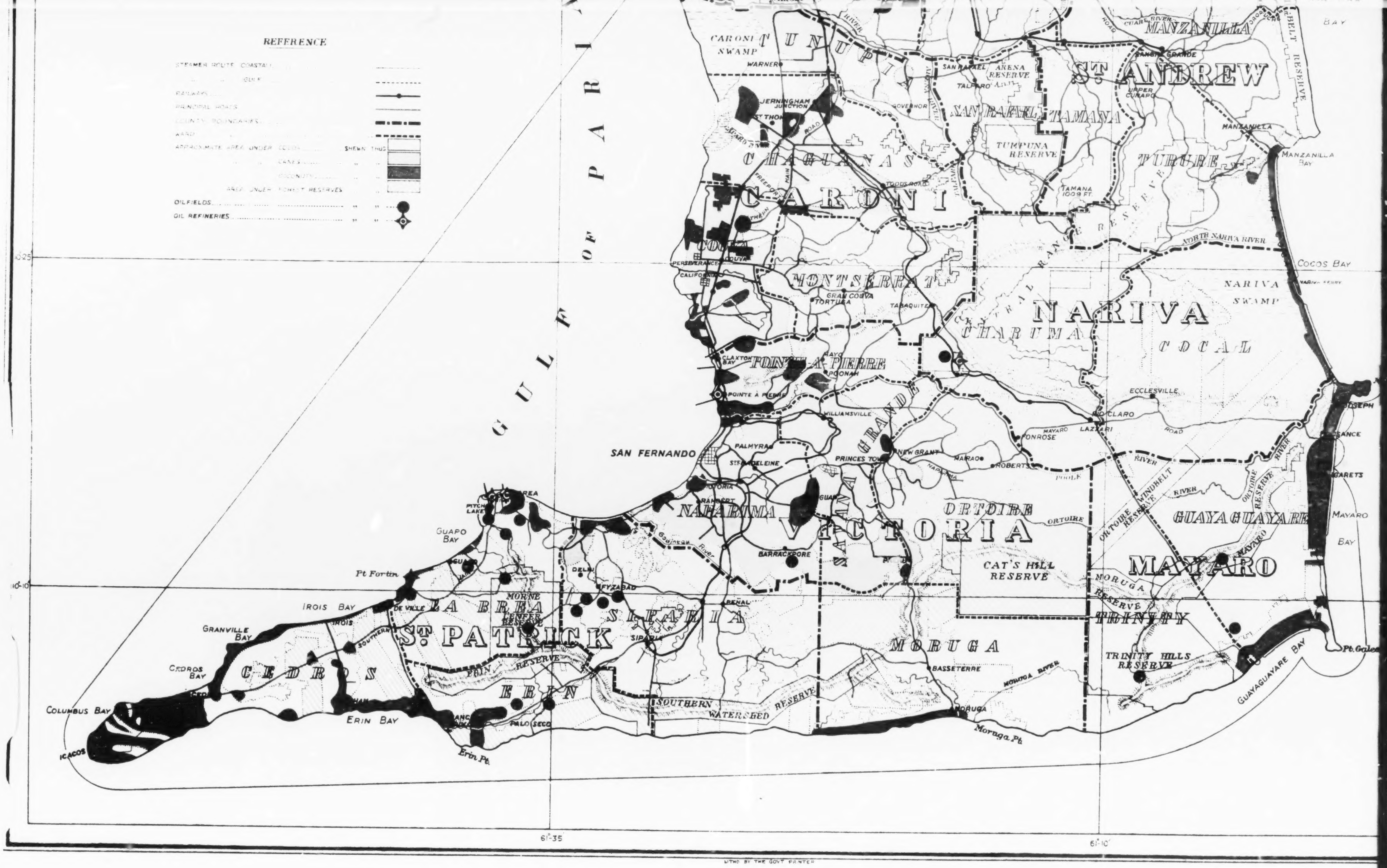
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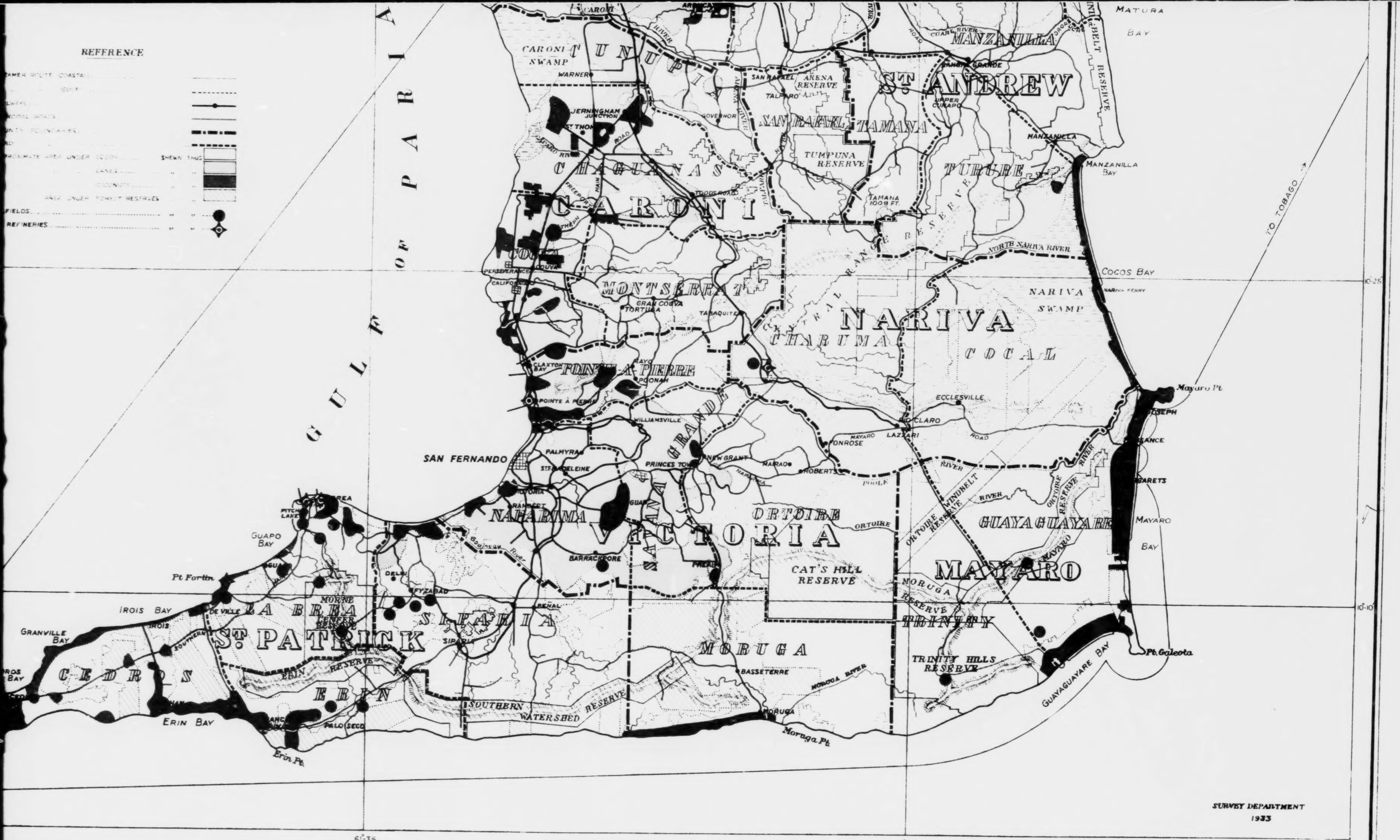
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CAT'S HILL RESERVE
ORTOIRE
ORTOIRE RIVER
MORUGA RESERVE
TRINITY
TRINITY HILLS RESERVE
GUAYAGUAYARE
GUAYAGUAYARE BAY
Pt. Galeota
MAYARO
MAYARO BAY
Mayaro Pt
ST JOSEPH
MARGARETS
RIO CLARO
LAZZARI
ECCLESVILLE
MAYARO ROAD
MONROSE
ROBERTS
POOLE RIVER
NARIVA
COCAL
NARIVA SWAMP
NARIVA FERRY
COCOS BAY
NORTH NARIVA RIVER
CENTRAL RANGE RESERVE
CHARUMA
TAMANA 1009 FT.
TUMPUNA RESERVE
TAMANA
SAN RAFAEL
ARENA RESERVE
TALPARO
GOVERNOR
TODDS ROAD
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
MANZANILLA BAY
UPPER CUMUTO
TURURE
SANGRE GRANDE
CUARE RIVER
BELT RESERVE
MATURA BAY
TO TOBAGO
10°25
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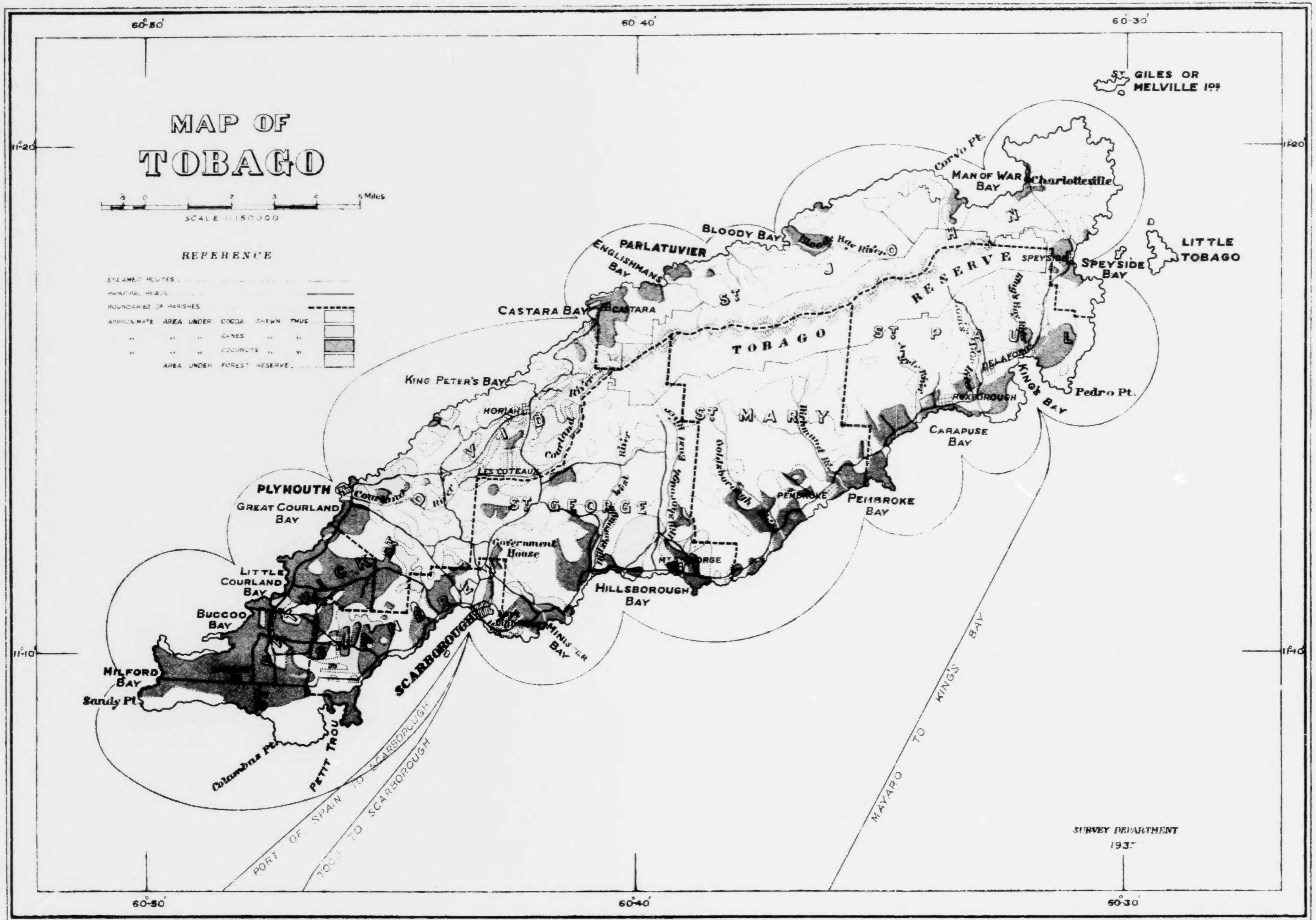
SURVEY DEPARTMENT
1933


MAP OF
TOBAGO
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SCALE 1:150000
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PRINCIPAL ROADS
BOUNDARIES OF PARISHES
APPROXIMATE AREA UNDER COCOA SHEWN THUS
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" " " COCONUTS " "
AREA UNDER FOREST RESERVE
60°50′
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11°20′
11°10′
ST. GILES OR MELVILLE I^{os}
LITTLE TOBAGO
Corvo Pt.
MAN OF WAR BAY
Charlotteville
BLOODY BAY
PARLATUVIER
ENGLISHMANS BAY
CASTARA BAY
CASTARA
SPEYSIDE
SPEYSIDE BAY
TOBAGO RESERVE
ST. JOHN
ST. PAUL
ST. MARY
ST. DAVID
ST. GEORGE
ST. ANDREW
ST. PATRICK
DELAFORD
ROXBOROUGH
Pedro Pt.
KING'S BAY
CARAPUSE BAY
PEMBROKE
PEMBROKE BAY
KING PETER'S BAY
MORIAH
LES COTEAUX
PLYMOUTH
GREAT COURLAND BAY
Courland River
Government House
MT. ST. GEORGE
HILLSBOROUGH BAY
LITTLE COURLAND BAY
BUCCOO BAY
MINISTER BAY
SCARBOROUGH
MILFORD BAY
Sandy Pt.
Columbus Pt.
PETIT TROU
PORT OF SPAIN TO SCARBOROUGH
TOCO TO SCARBOROUGH
MAYARO TO KING'S BAY
SURVEY DEPARTMENT
1935

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, 1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1589 and for Report for 1932 see No. 1634 (Price 2s. 6d. each).)

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR 1933.

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1934.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Trinidad and Tobago, for the year 1933.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10′ 3″ and 10′ 50″ North latitude and 60′ 55″ and 61′ 56″ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11′ 8″ and 11′ 21″ North latitude and 60′ 30″ and 60′ 50″ West longitude, is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 21 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 114 square miles. The climate is almost similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580, and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1628 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants, who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I, and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders, who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed by a second Dutch Colony in 1654, which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch, who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland, who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille, and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons, of which Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921 the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was 12·8 per cent.

2. The distribution of the population according to the 1931 Census was:—

Born in Europe (of whom 1,454 were born in the United Kingdom)	1,891
Born in North America and United States of America	614
Born in South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	5,082
Born in China, or in the Colony of Chinese parentage	5,208
Born in India, or in the Colony of East Indian parentage	137,583
Born in Colony, including those of European parentage, and people of African and mixed descent	216,138
Born in other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere....	46,267
Total	412,783

3. The natives of India numbered 23,312, and those born in the Colony of Indian parents, or in whom Indian blood existed numbered 114,271.

4. The population on 31st December, 1932 was estimated at 419,559 and on 31st December, 1933 at 425,572.

MARRIAGES.

5. The total number of marriages recorded during 1933 was 1,948, viz.: 1941 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and seven under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245. The rate per 1,000 on the total mean population was 9·19. In 1932 the marriage rate was 8·64. Included in the 1,941 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 39 marriages *in extremis.*

BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 13,134 (6,764 boys and 6,370 girls). The birth rate was 31·08 per 1,000. In 1932 the birth rate was 28·97.

DEATHS.

7. The total number of deaths registered in 1933 was 8,272, of which 4,425 were males and 3,847 females. The death rate was 19·58 per 1,000. In 1932 the death rate was 17·08.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,725, *i.e.*, at the rate of 131·3 per 1,000 births. In 1932 the rate was 108·9 for every 1,000 births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

9. The principal causes of death were :—

	1932	**1933**
Enteric Fever	84	74
Influenza	19	64
Malaria	583	700
Dysentery	100	106
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	357	412
Syphilis	157	151
Cancer	146	148
Apoplexy	201	23
Convulsions	28	25
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	468	236
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	484	520
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	178	175
Diarrhoea	394	243
Ankylostomiasis	157	176
Nephritis, &c.	384	400
Disease of Puerperal State	60	97
Diseases of Early Infancy	800	943
Old Age	675	784

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain their accustomed mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous.

2. The general birth rate of the Colony shows some decline in the past year. For the period 1925-1930 the rate was 32·9 whereas in 1933 the rate was 31·08. The general death rate has also been reduced, the rate from 1921-1925 was 21·57 and from 1926 to 1930 was 19·79 while the rate for 1933 was 19·57.

3. Much attention has been directed to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives have been trained in the public hospitals for the past 26 years and 11 years ago the period of training was

extended to two years. Special maternity wards have been established in the larger hospitals. There is a Child Welfare League which takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care in the Colony by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

4. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 living births rose to 131·34 in 1933. This unfortunate increase during 1933 was due to the extensive prevalence of whooping cough throughout the Colony in the latter part of the year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE.

Year.	*Port-of-Spain.*	*San Fernando.*
1920-25	215	235
1926-30	147	161
1931	118	181
1932	113	138
1933	134	155

5. A school medical service working along similar lines to that in England operates in Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and the surrounding country and the district of St. Joseph-Tunapuna. During 1933, 5,000 children were examined and 3,700 treated.

6. The death rates for the principal groups of diseases per 10,000 living persons during the past decade and in 1931, 1932 and 1933 are tabulated below.

Disease.	1920-25.	1926-30	1931.	1932.	1933.
Malaria Fever, &c.	27.2	21.4	17.7	13.9	16.3
Tuberculosis—all kinds	12.1	11.9	10.1	8.5	10.7
Diarrhoea Enteritis Dysentery	21.7	19.0	19.8	11.7	11.2
Enteric Fever	5.3	2.74	2.50	2.0	2.1
Pneumonia Bronchitis Broncho-pneumonia	23.1	18.6	17.7	15.8	21.7

7. Infection with malaria occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackwater fever is rare and the malignant types of malaria are disappearing in all parts of the Colony. Severe Malaria is mostly located in certain rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in lowlying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. The sanitary organisation covers the whole Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority, and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained by hese officers, in villages and other populated sections.

9. Concrete drains have been constructed in many parts of the Colony and these are being extended. A special malarial medical officer, sanitary engineer and staff investigate and arrange more continuous permanent works. Work on the first section, to cost £10,600 was commenced in August, 1932, and is still continuing.

10. Tuberculosis has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains a dispensary in Port-of-Spain and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure.

11. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurse of the association. Experience has shewn that in suitable cases with appropriate treatment the disease can be arrested in this Colony as elsewhere.

12. Intestinal disorders are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increasing sanitary control over food supplies and a campaign against fly breeding.

13. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

14. Hookworm shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 20 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many thousands of simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

15. Enteric Fever has shewn a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population.

16. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. Piped water supplies are installed at Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and three important country areas. There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other sections, which had been under consideration for some years, was commenced in the latter months of 1933.

17. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established so that medical aid is always and everywhere available. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.
Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.
Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.
District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco.

18. The Government also provides a mental hospital at St. Ann's with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge at St. James with 700 beds for persons in destitution and suffering from old age or incurable disease and a House of Refuge at Scarborough, Tobago, for 40 inmates.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carrat or grass (timite), small 2 or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specification and plan of barracks require ranges to consist of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary conveniences. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing general signs of improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. An interesting experiment has been begun on one sugar estate (Caroni). The estate lays out a village with streets, drains, &c., and grants each labourer a lot of land on which he erects a house. He pays no ground rent and the estate pays all rates and taxes. Those who receive these grants of land are usually men who have lived for a considerable time in the estate barracks. Up to the present the experiment has been successful although the houses are not always of the best type. No doubt as time goes on the type will be gradually improved.

6. Defects may be summarised as follows:

1. *Deficient Ventilation.*—In many houses built before the present regulations were enforced, insufficient apertures for ventilation were supplied. Even nowadays, when proper ventilation of all dwellings is demanded, the average wage-earner likes to close up openings as much as possible to prevent the entrance of night air. He is, however, being gradually educated by sanitary officials.

2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water.*—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.

3. *Privies.*—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.

4. Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.

5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is overcrowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Nowadays building regulations require a certain amount of space around houses.

6. The following action is being taken in every part of the Colony to improve housing conditions:

   (*a*) *By inspection.*—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.

   (*b*) *By enforcement of Sanitary Laws.*—The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are three Ordinances dealing with the question viz.:—

   1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.

2. The Streets and Buildings Ordinance (Chapter 112) which controls buildings in San Fernando, Arima, Princes Town, Scarborough and Roxborough, Tobago, Tunapuna and other large centres of population.
3. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98). Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

7. The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations:—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms, windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

8. There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City and in St. James to the west of it. During 1933 385 houses were built in these areas mostly for housing wage earners and artisans.

9. In the City of Port-of-Spain the slum problem has been receiving the consideration of the Government and the City Council and it is hoped that a definite scheme for the amelioration of existing conditions will soon mature.

10. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. There are signs of increasing consideration for health and well-being of the wage earners in several parts of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony are divided into two classes, viz.: Agricultural and Mineral. The former consists of Cocoa, Sugar Coconuts, Coffee and Citrus Fruit and the latter of Petroleum and Asphalt. Coal, Iron, Graphite and Gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of Gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1933, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period, are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

CROP.		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		Average of previous five years.	
		Quantity.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £
Cocoa ..	*lb.*	68,008,156	1,651,179	61,888,740	1,446,127	53,825,120	1,136,056	57,186,512	826,333	41,822,127	579,170	51,311,274	555,907	56,546,131	1,127,773
Sugar ..	*tons*	74,112	1,201,477	81,503	1,049,863	69,139	776,167	86,054	902,990	85,956	845,874	108,517	1,115,567	79,352	955,274
Coconuts ..	*nuts*	73,793,060	274,239	87,109,579	281,455	73,411,834	207,733	63,873,889	115,515	51,294,708	106,786	68,013,345	108,009	69,896,614	197,145
Coffee ..	*lb.*	264,918	10,869	817,593	32,288	490,688	12,475	853,552	16,080	908,492	20,822	339,196	7,416	667,048	18,506
Citrus: **Grapefruit** ..	*boxes*	23	45	809	606	2,184	960	4,377	1,876	10,978	8,701	3,433	2,586	3,674	2,437
* ,, Juice	*gls.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡14,177	1,646	..	..
Oranges	*No. boxes*	311,070	477	1,367,318	1,992	1,813,254	2,498	2,454,692	2,429	3,292,910	4,905	1,913,179	2,347	1,847,848	2,460
* ,, Juice	*gls*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	719	485	..	..
Limes: Juice	*gls.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡900	113	..	..
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice		..	..	..	..	47,554	4,096	22,931	2,007	49,629	4,250	17,375	1,203	14,097	1,221
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	,,	5,653	1,487	55,455	11,562	21,762	3,759	4,012	458	8,583	427	12,309	622	19,093	3,538
(*c*) Distilled Oil	,,	*495	5,894	*797	9,516	*1,647	19,457	2,304	30,034	789½	9,726	*1,889	22,575	1,206	14,929
(*d*) HandpressedOil	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	†109	2,037	†140	3,114	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡21,589	257	54,217	424	52,800	389	..	..
(*f*) Green Limes	*brls.*	343	625	61	119	178	228	83	128	189	145	2,101½	2,381	170	249
(*g*) Picked Limes	*brls.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	40	..	..

*** Not distinguished from handpressed oil.** **† Now distinguished from distilled oil.** **‡ New Industry.**

COCOA.

3. Exports for the year totalled 51,311,274 lb. valued at £555,907 and show an increase of 9,489,147 lb. over the previous year. Owing to the continued fall in prices, and despite the increase in crop, there was a decrease in value amounting to £23,263.

4. The continued low prices and the damage caused to the south of Trinidad by the June hurricane has led to a reduction in area which is estimated at approximately 5,000 acres. This area has been used principally for the establishment of cane, citrus, and coffee cultivation. The total acreage under cocoa is now approximately 220,000 acres.

5. Practically the entire crop of cocoa is exported.

6. Witchbroom disease continues to spread. The disease in varying degrees of intensity is now known to be present on 4,445 estates involving 145,781 acres of cocoa as compared with 3,887 estates of 134,507 acres at the end of 1932. Heavily infested areas are still mainly confined to the neighbourhood of the original sources of outbreak, L'Ebranche and Guaico-Tamana. In some areas the intensity is relatively low. In the worst sections there are indications of a small direct loss of crop due to this disease. There is considerable direct loss of crop from other diseases and insect pests, for example, black pod disease and thrips.

SUGAR.

7. The total quantity of Sugar manufactured amounted to 120,763 tons of which 108,517 tons valued at £1,115,567 were exported. This constituted a record sugar crop for the colony. The Usine Ste. Madeleine, the largest factory, produced a crop of over 46,000 tons.

8. Of the 1,154,261 tons of cane ground 488,174 tons were purchased from cane farmers, for which they received approximately £298,000. Under the authorised valuation based on the relative price of sugar the value of a ton of canes would have been 7s. 1d. but the sugar manufacturers voluntarily paid 12s. per ton.

9. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee continued its researches.

10. Two reports dealing with a survey of the Cane Farming Industry were issued as Council Papers during the year.

11. Sugar prices fluctuated from January to June between 10s. 0½d. and 8s. 7d. per cwt. f.o.b. with an average of 9s. 6d.

COCONUTS.

12. The produce of the coconut palm is exported as nuts, copra and oil. Assuming that it requires three nuts for one pound of copra and 45 nuts for one gallon of oil, some 68,000,000 nuts were exported during the year as compared with 51,00,000 in 1932. There was, however, a continued fall in prices and the total value of £108,009 was little higher than that for the previous year.

13. The Government continue to regulate the price of copra in the colony for the purpose of encouraging a local industry in edible oils. The total weight of copra used for this purpose was 8,961,001 lb. equivalent to 26,883,003 nuts.

14. A survey of soil conditions in connection with Wilt disease of coconuts was completed. Texture and soil moisture relationship tend to be the most important soil factors. Studies in root development were commenced.

COFFEE.

15. The crop of 339,196 lb. with a value of £7,416 shows the very considerable decrease of 569,286 lb. as compared with that of the previous year. This was due to a short crop and a larger demand for the product for domestic consumption.

16. The variety "robusta" is being fairly extensively planted amongst cocoa especially in the Moruga and Erin districts.

CITRUS.

17. *Grapefruit.*—The grapefruit industry continues to progress, although, owing to unsuitable weather conditions, the crop was less than that of the previous year. Considerable extensions in planting were made and arrangements were made by Government whereby a much larger number of plants could be grown for distribution to the public at a price of 1s. each.

18. A new trade in grapefruit juice was developed, 14,177 gallons being exported to the United Kingdom.

19. *Oranges.*—Over 1,900,000 oranges were exported. These are mostly from seedling trees and are exported to other West Indian Islands as loose fruit as a rule. The Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association exported 719 packed boxes.

20. *Limes.*—Lime oil has now for some years been the product of most importance obtained from this crop. The total quantity exported during the year was 1,889 gallons valued at £22,575. This is almost entirely distilled oil as only a small quantity of hand-pressed oil is produced The prices of both raw and concentrated juices remained low and only a small proportion of the juice crop was exported, the remainder mostly going to waste. Exports of citrate of lime totalled 52,800 lb. valued at £389.

21. A determined effort was made to establish a trade in green limes and 2,101 barrels valued at £2,381 were exported.

22. The total value of all products from this crop for the year was £27,210 as compared with £17,659 in 1932.

BANANAS.

23. Trial shipments of bananas were continued with better success than in 1932 and there are good prospects for the development of a small export trade.

LIVESTOCK.

24. The breeding experiments in crossing Friesian bulls with Zebu cattle have been continued at the Stock Farm and the results are very encouraging. The larger dairies are now breeding animals along the same lines as Government and the peasants are assisted by Government with selected bulls standing for service at the Farm and in the Port-of-Spain area. All cows supplying milk to Port-of-Spain must now be tuberculin tested before the City Council will grant a licence. One large dairy has erected a modern milk plant in Port-of-Spain and now sells only pasteurized milk.

25. The Committee appointed in 1932 to report on the incidence of the paralytic rabies submitted a report early in the year with the following recommendations: (1) vaccination on an extensive scale, (2) research bearing on the transmission of the disease (3) study of bats. The full programme of work was endorsed by the Advisory Council of Agriculture in London in July.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

26. The increased activities of the Department of Agriculture in connection with Agricultural Credit Societies has led to a number of new societies, which are controlled and financed by Government, being granted registration in Trinidad. A more prompt repayment of loans by both old and new societies was noticeable. So far in Trinidad there are 37 societies with an average membership of 39. Of these 23 are being financed by the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Company, Limited, and 14 by Government.

27. In Tobago there are 13 societies with an average membership of 41 ; all are financed by Government.

28. Other co-operative societies operating during the year were as follows: two cocoa fermentaries in Tobago, a Citrus Growers' Association in Trinidad and a Lime Growers' Association in Tobago.

29. These undertakings have all been carried on with success during the year.

GENERAL.

30. The agriculture of the colony is in the hands of many races, and embraces all sizes of holdings, from the humble cane farmer, East Indian and West Indian, growing less than an acre of canes, to a large company-owned sugar estate farming some 26,000 acres; from the small peasant proprietor producing say, ten bags (165 lb.) of cocoa, or even less, to the owner of 1,000 acres of bearing trees, yielding perhaps 2,000 bags.

31. Cocoa has, for many years past, played a very important part in the economic fabric of the colony and the low prices obtaining for some time past have been the cause of considerable financial embarrassment to proprietors and have resulted in the curtailment of the demand for labour. The industry is estimated to give employment to some 40,000 persons in normal times. Many of the largest and best estates are in the hands of families of French descent whilst the peasantry consist mainly of East Indians and West Indians.

32. The Sugar Industry is controlled for the major part by six large companies, five of which have headquarters in the United Kingdom. Canes are ground in the factories belonging to these companies and their supplies arise from three sources, namely estate grown canes, canes grown by farmers on estate lands, canes grown by independent cane farmers on other than estate lands.

33. Approximately 42 per cent. of the cane produced is by some 17,200 cane farmers of whom two-thirds are East Indians and one-third West Indians. Holdings vary in size from the "Back garden patch" to about 50 acres. Rents range chiefly around $5.00 (£1 0s. 10d.) per acre per annum.

34. With a view to encouraging further the growth of food crops for local consumption special facilities have been offered by Government in certain areas to labourers and peasant proprietors who may wish to rent or to purchase small blocks of land for the production of foodstuffs.

35. Labour is free to seek its own market, and an average daily wage for men is from 40-60 cents (1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.) per day. Most agricultural work is, however, performed by task at recognised local rates which allow of higher earnings per diem.

PETROLEUM AND ASPHALT INDUSTRIES.

36. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the celebrated Pitch Lake, refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in the year 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island. The total production of petroleum in 1908 was approximately 172 barrels, in 1912, 437,143 barrels, and in 1933, 9,561,354 barrels.

37. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an East to West fault running from near Matura in the East to Port-of-Spain in the West. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the South. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are :—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges; an anticlinal uplift along the South side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an East-West strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

38. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1933 there were 14 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil in the Colony. These Companies hold over 132,000 acres of Crown Lands under Licences and Leases, of which approximately 127,000 acres are held under Mining Lease. In addition, appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown Land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights vest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

39. The principal oil producing companies are the Trinidad Leaseholds, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad. Barrackpore, &c.; the United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Limited, from Crown Lands at Parry Lands; the Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company Limited, from their own lands at Brighton; the Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields Limited, from Crown and private lands at Fyzabad and Siparia; the Trinidad Central Oilfields Limited, from Crown lands at Tabaquite and Guapo; the Kern (Trinidad) Oilfields, Limited, from Crown and private lands at Guapo; the Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco, Fyzabad and San Francique; the Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd., from Crown and private lands at Palo Seco; the Fyzabad Dome Oilfields from private lands at Fyzabad and the Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd., from Crown lands at Palo Seco. There are refineries at Pointe-à-Pierre, Pointe Fortin, Brighton, Tabaquite and La Brea and all grades of petroleum products from Petrol to Road Oil are produced.

40. During the year under review 81 new wells were drilled, 58 of which were on Crown lands and 23 on private lands. The total number of wells drilled in the Colony to 31st December, 1933, was 1,983 of which 1,255 were on Crown lands. The total footage drilled during the year was 235,702 of which 173,496 were Crown lands and 62,206 on private lands. The total quantity of oil produced during 1933 was 9,561,354 barrels a decrease of 562,505 barrels under the production for 1932. Of this total 5,290,743 barrels were from Crown lands or lands in which the oil rights belonged to the Crown. The royalty paid by operating companies on oil won from Crown rights during the year 1933 amounted to £89,588 as against £90,053 in 1932 and wayleaves to £1,570 as against £2,620 in 1932. The decrease in the latter figures is due to the fact that certain pipelines which formerly were laid along public roads have been diverted. The quantity of crude oil and products exported amounted to £8,969,298 barrels valued at £2,254,055 as against 9,637,474 barrels valued at £2,382,846 in 1932. The exports in 1933 formed 52·13 per cent. of the total exports of the Colony. Accurate statistics regarding the local consumption of oil are not available but an approximation of local consumption is about 825,000 barrels for petroleum products.

41. The following comparative statement shows the exports of petroleum products during the last five years:

QUANTITIES IN BARRELS.

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
8,243,023	7,678,807	8,964,303	9,637,474	8,909,298

VALUES.

£	£	£	£	£
3,051,450	2,790,695	1,949,455	2,382,84	2,254,055

42. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea, comprising 114 acres, was first leased as a whole in 1888 for 21 years, and the lease was renewed for a further period of 21 years from the 1st February, 1909. On the 19th February, 1925, a fresh demise of the Pitch Lake comprising 109 acres was made to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited, for 21 years from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties:

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Crude Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 2*s.* 6*d.* and an Export duty of 5*s.*

For each ton of 2,240 lb. of Dried Pitch or Asphaltum a Royalty of 3*s.* 6*d.* and an Export duty of 6*s.* 11*d.*

being an increase of 10*d.* and 1*s.* 2*d.* per ton respectively on the Royalties previously paid on Crude and Dried Asphalt. The increased Royalties realized £10,226 in 1927, £8,220 in 1928, £9,194 in 1929, £19,519 in 1930, £15,373 in 1931, £8,559 in 1932, and £8,743 in 1933.

43. The quantity of Asphalt produced during 1933 was 111,337 tons as against 107,457 tons in 1932. Of this amount the Public Works Department used approximately 38,661 tons on the roads of the Colony.

EXPORTS OF ASPHALT FOR THE YEARS 1928-1933.

Year.	*Quantity (tons)*	*Value (£)*
1928	152,287	402,564
1929	164,311	432,085
1930	118,055	313,397
1931	94,584	236,597
1932	52,679	131,651
1933	52,129	150,867

44.—All manual labour, subordinate and clerical staff, are recruited in the Colony and these men are not under contract. The technical staff and senior officials are to a large extent recruited by the Head Offices in London and elsewhere.

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed an increase in 1933 as compared with 1932, and, in view of generally lower prices the increased trade is the more satisfactory.

2. Imports in 1933 were valued at £4,001,721, being £309,708 more than in 1932, while exports were valued at £4,598,421, showing an increase of £21,210 as compared with 1932. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at £808,476 in 1933 against £506,411 in 1932. Re-exports are included, being valued at £271,307 in 1933 as compared with £322,784 in 1932. Bullion and coin are not, and will not in future be included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows:

	1921	1926	1931	1932	1933
Imports:					
United Kingdom	25	28	36	44	44
Canada	16	21	17	14	12
United States of America	36	27	19	13	13
Exports:					
United Kingdom	40	29	16	25	47
Canada	8	11	14	12	12
United States of America	28	31	26	17	10

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1933 amounted to 66·35 per cent. of the total imports, being a decrease of ·93 per cent. under the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1933 amounted to 57·59 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 7·75 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to the United Kingdom (increase 13.16 per cent.), but exports to Canada show a falling off of 1·94 per cent. during 1933. Exports to the United Kingdom, which fell from 47·80 per cent. in 1925 to 16.23 per cent. in 1932, have now risen to 38·40 in 1933, while imports from the United Kingdom have risen from 31·00 per cent. to 45·31 per cent. during the same period.

6. The principal imports showing the countries from whence they were mainly consigned, for the years 1932 and 1933 were as follows :—

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1932		1933	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. *No.*	7,451	73,819	7,534	72,606
Venezuela	7,046	71,587	7,174	70,659
APPAREL :				
Total		54,500		62,959
United Kingdom		22,911		26,047
Japan		10,327		17,407
United States of America ..		13,057		13,029
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. *dozs.*	109,774	44,072	163,659	60,113
United Kingdom	11,974	4,671	27,153	9,357
British East Indies ..	97,717	39,399	134,462	50,175
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :				
Total ..*doz. prs.*	46,625	95,092	37,686	77,432
United Kingdom	20,626	67,948	18,006	53,415
Canada	2,842	5,597	2,026	2,969
Czecho-Slovakia	4,291	7,056	5,709	11,977
Japan	17,033	12,124	4,691	2,571
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. *lb.*	1,209,176	66,303	1,493,588	71,239
United Kingdom	704,058	36,279	1,101,378	50,766
Canada	111,162	7,015	20,535	1,280
France	259,578	17,100	198,034	12,414
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		144,587		153,910
United Kingdom		70,532		88,772
Canada		44,173		48,059
United States of America ..		17,504		13,766
CEMENT :				
Total .. *tons.*	13,724	43,732	19,087	56,703
United Kingdom	10,428	34,064	15,564	46,869
Canada	1,354	4,408	1,375	4,452
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. *lb.*	8,246,188	116,736	10,081,151	101,852
Venezuela	7,864,931	111,718	9,906,346	100,377

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1932		1933	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
Cotton manufactures :				
Total		222,866		220,335
United Kingdom		165,081		162,127
Japan		3,388		9,153
United States of America		32,900		26,305
Fish :				
Total *lb.*	6,169,957	87,992	6,728,424	85,524
United Kingdom	1,435,188	18,198	864,784	11,437
Canada	3,175,837	48,032	3,887,873	53,022
Newfoundland	1,297,416	15,935	1,763,084	16,084
Grain, flour, pulse and preparations thereof :				
Total		503,815		498,998
United Kingdom		114,685		118,773
Canada		205,184		201,062
British East Indies		76,977		88,927
British Guiana		91,583		69,380
Hardware :				
Total		52,275		59,284
United Kingdom		30,114		32,085
United States of America		9,632		9,352
Machinery :				
Total		367,629		504,162
United Kingdom		248,689		351,006
United States of America		89,638		133,258
Meats :				
Total *lb.*	4,870,099	100,961	4,957,479	94,487
United Kingdom	1,158,524	26,564	679,411	22,636
Argentine	998,840	19,925	1,505,471	23,286
United States of America	1,687,505	35,779	1,946,368	33,283
Metal manufactures :				
Total		110,113		169,069
United Kingdom		82,088		133,067
United States of America		7,093		10,471
Milk, condensed :				
Total *Cases of 48 lb*	86,277	103,761	97,561	83,324
United Kingdom	18,509	24,398	14,543	13,048
Canada	20,116	24,925	6,462	6,853
Holland	25,235	29,130	49,646	40,875
Oils :				
Total *gals.*	10,398,137	111,979	15,165,579	156,330
United Kingdom	183,365	24,473	153,032	20,580
Dutch West Indies	7,740,946	39,909	473,503	4,860
United States of America	169,518	16,203	140,454	23,542
Venezuela	2,245,834	14,633	14,263,018	83,974

Articles and principal countries whence consigned.	1932		1933	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		£		£
Total		45,309		75,569
United Kingdom		20,181		24,240
Germany		16,921		35,758
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total		69,309		65,189
United Kingdom		32,660		33,500
United States of America ..		8,419		8,420
SILK MANUFACTURES :				
Total		82,431		95,965
United Kingdom		29,996		12,332
Japan		34,024		73,299
United States of America ..		2,331		1,062
SOAP :				
Total .. *lb.*	3,742,519	42,957	3,427,293	39,236
United Kingdom	3,328,288	36,390	3,275,731	36,380
SPIRITS :				
Total .. *gals.*	35,172	29,331	31,251	26,920
United Kingdom	14,350	16,864	14,060	15,755
France	1,847	2,461	2,445	3,394
United States of America ..	1,612	3,981	1,807	4,056
TOBACCO :				
Total .. *lb.*	557,932	34,977	616,959	40,154
United Kingdom	14,866	7,488	16,084	6,818
United States of America ..	537,613	25,981	516,739	27,808
TONCA BEANS :				
Total .. *lb.*	217,737	31,508	36,185	7,154
Venezuela	217,559	31,474	36,086	7,142
VEGETABLES :				
Total		60,683		55,256
Canada		14,366		10,078
British West Indies ..		4,913		7,091
Holland		11,545		16,259
Portugal		5,220		4,482
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total		166,449		140,271
Canada		53,030		42,397
United States of America ..		83,402		75,642

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1932 and 1933 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows:

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1932		1933	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ASPHALT:		£		£
Total .. *tons*	52,679	131,651	52,065	151,347
United Kingdom	25,317	65,187	23,795	69,890
United States of America ..	13,454	29,508	8,650	24,725
COCOA, RAW:				
Total .. *lb.*	49,235,391	707,389	59,337,431	659,622
United Kingdom	5,751,550	101,596	6,472,918	83,784
Canada	3,639,181	44,640	7,699,600	84,431
France	6,616,325	99,686	4,761,719	56,193
Germany	4,912,018	75,989	4,786,214	54,005
United States of America ..	18,459,772	226,985	25,607,840	259,030
COCONUTS:				
Total .. *No.*	3,847,245	12,822	7,888,980	21,406
United Kingdom	958,550	2,260	3,102,710	7,352
Canada	1,809,085	6,071	2,257,500	7,263
United States of America ..	1,065,800	4,434	2,499,990	6,704
COFFEE, RAW:				
Total .. *lb.*	908,492	20,822	339,196	7,416
Canada	751,675	16,996	164,250	3,347
United States of America ..	10,000	250	—	—
COPRA:				
Total .. *lb.*	15,418,906	91,444	19,357,980	82,945
United Kingdom	12,907,355	75,328	11,388,000	48,641
Colombia	784,000	4,037	6,222,660	26,421
Holland	839,300	5,590	604,000	3,250
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Total .. *No.*	210	3	—	—
Boxes	10,973	8,798	3,433	2,586
United Kingdom .. *No.*	—	—	—	—
Boxes	7,382	5,909	2,742	2,150
Canada .. *No.*	—	—	—	—
Boxes	2,982	2,381	424	273
OILS: LIME—				
HAND-PRESSED:				
Total	140	3,114	67	1,160
United States of America ..	131	2,917	54	910
DISTILLED:				
Total	844	10,521	1,822	21,415
United Kingdom	245	3,490	524	5,901
United States of America ..	529	6,130	1,181	14,313

Articles and principal countries of final destination.		1932		1933	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			£		£
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *					
Total ..	*gals*	337,311,531	2,382,846	311,919,411	2,259,922
LIME JUICE : RAW:					
Total ..	*gals*	49,629	4,250	17,375	1,203
United Kingdom ..	..	47,148	4,105	13,606	1,047
Canada ..	..	114	12	—	—
CONCENTRATED :					
Total ..	..	8,583	427	11,730	633
United Kingdom ..	..	8,583	427	8,868	460
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :					
Total ..	*gals*	150,104	46,483	75,862	34,155
United Kingdom ..	..	145,704	38,781	69,483	25,173
United States of America	..	240	349	700	869
SUGAR :					
Total ..	*lb.*	192,543,043	845,874	243,078,886	1,115,576
United Kingdom ..	..	114,991,857	537,012	200,946,720	945,162
Canada ..	..	77,534,103	308,752	42,118,720	170,331
MOLASSES :					
Total ..	*gals*	2,701,921	14,697	3,026,077	31,634
United Kingdom ..	..	2,201,025	12,839	1,889,100	19,437
Canada ..	..	412,696	1,481	1,124,817	12,003

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* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

9. Prices in respect of many of both imports and exports continued to fall during 1933. Any advantage gained by the consumer in regard to lower cost of imported articles has been lost by a reduction in purchasing power as a result of the fall in prices of cocoa and other of the Colony's exportable products.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

Labour in this Colony may be divided into two classes:—

(*a*) Agricultural.
(*b*) Industrial or Skilled Labour.

The average wage for agricultural labourers varies from 5s. to 12s. 6d. per week of six days for men and from 4s. 2d. to 8s. 9d. per week of six days for women. Such labourers are employed on the sugar, cocoa and coconut plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day, *i.e.*, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch. Labourers who reside on plantations are provided with free quarters, but those who do not have to provide accommodation at their own expense. Skilled agricultural labourers may earn as much as 2s. 11d. a day on task work.

2. The wages paid to industrial or skilled labour are as follows:—

Artisans from 4s. 2d. to 10s. per day.
Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Painters from 2s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per day.
Chauffeurs from £4 to £7 10s. per month.

3. In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging varies for housemaids from 10s. to £2, for cooks from 21s. to £2 and for male servants from 30s. to £4.

4. Labour in the Public Works Department is paid as follows:—

Ordinary unskilled labour	Men	1s. 8d. to 2s. 11d.	per day.
	Women	1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.	do.
Skilled labour		....3s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.	do.
Artisans		....3s. 9d. to 8s. 4d.	do.
Artisan Foremen		....7s. 1d. to 14s. 2d.	do.

Overtime is paid for all classes as follows:—

Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.
9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.
Sundays.—Time and half.
Public Holidays.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 3s. 9d. to 11s. 8d. a day and unskilled labourers from 2s. 11d. to 5s. 5d. a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes and local root crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compound, with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week =100 lb.
1 lb. of rice do. do. do. =100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of £1,000 a year.

House rent	....£125
Food	 180
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	 100
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	 40
Clothing	 105
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	 50
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	 50
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	 100
Education of children	 60
Holidays	 50
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	 40
Total	....£900

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of £500 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows :—

House rent	....£ 75
Food (including servants' food)	 135
Servants	 35
Laundry, light, &c.	 30
Clothing	 65
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	 30
Medical attendance and incidentals	30
Education of children	 35
Holidays	 30
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	 20
Total	....£485

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary. A Compulsory Education Ordinance has been on the Statute Book since 1921 but owing to lack of funds has not yet been proclaimed. The educational system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 284 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 68,961 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,228 and in the Secondary Schools 1,692. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 4 and 15. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 16. Pupils in the secondary schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board, and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational schools takes the form of a small grant for apparatus and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxon-Cambridge Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the value of £800 each are, awarded annually. There are also many private schools which are neither registered nor controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one, two, or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1933 was 87. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in Theory and Practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for Boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Les Amantes de Jesus is a society of ladies who collect funds for charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions and donations from private individuals, they organize a big bazaar every year, their chief source of revenue, but owing to the prevailing general depression, funds from these channels have fallen off very considerably.

The Nazareth House, 20, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The L'Hospice under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, Observatory Street, provides 20 old and destitute women, average age over 80 years, with food, clothes and attendance in clean and comfortable surroundings. There are also five rooms attached to the same building, providing living and sleeping accommodation, rent free, for 7 destitute women. This is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Institute for the Blind receives a grant from Government of £475 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 46 adults and 8 children in attendance.

The St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls, Duke Street, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 5 blind girls.

The Oxford Street Home, Oxford Street. This Institution, which is held in trust by the Rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral provides free housing accommodation for 13 indigent females of known good moral and christian conduct, free of charge. It is open to the deserving poor of all Christian denominations.

The Daily Meal Association, Oxford Street, which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies, distributes from 80 to 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons. This Association gets assistance from Poor Relief funds and is entirely distinct from the Oxford Street Home.

The Gordon Home, Marli Street, provides free lodging for 5 indigent persons.

The Emma Herrera Home, Sackville Street, which is managed and controlled by the charitable society, Les Amantes de Jesus, comprises 10 rooms, which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

The Free Night Shelter, Siparia Hill, Port-of-Spain, provides sleeping accommodation, free of charge, to 25 destitute women, and is under the management of Les Amantes de Jesus Society.

The Free Night Shelter, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes £50 per annum towards maintenance.

The Chinese Home, Queen Street, which is controlled and managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen, provides lodging, food and all necessaries for 12 destitute Chinese, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Coteric of Social Workers, controlled and managed by a committee of ladies of whom Miss Audrey Jeffers, M.B.E., is President, maintains breakfast sheds in Edward Street, Prince Street, Oxford Street and St. Ann's, where the poorer children from the nearby Elementary Schools are given a substantial mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 1d. to 2d. each, but the large majority of children pay nothing.

PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

The Bethany Hostel, Richmond Street, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 86 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assists those out of work.

St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants, Richmond Street, is under the same management as Bethany Hostel, and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at $1.00 each per month.

The Working Girl's Hostel, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain, accommodates 50 working girls at rates from 40 cents to 60 cents per week, is supported by voluntary contributions and managed by a committee of ladies.

The Salvation Army Sailors Home and Men's Metropole, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain, provides lodging, in well fitted cubicles at rates from 12 cents per night to 60 cents per week.

The Night Shelter, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain, controlled by the Salvation Army affords shelter to a limited number of poor and destitute people, free of charge.

The Ozanam Shelter, Duncan Street, controlled by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, provides, free of charge, sleeping accommodation for discharged male prisoners, males on probation and destitute male persons having nowhere in the City to sleep.

A Home for the Poor was established this year at La Brea and provides free lodging for 10 destitute persons.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the eastern coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the western coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-eastern direction to Rio-Claro 43 miles from Port-of-Spain; (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain, length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph Station (6¼ miles), the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″)gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. A railway steamer makes three trips a week between Port-of-Spain and the outlying Islands.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

5. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

Year.	*No. of Passengers Carried.*	*No. of Tons of freight Carried.*
1929	1,284,980	361,940
1930	2,150,529	301,214
1931	1,901,175	309,444
1932	1,845,655	370,000
1933	1,378,926	434,505

ROADS.

6. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads The former and 52 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Assistant Director of Public Works. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,077 miles are made up of 289 miles metal and oil, 364 miles metal, 204 miles gravel or burnt clay, and 220 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 691 miles and are made up of seven miles metal and oil 63 miles metal, 210 miles gravel or burnt clay and 411 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

7. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads and are much used by the general public.

TRAMWAYS.

8. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an electric tramway system 15 miles in length.

9. A Motor Bus Service to Woodbrook, a suburb of Port-of-Spain is now operated by a private firm.

POSTAL.

10. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 119 out-offices throughout the Colony.

11. Air Mail and Passenger Services are maintained by Pan American Airways line with the United States of America *via* St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Havana, with Buenos Aires *via* Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown and with Venezuela touching at Maturin, La Guaira and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Ecuador, British Honduras, and the Republic of Honduras.

TELEGRAPHS.

12. Communication by cable with British Guiana, other West India Islands, North America, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited. Both of these Companies are under the Management of Imperial and International Communications Limited of Electra House, London, and have recently been amalgamated, the West India and Panama Telegraph Company's office being used as the joint office. The Cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in cable communication with each other through St. Vincent and St. Lucia. From Barbados there are cables to British Guiana and Turks Island and there are cables from St. Lucia to Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba. This system connects with the, direct West India Cable Company system at Jamaica and Turks Island, the Cuba Submarine and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Cuba and the Western and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Barbados.

13. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintains wireless stations at Port-of-Spain, and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station.

SHIPPING.

14. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From.	To.	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	Paramaribo and return via Jamaica (occasionally)	Passenger and cargo	Tri-weekly.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	do.	Monthly.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	Passenger and cargo	Every 10 days.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	do.	Fortnightly
Dawnic Steamship Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana Paramaribo and return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Elders & Fyffes	Avonmouth via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and Jamaica (connecting with direct line from U.K. to Jamaica)	Passenger	Fortnightly each way.
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
Harrison Lines (1)	London Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Horn Line	Hamburg and Antwerp	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	Fortnightly
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Leyland Line	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	do.	Tri-weekly.
Munson Line (1)	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	do.	Fortnightly
(2)	New York via Northern Islands	British and Dutch Guianas and return	do.	do.
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	British Guiana, Barbados, French West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba and return	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company (1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	do.	do.
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Barbados, Central American Ports and Haiti and return	do.	Tri-weekly.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Chili and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	New York	do.	do.

15. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough Tobago). A weekly call is made at Blanchisseuse and Matelot (on the North Trinidad Coast and at Roxborough (Tobago).

16. The following Tobago ports are served fortnightly, Hillsboro, Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-O-War Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth. Mount Irvine and Milford are served when inducement offers.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assists the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of £250,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1933, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was £227,842 and in respect of temporary advances £9,648. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by Officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects. The Bank thus advances practical agricultural education.

3. The Trinidad Co-operative Bank, Ltd. makes advances to its members at a reasonable rate of interest, the Bank's funds being raised by the sale of shares. The Bank also carries on a Penny Bank Branch and allows interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on deposits. The paid up Capital in December, 1933, amounted to £40,073 18s. 5d.

4. British Currency and United States Gold are legal tender. Accounts are kept in sterling by the Government and in dollars by the public; the coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance $1.00 and $2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1933, being $525,440. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of $5.00, $20.00 and $100.00 notes.

5. Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

1. The improvements at the Colonial Hospital were continued and a new block comprising two public wards was completed. Animal houses were erected near the Bacteriological Laboratory at the hospital and at Mucurapo in connection with the provision of vaccine for rabies.

2. Progress has been made with the scheme of anti-malarial work at Laventille, 18 of the 21 concrete drains having been completed. An experiment was carried out at Cunin mangrove swamp to ascertain by sea salination and tidal flushing by means of extended culverts the possibility of preventing anopheles mosquito breeding. It proved successful and schemes on the same lines are in course of preparation to deal with other swamps of a similar nature West of Port-of-Spain and also in Tobago.

PRISONS.

3. Certain cells at the Royal Gaol were lighted with electricity and a block of 26 cells on the first floor of the main building was demolished to allow better light and ventilation to the cells below.

PUBLIC OFFICES, &c.

4. Work on the erection of a new Excise Warehouse on a site to the East of the town progressed satisfactorily and at the close of the year the building was nearly completed.

5. Preliminary arrangements were made for erection of a new powder magazine at Cocorite. The survey of the lands to serve as a site for the magazine was completed and a portion of the materials for the magazine has been ordered.

6. The erection of a rifle range at La Ceiba Valley, Maraval including the construction of an access road, firing points and four target stations, was completed.

WATERWORKS.

7. The construction of a piped water service to Talparo, supplied from the Majaica springs, was begun and satisfactory progress has been made. The work will be completed during 1934 and will ensure a continuous supply of potable water to the inhabitants of Talparo.

8. Arrangements have been made for an extension of the Fyzabad Water Supply to Avocat Village and the work will be undertaken as soon as the necessary pipes, &c., which have been ordered, have been received from England.

9. Consideration is being given to the feasibility of obtaining a supply of water from the Central Water Supply Scheme to augment the supplies to Princes Town and Sangre Grande and to serve the following areas :—

(*a*) Todd's Road, Caparo and Flanagin Town.
(*b*) Penal and Siparia.
(*c*) Tableland and Rio Claro.
(*d*) Moruga Road.

ROADS.

10. Little work was done in the way of new road construction. In the Toco district a start was made on the construction as a cart road of the section of the Paria Road between the 16·25 and 18·00 mile marks. The construction of the Quare Road to the dam site was completed in December at a cost of £14,176. Work on the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road was continued but, owing to the abnormal weather, only a quarter mile, which extends the completed road to the 13¼ mile mark, was completed. The surface of the Rio Claro-Guayaguayare Road was oiled and pitched for the first three miles.

11. The abnormally heavy rains during the year did extensive damage to the roads necessitating heavy expenditure in restoring road surfaces, removal of landslips and rebuilding of retaining walls and bridges.

12. A severe storm occurred during the night of June 27th-28th which did considerable damage to the southern section of Trinidad. About 205 miles of public roads were blocked by fallen trees; but owing to the commendable work done by members of the Public Works staff in the affected areas the greater part of this mileage was reopened to traffic within 48 hours and none of it remained closed for longer than five days, although it was necessary to cut and clear considerably more than 24,000 trees in order to re-establish traffic on the roads.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

13. The Public Works Department has charge of all the main roads of the Colony, and of all the local roads except such as are under the control of the three Borough Councils of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Arima and the five Local Road Boards that have control of local roads in the road unions of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Tacarigua, Manzanilla, Chaguanas, and Naparima. The department has also the control of all public buildings and works in the Colony except those under the control of the Borough Councils and the Railway department.

14. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

Headquarters,
St. George West and North Caroni,
St. George East.
St. Andrew and St. David.
Tobago,
South Caroni and Victoria West,
Victoria East,
Nariva-Mayaro,
St. Patrick.

The first five districts form the Northern Division, and the remaining four the Southern Division. The Northern Division is controlled by the Executive Engineer, and the Southern Division by a Divisional Engineer. Each district has an assistant engineer in direct charge.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st day of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decision of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:—
- (*a*) The Full Court.
- (*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
- (*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to:—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies in which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court,

except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An appeal to the Court lies :—

(*a*) on a question of law ;
(*b*) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact, or other sufficient ground ;
(*c*) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

(*a*) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;
(*b*) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
(*c*) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor, of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1933 :—

		Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Fined.
Magistracy,	Caroni	3,458	2,244	1,870
Do.	St. George East	3,804	2,729	2,211
Do.	St. George West	12,398	9,406	7,990
Do.	Eastern Counties	2,271	1,685	1,134
Do.	St. Patrick	4,158	3,062	2,372
Do.	Victoria	9,626	7,181	5,326
Do.	Tobago	1,000	805	590

POLICE.

11. The Constabulary Force is composed of the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspector-General, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Non-commissioned Officers and men.

12. There are 55 Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

13. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except in cases of minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that in case of necessity the photograph of any particular criminal can be broadcasted to all parts of the Colony or outside of it at short notice.

14. One thousand five hundred and twenty-two finger prints were taken during 1933, bringing the total on record to 25,437. 367 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

15. The Detective Inspector keeps a careful record of undesirable immigrants and their movements are diligently watched.

16. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and men before being put on traffic duty receive special instruction. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

17. The Prisons of the Colony are:—

(1) The Royal Gaol, which is the main prison.
(2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
(3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
(4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders' Detention Institution.
(5) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
(6) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations, where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These district prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

18. There was an increase of 64 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1933. The figures are as follows:

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1932	1,740	164	1,904
1933	1,800	168	1,968

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1933 was 2,882, consisting of 2,650 males and 232 females.

19. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, tailors and shoemakers shops. Prisoners are also taught the making of furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, charcoal and white lime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

20. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to the Governor's residence and the prison quarry.

21. *Carrera Convict Prison.*—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: slippers, hammocks, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tomb stones, and other slabs are made from the Blue stone metal from the quarry. 3,214½ cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department, in 1933. The Convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the prison.

22. *Scarborough* (*Tobago*) *Convict Depot.*—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket-making is carried on in the evenings.

23. *Preventive Detention Prison.*—The prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work for private individuals is undertaken as well as work for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 6 as compared with 7 in 1932.

24. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution.*—This institution is intended for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Boys under 16 are sent to the Diego Martin Industrial School. Sentences imposed by a summary court must have the approval of the Governor before being enforced. The treatment is similar, as far as is possible, to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking and the culture of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school, and religious instruction is given regularly by the Chaplains. They also undergo physical drill. The number of Young Offenders committed during the year was 41.

25. There is also a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for young offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders' Ordinance. They are located apart from the others, and apart from the privilege of discharge on licence, divisions into classes, and diets, the treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 103 during the year.

26. *Female Prison.*—The average number of inmates in the Female Prison was 18·69. The maximum was 31 and the minimum 12. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

27. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were seven deaths in the various prisons, during the year, two of which were caused by judicial executions. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

28. *Time allowed for the Payment of Fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation System.*—During the year 34 males and 13 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers, and 11 males under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. No person on probation was brought before the Court for breach of the conditions of their probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The most important Ordinances passed during the year 1933, were as follows :—

No. 3.—The Registration of Deeds of Gift and Settlements Ordinance repeals and re-enacts in an amended form the former Ordinance (No. 15 of 1931) which provided for the due collection of estate duty on deeds of gift and settlements, and dealt with property real and personal. The present Ordinance is restricted to real property only. Registration to pass title must be effected within 12 months. Such deeds may be subsequently submitted for registration on payment of a fee, increased five-fold, and liability to a penalty not exceeding £50. This supersedes the former provision which rendered such deeds void if not registered within 3 months.

No. 4.—The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance follows almost verbatim the English Bills of Exchange (1882) Amendment Act, 1932, and applies sections 76 to 82 of the Principal Ordinance, Cap. 184, relating to crossed cheques, to bankers' drafts in the same way as cheques.

No. 6.—The Bruce Stephens Trust Ordinance creates a statutory trust of property which Mr. J. W. Stephens generously devoted to a number of charitable objects enumerated in the Schedule to the Ordinance.

No. 8.—The Young Persons (Employment) Ordinance, restricts the employment in Industrial undertakings, of children under the age of 14 years and prohibits with certain exceptions the employment in industry at night, of persons under the age of 18 years. Employers are also required to keep and produce registers of the persons so employed and penalties are contained for breach of any of the said requirements.

No. 14.—The Port-of-Spain Improvement Loan Ordinance authorizes the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Port-of-Spain to take up by way of loan on debentures the sum of £112,000 to defray the expenses of improvements in the City.

No. 16.—The Agricultural Industry Relief Ordinance authorizes advances to owners of cultivations destroyed or badly damaged by the hurricane of the 27th June, 1933, to enable them to re-establish their cultivations.

No. 18.—The sale of Ammunition (Amendment) Ordinance by re-defining the expression "Ammunition" limits its application to rifles and pistols, and thus removes restrictions previously imposed with regard to smooth-bored guns, which experience shewed to have caused hardship and inconvenience.

No. 19.—The Interpretation Ordinance repeals and re-enacts in greater and fuller detail the former Ordinance, Cap. 2.

No. 21.—The Boxing Control Ordinance enacts provisions for regulating the holding of boxing contests and provides for the establishment of a Trinidad Boxing Board of Control from whom it is necessary to secure a permit in writing authorizing the holding of any boxing contest, whether for prizes or otherwise.

No. 26.—The Rural Pedlars' Ordinance repeals and substitutes other provisions for those of the Rural Hucksters Ordinance, Cap. 270, which, except for minor amendments, had been in force since 1853. The Governor is empowered to make regulations restricting a pedlar from carrying on business within any area in which a Shop Hours Order is in force during the hours so prescribed. Instead of a uniform fee for all pedlars, a new schedule adjusts the fee to the different modes of conveyance employed by the pedlar for the hawking of his wares.

No. 28.—The Education Ordinance repeals and re-enacts with amendments, the Education Ordinance, Cap. 127 which was defective in several respects. The provision relating to Colonial scholarships is made more elastic.

No. 30.—The Spirits and Spirit Compounds Ordinance consolidates the provisions of Cap. 198 and of the various amending Ordinances. It corrects errors in the original drafting revealed by experience, eliminates unnecessary provisions and transfers certain matters to the Liquor Licences Ordinance which more properly come within its scope. Wider powers are given and heavier penalties imposed in connection with the illicit distillation of rum.

No. 31.—The Liquor Licences Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the former Ordinance, Cap. 199, with certain modifications and additions. Heavier penalties are imposed in certain cases. An occasional licence fee has to be paid by a hotel licensee who conducts extertainments after closing hours. Consumption of liquor on board ship in the harbour is legalized and matter proper to other Ordinances has been transferred thereto and *vice versa*.

No. 34.—The Rent Restriction Ordinance re-enacts with modifications the Rent Restriction Ordinance, Cap. 293, which automatically expired on 31st December, 1925. It controls land let for the purpose of erecting a dwelling house thereon and dwellings where the "standard rent" does not exceed £37 10s. per annum or $15 per month.

No. 35.—The Wild Animals and Birds (Protection) Ordinance affords protection to the fauna of the Colony and repeals the former Ordinance, Cap. 276.

No. 39.—The Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third-party Risks) Ordinance makes provision for compulsory insurance in respect of death or bodily injury to third parties caused by or arising out of the use of Motor Vehicles on public roads, as recommended by the Motor Traffic Committee. It follows the provisions of Part II of the Road Traffic Act, 1930, and the Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Act, 1930, now in force in England.

2. The following subsidiary legislation was enacted during the year:—

Resolution of the Legislative Council altering the Customs duties—19th May, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 25) proclaiming an area at Diego Martin to be a swampy area under the Malaria Abatement Ordinance.

Rules under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Ordinance altering the fee payable on registration of certificate—11th May, 1933.

Provisional Order under the District Waterworks Ordinance with respect to the Fyzabad Waterworks—26th May, 1933.

The Import Duties (Imperial Preference) Regulations, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 30) revoking appointment of warehouse for storing imported and dangerous petroleum.

Notice of new forms under Drilling Regulations, 1931.

Regulation relating to Advances to purchase means of transport—19th June, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 37) altering the boundaries of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

Post Office Notice with respect to Air Mail Services—1st August, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 43) declaring Paralytic Rabies in Livestock to be a Disease under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance.

Appointments and Orders under the Motor Vehicles Ordinance—16th August, 1933.

Order by the Governor in Executive Council declaring part of Caroni to be infected area under the Diseases of Animals Ordinance—17th August, 1933.

Regulations made by the Governor in Executive Council under the Petroleum (Excise) Ordinance—31st August, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 45) proclaiming an area to be a swampy area under the Malaria Abatement Ordinance.

Proclamation (No. 46) appointing places and times for attendance of Magistrates.

Regulation made by the Governor under the Recreation and Pastures Ordinance—19th September, 1933.

Bye-laws made by the Port-of-Spain City Council relating to the Princes Building—21st September, 1933.

Proclamation (No. 47) declaring an area to be a swampy area under the Malaria Abatement Ordinance.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1933 amounted to £1,687,079. As compared with 1932, the Revenue showed a decrease of £7,058. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of Revenue as compared with 1932 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1932.	1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	871,421	951,393	79,972	..
2. Licences, Excise, &c.... ..	221,663	195,293	...	26,370
3. Tax on Incomes	127,407	134,562	7,155	..
4. Fees of Court and Office ..	111,347	111,530	183	...
5. Post Office	32,659	32,431	...	228
5B. Post Office Savings Bank ..	19,925	...	...	19,925
6. Rent of Government Property ...	2,744	2,850	106	..
7. Interest	29,657	61,687	32,030	..
8. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	109,627	36,565	..	73,062
9. Land Sales, Royalties ...	125,202	116,177	...	9,025
10. Coastal Steamer Service ..	14,427	16,372	1,945	..
11. Grant from Colonial Development Fund	3,000	8,921	5,921	...
12. Witchbroom Tax	386	2,488	2,102	...
13. Extraordinary	24,672	16,810	...	7,862
	1,694,137	1,687,079	129,414	136,472
	Net Decrease		...	£7,058

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,683,086 and included extraordinary expenditure as follows:—

£16,810	construction of Excise Warehouse.
£45,000	contribution to Reserve Fund.
£9,620	grant from Colonial Development Fund.
£14,331	Repairs to Roads, Buildings, &c., damaged by the Hurricane and assistance to Proprietors.
£24,723	New Works.
£35,805	Roads and Bridges

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under:—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1929	1,870,553	1,490,448	123,362	1,613,810
1930	1,800,731	1,516,906	226,898	1,743,804
1931	1,641,144	1,547,153	518,080	2,065,233
1932	1,694,137	1,528,175	169,939	1,698,114
1933	1,687,079	1,536,797	146,289	1,683,086

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1932, amounted to £3,032,401. Additions during the year amounted to £1,449,964; of this £414,964 was received locally, being the balance of the loan of £489,000 under Ordinance 41 of 1931, and £1,035,000 was issued in London. Repayments as shown hereunder, amounted to £481,132, reducing the Public Debt at 31st December, 1932, to £4,001,233.

	£
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	3,520
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	4,720
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	50,000
Repayment from Loan Funds to the Imperial Treasury on account of advances made to the Colony ...	422,892
	£481,132

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the Redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1932, to £1,170,875. During 1933 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of £64,407, £8,500 was withdrawn from a supplementary Sinking Fund to augment £41,500 provided in the estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920 and £270 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918. The net addition to the Sinking Fund was therefore £55,637, on

revaluation, &c. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was an appreciation in the market value to the extent of £23,754, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to £1,250,266 as under :—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Stock	(1917/42) ...	£620,849
For redemption of 3 per cent. Stock	(1922/44) ...	509,973
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1930/49) ...	117,502
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1928/47) ...	1,942
		£1,250,266

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total assets at the end of December, 1933, amounted to £2,414,320 as against liabilities of £1,860,696. Investments held on behalf of specific funds amounted to £995,259 whereas the amounts held on deposit in respect of those funds were £1,069,728, leaving £74,469 uninvested. Of this amount £50,485 is in respect of the Reserve Fund and £20,580 in respect of Savings Bank, but it is necessary in the case of the Savings Bank to maintain a cash balance for the purpose of meeting withdrawals. As regards the Reserve Fund the whole amount cannot be invested as withdrawals will have to be made to meet the cost of construction of the Treasury and Excise Buildings.

£248,783 has been invested on account of Surplus Funds.

The Assets may be classified as under :—

(*a*) ***Liquid:***		
Cash	£889,381	
Advances at call	36,478	
Invested	1,244,043	
		£2,169,902
(*b*) ***Earmarked for special services :—***		
Advances to		
Owners of Sugar Plantations ...	£137,777	
Owners of Cocoa Plantations ...	14,746	
Local Authorities	13,174	
Public Officers	11,928	
Citrus Growers Association ...	4,996	
Tobago Lime Growers Association	1,228	
Agricultural Credit Societies ...	4,359	
Unallocated Stores	56,210	£244,418
		£2,414,320

The Liabilities may be summarised as under :—

Unexpended Loan Balances ...	£735,032	
Deposits in respect of Specific Funds	692,047	
Reserve Fund	377,681	
Current Liabilities	55,936	
		£1,860,696
Surplus		£553,624

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the beginning of the year amounted to £2,080,104. Further investments amounting to £211,982 were made during the year in respect of Sinking Funds and other specific funds. The appreciation on revaluation of the securities at the end of the year amounted to £48,093; market value of all securities at the 31st of December, 1933, being £2,340,179. Below are shown the value of the securities after appreciation and the extent to which they had appreciated:

(*a*) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1933.	*Amount of appreciation.*
Sinking Funds	£1,250,266	£23,754
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	30,718	784
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	6,427	141
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	22,836	584
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	1,015	—
Land Assurance Fund ...	5,767	—
Launches Depreciation Fund ...	240	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners...	355	—
Public Trustee	5,053	—
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	4,760	—
	£1,327,437	£25,363

(*b*) Investments in respect of which the Colony receives the gain or bears the loss :—

	Value at 31st December, 1933.	*Amount of appreciation.*
Reserve Fund	£327,196	£ 7,704
Post Office Savings Bank ...	436,763	12,679
Surplus Funds	248,783	2,347
	£1,012,742	£22,730

8. The main sources of taxation are :—

(*a*) *Customs.*—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt or pitch. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum 30s. per gallon (preferential) and 60s. (general)), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz.: - Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (1s. per 100 ft.), apples (2s. 1d. per barrel), peanuts (1d. per lb.)

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to one-tenth of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1933 :—

Import duties	£607,487
Export duties	17,269
Port and Harbour dues	24,756

(*b*) *Excise.*—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

(1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at 13s. per proof gallon ;
(2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 8d. per gallon ;
(3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 6d. per gallon;
(4) Beer at the rate of 8d. on every gallon;
(5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 5d. per gallon;
(6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 1s. 9d. per 100 lb.
(7) Laundry Soap manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 10d. per 100lb.

The yield for 1933 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	£177,837
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	95,390
Beer	1,179
Copra Products	9,265

(*c*) *Liquor Licences.*—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

(1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;
(2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and
(3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1933 .... £38,256

(*d*) *Estate Duties.*—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

(1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
(2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1933 .... .. £7,446

(*e*) *Stamp Duties.*—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1933 .... £13,261

(*f*) *Land and Building Taxes.*—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1/- per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1933 .... £76,346

(*g*) *Vehicles.*—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue.

During 1933, £31,430 was credited to General Revenue.

(*h*) *Income Tax.*—This is a tax imposed on the Income of all individuals exceeding £250 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 2/6 is charged on every pound of chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate of 5¼d. on every pound of chargeable Income.

Yield for 1933 .... £134,562

(*i*) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt.*—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2/6 on each ton of crude asphalt or 3/6 on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1933 .... £98,429

(*j*) *Miscellaneous Licences.*—The yield from this source amounted to £14,016 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars.

9. Out of a total revenue of £1,687,079, revenue from taxation amounted to £1,283,737.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Although the Colony continued to feel the effects of the world economic depression, there was an improvement in trade conditions during the year. The value of imports for home consumption increased by £298,978 and exports increased by £128,682.

2. The increase in the value of exports was largely due to the increased production of sugar. The exports of sugar amounted to 108,517 tons valued at £1,115,567 compared with 85,956 tons valued at £845,874 in 1932. The value of the exports of petroleum declined from £2,382,000 in 1932 to £2,254,000 in 1933. The decrease is accounted for by a heavy falling off in the quantity of crude oil exported.

3. As regards imports the items which show the largest increase are machinery and metal manufactures. Silk imports (including artificial silk) show a steady increase year by year, but whereas in 1929 43 per cent. came from Empire sources and 47 per cent. from Japan, the figures for 1933 were 15 per cent. and 76 per cent. respectively.

4. In January a general election of members of the Legislative Council was held and the new Council held its first meeting on the 16th of February, 1934.

5. The Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies "to examine on the spot the possibilities of closer union between Trinidad, the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands", visited the Colony between the 31st of January and the 21st of February, 1933.

6. Although excessive rainfall caused serious delay at a somewhat critical time, work in connection with the Central Water Supply Scheme proceeded actively during the past year. A central depot has been formed at Arima where the head offices of the scheme are located; access to the site of the Quare reservoir has been established by means of a new road 2·63 miles long and preparations have been made for the construction of the impounding dam. The work of preparing detailed surveys for the trunk mains was commenced and consideration was given to the best layout of the distribution mains.

7. On the evening of the 27th of June, 1933, a violent storm swept over the southern coast of Trinidad from Icacos to Guayaguayare extending inland for a distance of from one to five miles. This is the second occasion on which Trinidad has been visited by such a storm the former occurring in 1810. Seven deaths resulted from the storm. Two churches and three schools were completely destroyed, and much damage was done to private houses and estate buildings, to the property of some of the oil companies, and to both forest and agricultural resources. Approximately 86,000 acres

of Crown Forests (of which 55,000 acres are included in Forest Reserves) suffered damage. In 75 per cent. of this area the damage was severe, trees being uprooted or broken off near the crowns, and numerous young trees being crushed by the fall of the larger ones. Many miles of Forest Reserve boundaries were also obliterated. Steps have been taken to clear these boundaries and also to re-open the drag-traces in order to prevent as far as possible the danger of fires. Cocoa and coconut plantations likewise suffered heavily, damage being done to 21,000 acres of the former and 7,700 acres of the latter.

8. Relief measures were at once instituted, and the public made a generous response to appeals launched by the Mayors of Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. Loans of $2.50 per acre of cocoa and $2.00 per acre of coconuts (in the latter case limited to plantations under 75 acres) were granted by the Government for clearing purposes. These loans have since been converted into a free gift, which has resulted in a Government contribution of £7,240 to the sufferers. At a later date, the Hurricane Relief Ordinance was passed authorising the expenditure by way of loans of £150,000 to enable planters to re-stock their plantations with the most suitable crops. The administration of the loans is in the charge of a Committee consisting of the members of the Committee of Management of the Agricultural Bank.

9. During the latter part of the year a cocoa fermentary was erected at Biche for the purpose of assisting proprietors in marketing their crops.

10. The year 1933 was abnormally wet and considerable damage was done to roads by the heavy rains.

11. On the 1st of August, heavy floods were experienced in Port-of-Spain. The Dry River overflowed its banks, and washed away two houses. Water entered the premises of merchants in the lower part of the town damaging goods to the value of approximately £6,500.

12. In September the British Treasury sanctioned a free grant from the Colonial Development Fund in connection with the project to construct a deep water harbour at Port-of-Spain. The grant is to be equivalent to the net interest (not exceeding four per cent. gross) paid during the period of construction and for one year thereafter (limited in all to 6½ years) on the whole cost of construction (not exceeding one million pounds). The news of this grant was received with much satisfaction in the Colony and preparations are in progress for putting this long overdue work in hand as early as possible.

S. M. GRIER,
Colonial Secretary.

24th May, 1934.

APPENDIX.

List of certain Publications issued by the Government of Trinidad.

				British Empire Postage	
	£	s	d.	s.	d.
Blue Book—Paper Bound	1	0	0	3	0
Do. —Quarter Bound	1	5	0	3	0
Do. —Half Bound	1	10	0	3	0
Census 1931		3	6	1	0
Civil Service Regulations		2 5	6 0		6
Council Papers Vols. 1 and 2—Quarter Bound	1	0	0	4	0
Do. do. —Half Bound	1	5	0	4	0
Digest of the Judgments—Paper Bound		5	0	1	0
Do. —Cloth Bound		7	0	1	0
Do. —Full Calf		12	6	1	0
Gardening in the Tropics		2	0		1½
Franklin's Year Book		2	6		6
Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad		1	0		1½
Hansard Debates—per copy		1	0		1½
Do. —per volume 1903-1933 (each year)		15	0	2	0
Index to Cases—Vols 1 to 4 Trinidad Law Reports		1	0		1½
Index to Orders in Council, &c.—Paper Bound		3	0		1½
Index to Ordinances passed since 1925		1	0		1½
Native Timbers—Leaflet No. 1		3	0		1
Do. do. No. 2		3	0		1
Ordinances—Volume 1925-1933 (each year)		12	6	1	0
Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, &c.		12	6	1	0
Revised Edition of Laws, 1925 (5 Vols.)—Cloth	6	6	0	5	0
Do. do. —Buckram	7	7	0	5	0
Do. do. —Calf	10	10	0	5	0
Royal Gazette per copy			6	—	
Do. Extraordinary per copy			1	—	
Do. Volume	1	5	0	3	0
Do. and Supplements issued weekly—per annum	1	10	0	8	8
Silvicultural Notes on Timber Trees		2	0		1
Supreme Court Judgments—Volume		12	6	1	0
Useful and Ornamental plants		2	6		9 *
Care and Management of Dairy Goats in Trinidad and Tobago			6		1½
Flora of Trinidad and Tobago :					
Vol. 1, Part 1		1	0		4½*
Vol. 1, Part 2		6	0		9 *
Vol. 1, Part 3		1	3		4½*
Vol. 1, Part 4		4	6		9 *
Vol. 1, Part 5		1	0		4½*
Vol. 2, Part 1		2	0		4½*

* Includes registration fees.

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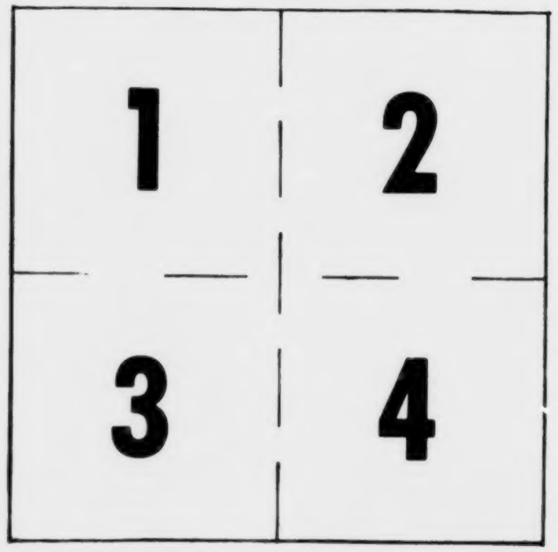
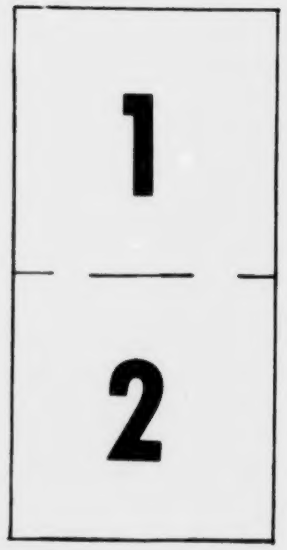
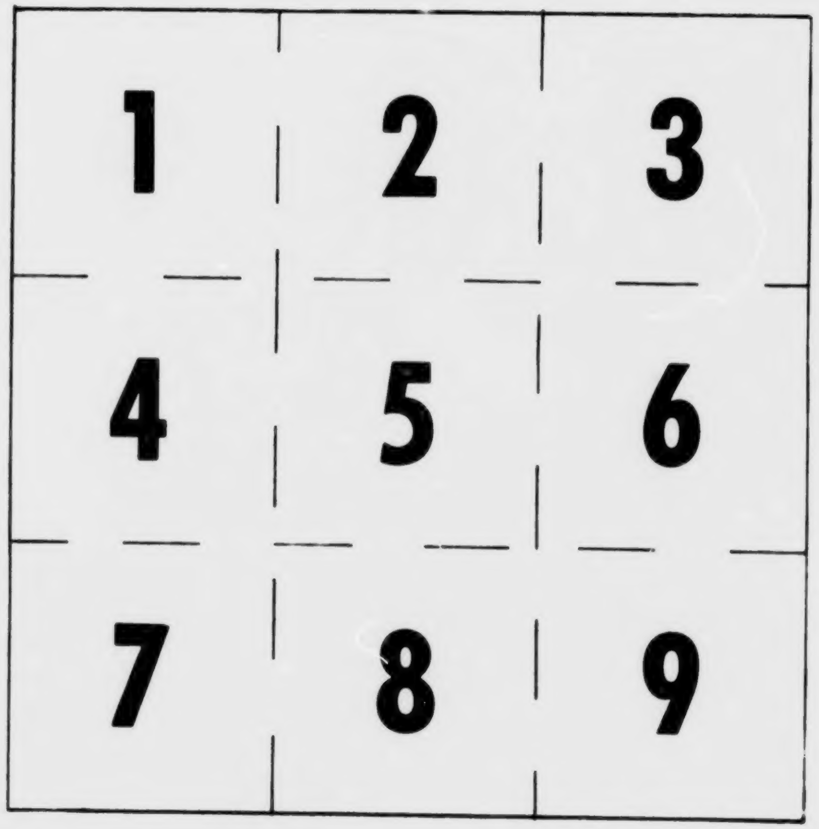
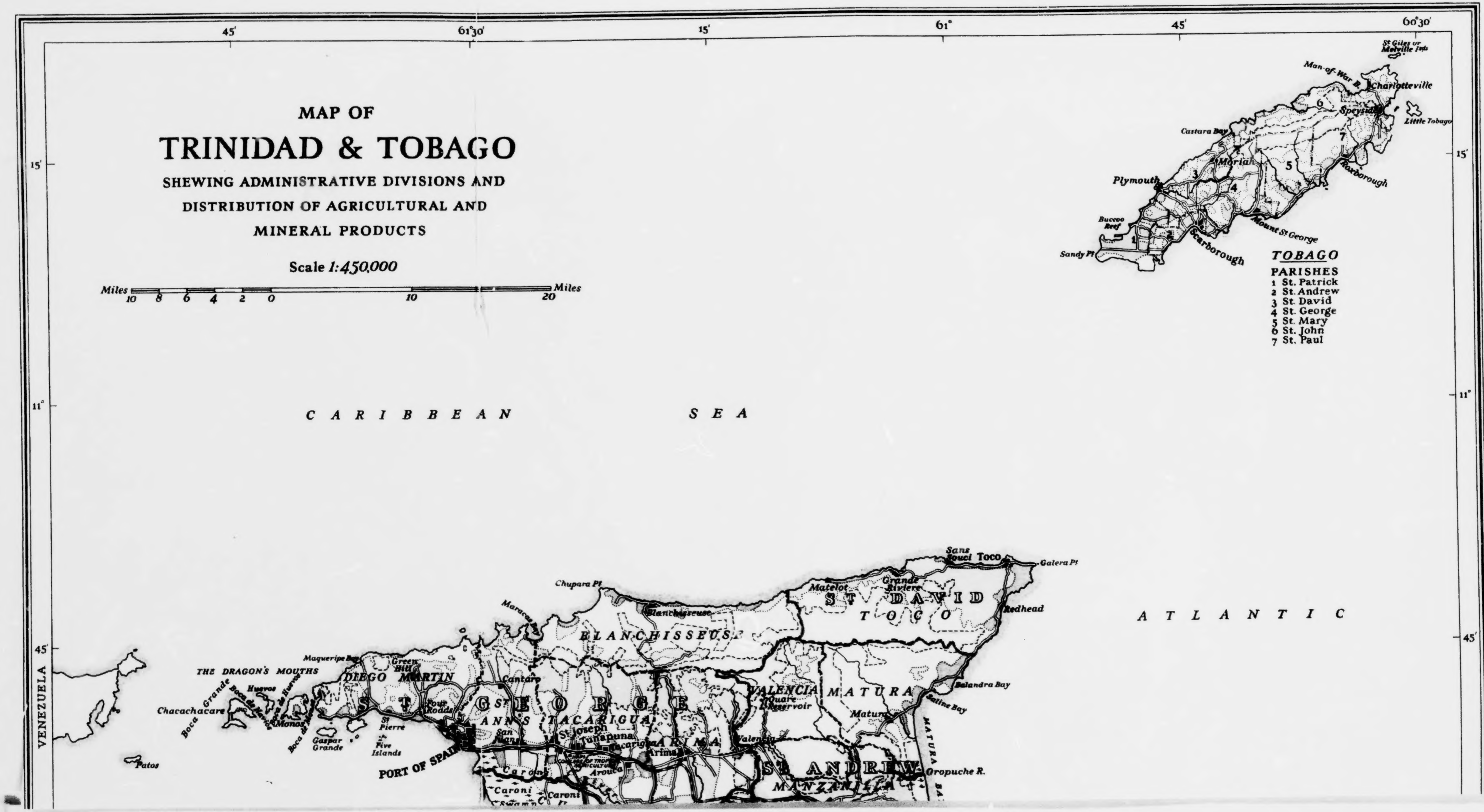








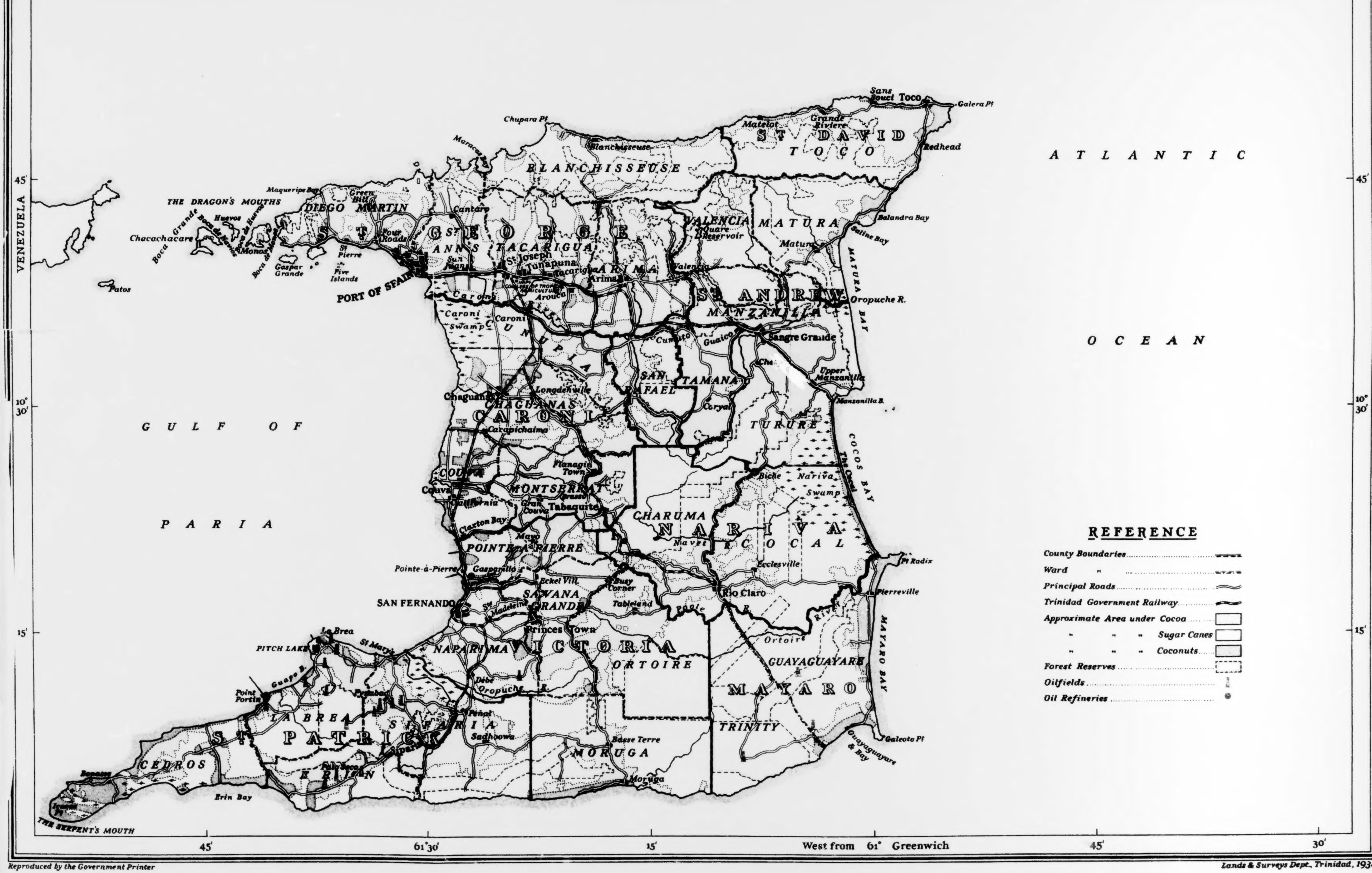
MAP OF

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

SHEWING ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND
DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND
MINERAL PRODUCTS

Scale 1:450,000

Miles 10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 Miles
45′
61°30′
15′
61°
45′
60°30′
15′
11°
45′
TOBAGO
PARISHES
1 St. Patrick
2 St. Andrew
3 St. David
4 St. George
5 St. Mary
6 St. John
7 St. Paul
St Giles or Melville Isds
Man-of-War B.
Charlotteville
Speyside
Little Tobago
Castara Bay
Moriah
Plymouth
Roxborough
Buccoo Reef
Mount St George
Sandy Pt
Scarborough
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC
VENEZUELA
Sans Souci
Toco
Galera Pt
Chupara Pt
Matelot
Grande Riviere
ST DAVID
TOCO
Redhead
Maracas Bay
Blanchisseuse
BLANCHISSEUSE
Maqueripe Bay
Green Hill
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
DIEGO MARTIN
Cantaro
ST GEORGE
Huevos
Boca Grande
Boca de Navios
Boca de Huevos
Chacachacare
Monos
Boca de Monos
Four Roads
St Pierre
Gaspar Grande
Five Islands
Patos
PORT OF SPAIN
ST ANNS
San Juan
TACARIGUA
St Joseph
Tunapuna
Tacarigua
ARIMA
Arima
Arouca
Caroni
Caroni Swamp
VALENCIA
Quare Reservoir
MATURA
Matura
Balandra Bay
Saline Bay
Valencia
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
MATURA BAY
Oropuche R.


ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF PARIA
VENEZUELA
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
THE SERPENT'S MOUTH
REFERENCE
County Boundaries
Ward
Principal Roads
Trinidad Government Railway
Approximate Area under Cocoa
Sugar Canes
Coconuts
Forest Reserves
Oilfields
Oil Refineries
ST GEORGE
ST DAVID
ST ANDREW
CARONI
NARIVA
VICTORIA
ST PATRICK
MAYARO
BLANCHISSEUSE
TOCO
MATURA
VALENCIA
MANZANILLA
DIEGO MARTIN
ST ANN'S
TACARIGUA
ARIMA
CUNUPIA
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
TURURE
CHAGUANAS
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
CHARUMA
COCAL
POINTE-A-PIERRE
SAVANA GRANDE
NAPARIMA
ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
TRINITY
MORUGA
LA BREA
SIPARIA
CEDROS
ERIN
PORT OF SPAIN
SAN FERNANDO
Chacachacare
Boca Grande
Boca de Navios
Huevos
Boca de Monos
Boca de Huevos
Monos
Gaspar Grande
Five Islands
Patos
Maqueripe Bay
Green Hill
Four Roads
St Pierre
Maracas Bay
Chupara Pt
Blanchisseuse
Cantaro
St Joseph
San Juan
Tunapuna
Tacarigua
Arima
Arouca
Caroni
Caroni Swamp
Matelot
Sans Souci
Toco
Galera Pt
Grande Riviere
Redhead
Quare Reservoir
Valencia
Matura
Balandra Bay
Saline Bay
Matura Bay
Oropuche R.
Cumuto
Guaico
Sangre Grande
Upper Manzanilla
Manzanilla B.
Coryal
Chaguanas
Longdenville
Carapichaima
Flanagin Town
Couva
California
Gran Couva
Brasso
Tabaquite
Claxton Bay
Mayo
Biche
Nariva Swamp
Cocos Bay
Navet
Ecclesville
Pt Radix
Pointe-à-Pierre
Gasparillo
Eckel Vill.
Busy Corner
Tableland
Rio Claro
Poole R.
Pierreville
Ortoire R.
Mayaro Bay
St Madeleine
Princes Town
La Brea
St Mary's
Pitch Lake
Guapo B.
Point Fortin
Fyzabad
Debe
Oropuche R.
Penal
Sadhoowa
Basse Terre
Moruga
Siparia
Palo Seco
Galeota Pt
Guayaguayare Bay
Bonasse
Icacos Pt
Erin Bay
45'
10° 30'
15'
61°30'
West from 61° Greenwich
30'

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Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s*. (5*s*. 9*d*.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.
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Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s*. (4*s*. 4*d*.).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).
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Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

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Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 8*d*.).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933–34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 9*d*.).

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Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 9*d*.).

MALAYA.
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SEYCHELLES.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s*. 3*d*. (1*s*. 5*d*.).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s*. 6*d*. (4*s*. 10*d*.).

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Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).
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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

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Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

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Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).
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FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
FIJI.
GAMBIA.
GIBRALTAR.
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No. 1720

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

1934

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[*Continued on page 3 of cover.*]

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921 the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows:—

United Kingdom	1,454
Europe	437
North America	614
South America of (whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	5,082
China, or locally born of Chinese parentage	5,208
India, or locally born of East Indian parentage	137,583
Locally born, including those of European parentage and people of African and mixed descent	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere	46,267
Total	412,783

3. The natives of India numbered 23,312, and those born in the Colony of Indian parents, or in whom Indian blood existed numbered 114,271.

4. The population on 31st December, 1933, was estimated at 425,572 and on 31st December, 1934, at 432,058.

MARRIAGES.

5. The total number of marriages recorded during 1934 was 1,918, viz.: 1,910 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and eight under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245. The rate per 1,000 on the total mean population was 8·95. In 1933 the marriage rate was 9·19. Included in the 1,910 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 38 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 12,743 (6,543 boys and 6,200 girls). The birth rate was 29·7 per 1,000. In 1933 the birth rate was 31·08 and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 30·9.

DEATHS.

7. The total number of deaths registered in 1934 was 7,970, of which 4,222 were males and 3,748 females. The death rate was 18·6 per 1,000. In 1933 the death rate was 19·6 and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 19·8.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,624, *i.e.*, at the rate of 127 per 1,000 births. In 1933 the rate was 131 for every 1,000 births and for the period 1926-1930 the mean rate was 131 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

9. The principal causes of death were :—

	1933	*1934*
Enteric Fever	74	192
Influenza	64	21
Malaria	700	594
Dysentery	106	200
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	412	406
Syphilis	151	176
Cancer	148	133
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage	23	209
Convulsions, Infantile....	25	38
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	236	501
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	520	454
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	175	262
Diarrhoea	243	416
Ankylostomiasis	176	193
Nephritis	400	442
Disease of Puerperal State	97	117
Diseases of Early Infancy	943	974
Old Age	784	899

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous.

2. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.
Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.
Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.
District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital at St. Ann's with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge at St. James with 700 beds for persons destitute and suffering from old age or incurable disease, and a House of Refuge at Scarborough, Tobago, for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority, and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and anti-natal welfare work.

5. The principal diseases which prevail are lung trouble, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

6. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackwater fever is rare and the malignant types of malaria are disappearing. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

7. *Tuberculosis* has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and in San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals ; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association.

8. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplies and a campaign against fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and

abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

9. *Hookworm* shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 20 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many thousands of simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

10. *Enteric Fever* has shewn a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population. Unfortunately a severe outbreak occurred in the rural district of San Juan at the end of 1934.

11. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other districts is under construction.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carrat or grass (timite), small 2-roomed or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specification and plan of barracks require new ranges to consist of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage

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installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing marked improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. An interesting experiment was initiated some years ago on Caroni sugar estate. The estate lays out a village with streets, drains, &c., and grants each labourer a lot of land on which he erects a house. He pays no ground rent and the estate pays all rates and taxes. Those who receive these grants of land are usually men who have lived for a considerable time in the estate barracks. Up to the present the experiment has been successful although the houses are not always of the best type.

6. Defects may be summarised as follows

1. *Deficient Ventilation.*—In many houses built before the present regulations were enforced, insufficient apertures for ventilation were supplied. Even nowadays, when proper ventilation of all dwellings is demanded, the average wage-earner likes to close up openings as much as possible to prevent the entrance of night air. He is, however, being gradually educated by sanitary officials.
2. *Insufficient supply of pure drinking water.*—In many places there is no public water supply and the sources are not always above suspicion.
3. *Privies.*—Some are badly constructed by old methods which are only gradually giving place to new. A water-borne sewerage system exists only in Port-of-Spain.
4. Deficient drainage of surface and slop waters.
5. In some parts of the slums of the towns there is over-crowding of buildings on lots and insufficient air space around houses. These conditions are the result of the building up of towns and villages in the old days before regulations were applied. Building regulations now require a definite amount of space around houses.
6. The following action is being taken throughout the Colony to improve housing conditions :
   - (*a*) *By inspection.*—It is the duty of Sanitary Officials to inspect dwellings in their districts in town or country, to bring to the notice of Local Sanitary Authorities all defects in the building of new houses and to take summary action in court where actual nuisances arise.

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(b) *By enforcement of Sanitary Laws.*—The Laws relating to Dwellings are on modern lines. There are two Ordinances dealing with the question, viz.:—

1. The Port-of-Spain Corporation Ordinance Chapter 224, including Building Regulations for the City of Port-of-Spain.
2. The Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 98), as amendment by Ordinance No. 15 of 1934. Dwellings are dealt with by Bye-laws made under section 51 of this Ordinance.

7. The Regulations require that houses for human habitation should be built on healthy sites and that plans of sites and of buildings should be approved by Local Sanitary Authorities before building is begun. The following are the principal points covered by Regulations—Height of ground floor, foundation, walls, partitions, flooring, ventilation, sizes of rooms windows or roof, sanitary arrangements, air space around buildings, surface drainage, &c.

8. There has been considerable activity in house building during the past few years in many parts of the Colony. The greatest increase of dwellings for wage earners has been in evidence in the suburbs of Port-of-Spain, on villages along the Eastern Main Road between Port-of-Spain and San Juan, to the east of the City, and in St. James to the west of it. During 1934 the expansion in building mostly for housing wage earners and artisans has been maintained.

9. In the City of Port-of-Spain the slum problem has been receiving the consideration of the Government and the City Council and a definite scheme for the amelioration of existing conditions has matured and is shortly to be begun.

10. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building & Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some Oilfield Companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. There are signs of increasing consideration for the health and well-being of the wage earners of the Colony.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter of petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1934, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period, are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

Crop.		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		Average of previous five years.	
		Quantity.	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £	*Quantity.*	*Value.* £
Cocoa ..	*lb.*	61,888,740	1,446,127	53,825,120	1,136,056	57,186,512	826,333	41,822,127	579,170	51,311,274	555,907	26,803,149	349,694	53,206,754	908,718
Sugar ..	*tons*	81,503	1,049,863	69,139	776,167	86,054	902,990	85,956	845,874	108,517	1,115,567	93,513	916,232	86,233	938,092
Coconuts ..	*nuts*	87,109,579	281,455	73,411,834	207,733	63,873,889	115,515	51,294,708	106,786	68,013,345	108,009	65,036,934	88,823	68,740,671	163,897
Coffee ..	*lb.*	817,593	32,288	490,688	12,475	853,552	16,080	908,492	20,822	339,196	7,416	525,115	10,595	681,904	17,816
Citrus: Grapefruit ..	*boxes*	809	606	2,184	960	4,377	1,876	10,978	8,701	3,433	2,586	23,518	18,634	4,356	2,945
,, Juice	*gls.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡14,177	1,646	14,280	1,688	..	..
Oranges	*No.*	1,367,318	1,992	1,813,254	2,498	2,454,692	2,429	3,292,910	4,905	1,913,179	2,347	3,126,059	4,143	2,168,270	2,834
,, Juice	*gls*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡900	113	100	13	..	..
Limes: (*a*) Raw Lime Juice		..	..	47,554	4,096	22,931	2,007	49,629	4,250	17,375	1,203	3,479	294	..	..
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	*gls.*	55,455	11,562	21,762	3,759	4,012	458	8,583	427	12,309	622	9,110	535	20,424	3,365
(*c*) Distilled Oil	,,	*797	9,516	*1,647	19,457	2,304	30,034	789½	9,726	*1,889	22,575	2,830	24,253	1,485	18,261
(*d*) HandpressedOil,,		..	..	..	..	†109	2,037	†140	3,114	..	..	52	802	..	..
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	..	..	..	..	‡21,589	257	54,217	424	52,800	389	96,693	641	..	..
(*f*) Green Limes	*brls.*	61	119	178	228	83	128	189	145	2,101½	2,381	1,439	1,991	522	600
(*g*) Picked Limes	*brls.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	40	25	78	..	..

* Not distinguished from handpressed oil † Now distinguished from distilled oil. ‡ New Industry.

SUGAR.

3. Sugar and sugar bye-products again headed the list of exports, thus bearing testimony to the beneficial effects of the Imperial Preference. The sugar crop for the year was 105,342 tons as compared with 120,763 tons in 1933. Exports of sugar in 1934 amounted to 93,153 tons and their value was £916,232 ; in addition the exports of rum and molasses were valued at £35,603.

4. Cane farmers sold 370,153 tons of canes to the Factories, for which the basic price was 11*s*. per ton, and received a total sum of £203,580.

5. Owing to the drought the crops both on estates and on cane farmers' holdings were less than in the previous year. The drought continued after the harvesting season and its effects will be further reflected in the 1935 crop.

6. Sugar prices per cwt. f.o.b. fluctuated from January to June between 9*s*. 5*d*. to 7*s*. 5¾*d*. with an average of 8*s*. 4*d*.

7. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee continued its work on soils and fertilisers and on the froghopper pest, and study of the moth borers was added to the investigations undertaken by the Committee. Special attention was given during the year to a scheme for the trial of new varieties ; this has been made possible by the opening of the Plant Quarantine Station for which a grant was made from the Colonial Development Fund.

COCOA.

8. Exports for the year totalled 26,803,149 lb. valued at £349,694. The yield for the year was little more than half that of 1933, the reduction being attributable to abnormally unfavourable climatic conditions. Prices were somewhat better than in the previous year but continued to be low in spite of the comparatively sound statistical position of the world's supply of and demand for this commodity. The acreage under this crop was maintained at approximately 220,000 acres, 200,000 acres being in Trinidad and 20,000 acres in Tobago.

9. The three Co-operative Fermentaries in Tobago and the two Government-owned Fermentaries in Trinidad have proved of much benefit to the small cocoa proprietors.

10. Witchbroom continued to spread to estates previously unaffected but owing to the drier weather the intensity of brooms was less than in 1933.

11. Loans aggregating £32,054 were distributed under the Cocoa Industry Relief Ordinance and advances totalling £26,429 were made to cocoa and coconut growers in the area affected by the hurricane of June, 1933.

12. Much progress has been made in the investigations of the Cacao Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. Successful studies have been made of heavy bearers and of methods of vegetative propagation, and the soil and fertiliser investigations have resulted in important discoveries regarding the practical use of fertilisers.

COCONUTS.

13. The value of coconuts and their bye-products copra and coconut oil exported in 1934 amounted to £88,823 as compared with £108,009 in 1933. There was a small reduction in the quantities exported calculated on the basis of nuts but the difference in value is mostly attributable to the fall in the price of copra compared with the previous year. Owners of coconut estates were appreciably assisted by the bonus paid by the oil factories on their purchases of copra. The sum of £29,194 was distributed by the factories.

14. Studies of Wilt Disease have been continued; a correlation has been established between the disease and certain broad soil formations and it is clear that water relations with regard to root development play an important part in inducing the death of palms.

COFFEE.

15. Exports of coffee amounted to £10,595, an increase on the previous year. Robusta coffee is being interplanted with cocoa in many districts.

GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGES.

16. During the shipping season 1933-1934 about 18,000 cases of grapefruit were exported and it is anticipated that the crop for the 1934-1935 season will amount to 45,000 cases. The expansion in exports necessitated enlarging the central packing house, and the accommodation has now been doubled. A small grant and a loan from the Colonial Development Fund made these improvements possible.

17. Over 3,000,000 oranges were exported, the market being as a rule confined to the West Indian Islands.

LIMES AND LIME OIL.

18. Shipments of green limes were comparatively small. It would be an advantage if this trade could be developed owing to the limited demand for raw lime juice and concentrated lime juice. The price of lime oil fell, but appreciably larger quantities were exported, their value being £25,055 as against £22,575 in 1933.

BANANAS.

19. A Banana Board has been established and in May a contract was made with the Canadian Banana Company. The Company has agreed to purchase at fixed prices all marketable Gros Michel bananas offered for export during the next five years. Shipments to the end of December amounted to 33,000 bunches.

20. Bananas interplanted with cocoa are proving a useful crop, but owing to the incidence of Panama Disease it is not expected that this industry will ever attain large proportions in the Colony.

blishing company, inc.

LIVESTOCK.

21. Breeding experiments in crossing Friesian bulls with Zebu cattle have been continued at the Stock Farm and the results are encouraging. The larger dairies are now breeding animals along the same lines and the Government assists peasants with selected bulls standing for service at the Farm and in the Port-of-Spain area. All cows supplying milk to Port-of-Spain are required to be tuberculin-tested before the City Council will grant a license.

22. During the year investigations were undertaken into the life history and habits of bats with a view to establishing lines for control of the bats responsible for Paralytic Rabies. Deaths from this disease were less than in the previous year.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

23. In Trinidad there are 38 Agricultural Credit Societies of which 23 are financed by the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Company, Ltd. and 15 by Government; in Tobago there are 13 Societies all of which are financed by Government.

24. The Government granted financial assistance to the Tobago Producers' Association and the Trinidad and Tobago Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, and loans were made for the establishment of two Co-operative Cocoa Fermentaries in Tobago.

GENERAL.

25. The agriculture of the colony is in the hands of many races, and embraces all sizes of holdings, from the humble cane farmer, East Indian and West Indian, growing less than an acre of canes, to a large company-owned sugar estate farming some 26,000 acres; from the small peasant proprietor producing but a few bags of cocoa, to the owner of 1,000 acres of bearing trees, yielding perhaps 2,000 bags.

26. For years past, cocoa has played an important part in the economic fabric of the colony; consequently the low prices obtaining more recently have caused proprietors considerable financial embarrassment and have resulted in a curtailment of the demand for labour. It is estimated that in normal times the industry gave employment to some 40,000 persons. Many of the largest and best estates are in the hands of families of French descent, whilst the peasantry consist mainly of East Indians and West Indians.

27. The Sugar Industry is controlled for the major part by six large companies, five of which have headquarters in the United Kingdom. The canes ground in these factories are supplied from three sources, namely: estate grown canes, canes grown by farmers on estate lands, and canes grown by independent cane farmers on other than estate lands. Approximately 42 per cent.

of the cane is produced by some 17,200 cane farmers of whom two-thirds are East Indians and one-third West Indians. Holdings vary in size from the "back garden patch" to about 50 acres. Rents approximate £1 per acre per annum.

PETROLEUM.

28. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see* para. 33), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

29. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are :—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges ; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-à-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp ; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

30. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1934 there were 13 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 237,000 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases, of which approximately 126,000 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently, three categories of oil lands, viz. : lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights vest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

31. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	La Brea.
	Private Lands	Guapo and Roussillac.
New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
Petroleum Options, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Stollmeyer, C. C.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo and Lizard Springs.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co. Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
	Private Lands	Palo Seco and Naparima.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co. Ltd.	Crown Lands	San Francique.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Private Lands	Brighton.
Trinidad Investments, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Morne L'Enfer Forest Reserves.
	Private Lands	Point Fortin.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-à-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

32. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Total number of wells drilled.			Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands.	Exports of Crude Oil Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products.	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products to total Domestic Exports.
	Crown	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	£		£	%
1930	1,121	659	1,780	254,116	118,414	372,530	5,260,366	4,158,541	9,418,907	77,260	7,678,807	2,790,695	52·0
1931	1,155	685	1,840	138,382	80,260	218,642	5,325,747	4,417,750	9,743,497	84,547	8,964,303	1,949,455	46·7
1932	1,197	705	1,902	111,730	61,557	173,287	5,610,896	4,515,225	10,126,121	90,053	9,637,474	2,382,846	56·8
1933	1,255	728	1,983	173,496	62,206	235,702	5,290,743	4,270,610	9,561,355	89,588	8,909,298	2,254,055	52·1
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	95,328	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	86,360	9,981,774	2,928,360	63·2

ASPHALT.

33. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprises an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt, Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties:

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 2*s*. 6*d*. and an export duty of 5*s*.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 3*s*. 6*d*. and an export duty of 6*s*. 11*d*.

34. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years:—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	tons.	*tons.*	*tons.*	£	£
1930	157,859	802	118,055	19,057	313,397
1931	123,138	328	94,584	15,405	236,597
1932	107,457	472	52,679	8,619	132,442
1933	111,337	1,119	52,129	8,855	151,347
1934	92,829	1,337	55,992	9,621	166,052

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed an increase in 1934 as compared with 1933.

2. Imports in 1934 were valued at £4,404,580, being £402,859 more than in 1933, while exports were valued at £5,271,115, showing an increase of £672,694 as compared with 1933. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at £1,003,520 in 1934 against £808,476 in 1933. Re-exports are included, being valued at £638,242 in 1934 as compared with £274,307 in 1933. Bullion and coin are not, and will not in future, be included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows:—

	1926	*1931*	*1932*	*1933*	*1934*
Imports :					
United Kingdom	28	36	44	44	40
Canada	21	17	14	12	11
United States of America	27	19	13	13	14
Exports :					
United Kingdom	29	16	25	47	42
Canada	11	14	12	12	6
United States of America	31	26	17	10	16

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1934 amounted to 58·62 per cent. of the total imports, showing a decrease of 7·73 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1934 amounted to 58·95 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 1·36 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to the United Kingdom (increase 4·68 per cent.), but exports to Canada show a falling off of 7·36 per cent. during 1934. Exports to the United Kingdom, which fell from 47·80 per cent. in 1925 to 38·39 per cent. in 1933, rose to 42 per cent. in 1934, while imports from the United Kingdom rose from 31·00 per cent. to 39·64 per cent. during the same period.

6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries whence they were mainly consigned for the year 1933 and the countries of origin for the year 1934 :—

Articles and principal countries whence consigned (1933) and country of origin (1934).	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. *No.*	7,534	72,606	8,315	72,372
Venezuela	7,174	70,659	7,518	69,879
APPAREL :				
Total . ..		62,959		64,574
United Kingdom		26,047		22,798
Japan		17,407		26,768
United States of America ..		13,029		6,993
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. *dozs.*	163,659	60,113	127,202	42,561
United Kingdom	27,153	9,357	9,732	2,682
British East Indies ..	134,462	50,175	117,445	39,871
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :				
Total ..*doz. prs.*	37,686	77,432	44,362	79,100
United Kingdom	18,006	53,415	15,546	43,913
Canada	2,026	2,969	5,101	5,996
Czecho-Slovakia	5,709	11,977	6,461	12,836
Japan	4,691	2,571	9,672	9,975
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. *lb.*	1,493,588	71,239	1,715,630	69,664
United Kingdom	1,101,378	50,766	762,488	28,667
Canada	20,535	1,280	23,268	1,146
France	198,034	12,414	106,625	6,817
Australia	12,992	735	95,736	3,988
Holland	57,011	1,489	52,222	1,291
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		153,910		160,987
United Kingdom		88,772		66,571
Canada		48,059		65,116
United States of America ..		13,766		23,826
CEMENT :				
Total .. *tons.*	19,087	56,703	20,959	55,796
United Kingdom	15,564	46,869	16,909	46,168
Canada	1,375	4,452	1,874	5,034
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. *lb.*	10,081,151	101,852	10,455,760	128,810
Venezuela	9,906,346	100,377	10,330,432	127,271

Articles and principal countries whence consigned (1933) and country of origin (1934).	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
COTTON MANUFACTURES :		£		£
Total		220,335		143,192
United Kingdom		162,127		122,146
Japan		9,153		5,378
United States of America		26,305		13,323
FISH :				
Total *lb.*	6,728,424	85,524	6,594,578	85,440
United Kingdom	864,764	11,437	960,122	9,663
Canada	3,887,873	53,022	4,264,740	56,858
Newfoundland	1,763,084	16,084	1,102,902	12,387
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		498,998		515,385
United Kingdom		118,773		120,760
Canada		201,062		196,517
British East Indies		88,927		127,821
British Guiana		69,380		37,653
HARDWARE :				
Total		59,284		54,034
United Kingdom		32,085		26,092
United States of America		9,352		11,945
MACHINERY :				
Total		504,162		556,866
United Kingdom		351,006		352,735
United States of America		133,258		183,018
MEATS :				
Total *lb.*	4,957,479	94,487	5,056,897	87,960
United Kingdom	679,411	22,636	161,842	8,365
Argentine	1,505,471	23,286	1,843,993	25,025
United States of America	1,946,368	33,283	2,061,602	34,786
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		169,069		309,005
United Kingdom		133,067		263,804
United States of America		10,471		22,951
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total *Cases of* 48 *lb*	97,561	83,324	116,632	94,709
United Kingdom	14,543	13,048	9,583	9,892
Canada	6,462	6,853	2,168	2,687
Holland	49,646	40,875	87,694	69,383
OILS :				
Total *gals.*	15,165,579	156,330	24,408,195	224,490
United Kingdom	153,032	20,580	201,357	21,560
Dutch West Indies	473,503	4,860	3,122	154
United States of America	140,454	23,542	148,482	15,697
Venezuela	14,263,018	83,974	23,948,107	168,394

Articles and principal countries whence consigned (1933) and country of origin (1934).	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS:		£		£
Total		75,569		88,030
United Kingdom		24,240		27,058
Germany		35,758		46,876
PAPER MANUFACTURES:				
Total		65,189		67,106
United Kingdom		33,500		33,299
United States of America ..		8,420		13,621
SILK MANUFACTURES:				
Total		95,965		52,187
United Kingdom		12,332		14,152
Japan		73,299		27,227
United States of America ..		1,062		1,631
SOAP:				
Total .. *lb.*	3,427,293	39,236	3,683,481	44,919
United Kingdom	3,275,731	36,380	3,358,718	38,951
SPIRITS:				
Total .. *gals.*	31,251	26,920	36,773	29,938
United Kingdom	14,060	15,755	16,421	18,561
France	2,445	3,394	2,595	3,902
United States of America ..	1,807	4,056	1,513	3,062
TOBACCO:				
Total .. *lb.*	616,959	40,154	791,962	44,112
United Kingdom	16,084	6,818	16,795	6,468
United States of America ..	516,739	27,808	571,189	26,944
TONCA BEANS:				
Total .. *lb.*	36,185	7,154	925,078	271,546
Venezuela	36,086	7,142	924,814	271,463
VEGETABLES:				
Total		55,256		56,668
Canada		10,078		12,711
British West Indies ..		7,091		7,114
Holland		16,259		13,267
Portugal		4,482		3,398
WOOD AND TIMBER:				
Total		140,271		139,395
Canada		42,397		45,893
United States of America ..		75,642		78,654

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1933 and 1934 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows :

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
ASPHALT :		£		£
Total .. *tons*	52,129	151,347	55,992	166,052
United Kingdom	23,795	69,890	28,322	84,966
United States of America ..	8,650	24,725	9,096	27,288
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. *lb.*	59,337,431	659,622	37,591,437	499,656
United Kingdom	6,472,918	83,784	3,375,429	45,109
Canada	7,699,600	84,431	2,523,170	34,609
France	4,761,719	56,193	3,557,306	44,414
Germany	4,786,214	54,005	2,900,067	37,073
United States of America ..	25,607,840	259,030	19,009,574	257,729
COCONUTS :				
Total .. *No.*	7,888,980	21,406	10,016,839	29,563
United Kingdom	3,102,710	7,352	774,435	1,882
Canada	2,257,500	7,263	1,797,500	5,288
United States of America ..	2,499,990	6,704	6,611,760	20,306
COFFEE, RAW:				
Total .. *lb.*	339,196	7,416	524,615	10,582
United Kingdom ..	—	—	14,382	264
Canada	164,250	3,347	398,053	8,285
United States of America ..	—	—	10,000	156
COPRA :				
Total .. *lb.*	19,357,980	82,945	18,377,223	58,848
United Kingdom	11,388,000	48,641	6,348,900	21,529
Colombia	6,222,660	26,421	11,885,243	36,842
Holland	604,000	3,250	—	—
GRAPEFRUIT :				
Total *No. Boxes*	3,433	2,586	*1,723,525	18,634
United Kingdom	2,742	2,150	*1,465,238	16,140
Canada	424	273	* 195,816	2,106
OILS : LIME—				
HAND-PRESSED :				
Total .. *gals.*	67	1,160	52	802
United States of America ..	54	910	52	802
DISTILLED :				
Total .. *gals.*	1,822	21,415	2,830	24,253
United Kingdom	524	5,901	1,155	9,038
United States of America ..	1,181	14,313	1,494	13,617

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* Number of fruit.

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1933		1934	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		£		£
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *				
Total .. *gals*	311,919,411	2,259,922	349,457,014	2,934,174
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. *gals*	17,375	1,203	3,479	294
United Kingdom	13,606	1,047	3,259	289
Canada	—	—	—	—
CONCENTRATED :				
Total .. *gals*	11,730	633	9,110	535
United Kingdom	8,868	460	5,650	433
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :				
Total .. *gals*	75,862	34,155	67,955	40,769
United Kingdom	69,483	25,173	51,817	22,756
United States of America ..	700	869	6,547	7,903
SUGAR :				
Total .. *lb.*	243,078,886	1,115,576	209,471,098	916,232
United Kingdom	200,946,720	945,162	163,386,330	748,277
Canada	42,118,720	170,331	46,083,519	167,946
MOLASSES :				
Total .. *gals*	3,026,077	31,634	2,310,381	24,115
United Kingdom	1,889,100	19,437	2,006,560	20,901
Canada	1,124,817	12,003	289,656	2,812

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* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

9. Prices in respect of many classes of imports and exports continued to fall during 1934. Any advantage gained by the consumer in regard to lower cost of imported articles has however been lost by a reduction in purchasing power as a result of the fall in prices of cocoa and others of the Colony's exportable products.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The average wage for agricultural labourers varies from 5*s*. to 12*s*. 6*d*. per week of six days for men and from 4*s*. 2*d*. to 8*s*. 9*d*. per week of six days for women. Such labourers are employed on the sugar, cocoa and coconut plantations. The average hours of work are 9 hours a day, *i.e.*, from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. with an hour for lunch. Labourers who reside on plantations are provided with free quarters, but those who do not have to provide accommodation at their own expense. Skilled agricultural labourers may earn up to 2*s*. 11*d*. a day on task work.

2. The wages paid to skilled industrial labour are as follows :—

Artisans from 4s. 2d. to 10s. per day.

Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters and Painters from 2s. 11d. to 8s. 4d. per day.

Chauffeurs from £4 to £7 10s. per month.

3. In domestic service the monthly wage with board and lodging varies for housemaids from 10*s*. to £2, for cooks from 21*s*. to £2 and for male servants from 30*s*. to £4.

4. Labour in the Public Works Department is paid as follows :—

Ordinary unskilled labour	Men	1s. 8d. to	2s. 11d.	per day.
	Women	1s. 3d. to	1s. 8d.	do.
Skilled labour		3s. 4d. to	8s. 4d.	do.
Artisans		3s. 9d. to	8s. 4d.	do.
Artisan Foremen		7s. 1s. to	14s. 2d.	do.

Overtime is paid for all classes as follows :—

Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.
9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

Sundays.—Time and half.

Public Holidays.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 3*s*. 9*d*. to 11*s*. 8*d*. a day and unskilled labourers from 1*s*. 8*d*, to 3*s*. 4*d*. a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes and local root crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.)., sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compound, with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 1½d.— 12s. 6d. a week=100 lb.
1 lb. of rice costs 1½d.—12s. 6d. a week=100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of £1,000 a year.

House rent	£125
Food	180
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	100
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	40
Clothing	105
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	50
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	50
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	100
Education of children	60
Holidays	50
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	40
Total	£900

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of £500 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	£ 75
Food (including servants' food)	135
Servants	35
Laundry, light, &c.	30
Clothing	65
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	30
Medical attendance and incidentals	30
Education of children	35
Holidays	30
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	20
Total	£485

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary—(Compulsory Education was proclaimed in Port-of-Spain in 1935). The educational system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 284 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 71,065 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,242 and in the Secondary Schools 1,692. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 4 and 15. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 16.

Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board, and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a small grant for apparatus and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxon-Cambridge Boards' Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the value of £800 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools which are neither registered nor controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one, two, or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1934 was 100. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church ; an Industrial School for Boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Les Amantes de Jesus is a society of ladies who collect funds for charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions and donations from private individuals, they organize a big bazaar every year.

Nazareth House, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women, and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

L'Hospice, under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, provides 20 old and destitute women with food, clothes and attendance in clean and comfortable surroundings. There are also five rooms attached to the same building, providing free living and sleeping accommodation, for 7 destitute women. This institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Institute for the Blind receives a grant from Government of £475 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 46 adults and 8 children in attendance.

St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 5 blind girls.

The Oxford Street Home which is held in trust by the Rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral provides free housing accommodation for 13 indigent females. It is open to the deserving poor of all Christian denominations.

The Daily Meal Association which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies distributes from 80 to 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons. This Association receives assistance from Poor Relief funds

The Gordon Home provides free lodging for 5 indigent persons.

The Emma Herrera Home which is managed by the charitable society, Les Amantes de Jesus, comprises 10 rooms which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

The Free Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 25 destitute women and is under the management of Les Amantes de Jesus Society.

The Chinese Home which is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen provides lodging, food and necessaries for 12 destitute Chinese. The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Coterie of Social Workers which is managed by a committee of ladies maintain four breakfast sheds where poor children from elementary schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 1*d.* to 2*d.* each but the majority pay nothing.

The Free Night Shelter, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes £50 per annum towards maintenance.

PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

The Bethany Hostel, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 86 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assists those out of work.

St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at $1.00 each per month.

The Working Girls' Hostel, Port-of-Spain, accommodates 50 working girls at from 40 cents to 60 cents per week. The hostel is supported by voluntary contributions and managed by a committee of ladies.

The Salvation Army Sailors Home and Men's Metropole, Port-of-Spain, provides cubicles at rates varying from 12 cents per night to 60 cents per week.

The Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, controlled by the Salvation Army, affords shelter to a limited number of poor and destitute people free of charge.

The Ozanam Shelter, controlled by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, provides free sleeping accommodation for discharged male prisoners, males on probation and destitute male persons having nowhere to sleep.

A Home for the Poor is established at La Brea and provides free lodging for 10 destitute persons.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio-Claro (43 miles from Port-of-Spain); (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain; length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph, the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4′-8½″) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. A railway steamer makes four trips a week between Port-of-Spain and the outlying Islands.

4. The railway stations are in telegrphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

5. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

Year.		*No. of Passengers Carried.*		*No. of Tons of freight Carried.*
1929	....	1,284,980	....	361,940
1930	....	2,150,529	....	301,214
1931	....	1,901,175	....	309,444
1932	....	1,845,655	....	370,000
1933	....	1,378,926	....	434,505
1934	....	1,188,555	....	370,251

ROADS.

6. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 52 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,080 miles are made up of 298 miles metal and oil, 361 miles metal, 201 miles gravel or burnt clay, and 220 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 758 miles and are made up of seven miles metal and oil, 62 miles metal, 228 miles gravel or burnt clay and 461 natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in charge of the Wardens.

7. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

TRAMWAYS.

8. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an electric tramway system 15 miles in length. Negotiations are now in progress for this undertaking to be taken over and operated by the Port-of-Spain Corporation.

POSTAL.

9. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 118 out-offices throughout the Colony.

10. Air Mail and Passenger Services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc. with the United States of America *via* St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Havana, with Buenos Aires *via* Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Paramaribo and Georgetown and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, La Guaira, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Ecuador, British Honduras, and the Republic of Honduras.

TELEGRAPHS.

11. Communication by cable with British Guiana, other West India Islands, North America, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited, under the Management of Cable and Wireless Limited. The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in cable communication with each other through St. Vincent and St. Lucia. From Barbados there are cables to British Guiana and Turks Island and there are cables from St. Lucia to Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba. This system connects with the direct West India Cable Company system at Jamaica and Turks Island, the Cuba Submarine and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Cuba, and the Western and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Barbados.

12. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintain wireless stations at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station. Negotiations are proceeding, between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

SHIPPING.

13. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From.	To.	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	Paramaribo and return via Jamaica (occasionally)	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	do.	Monthly.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	Passenger and cargo	Every 10 days.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	do.	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana Paramaribo and return	do.	do.
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do.	do.
Harrison Lines				
(1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do.	Fortnightly
Horn Line	Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	do.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Munson Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do.	Fortnightly
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	British Guiana, Barbados, French West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba and return	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company				
(1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	do.	do.
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Ecuador, Peru and Chili	Passenger and cargo	do.
The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela	Cristobal, Colon	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	New York	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.

14. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and a fortnightly call at Blanchisseuse on the North Coast of Trinidad and the following Tobago ports: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-'o-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara. Plymouth, Mount Irvine, Milford and Hillsboro in Tobago are served when inducement offers.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assist the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of £250,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1934, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was £226,391 and in respect of temporary advances £8,238. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

3. British and Local Currency and United States Gold are legal tender. Government and Commercial accounts are kept in the local dollar currency. The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance $1.00 and $2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1934, being $525,440. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of $5.00, $20.00 and $100.00 notes.

4. Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

HARBOUR WORKS.

1. A contract for the construction of a Deep Water Wharf at Port-of-Spain has been awarded to Messrs. Nuttall and Mowlem (Joint) Limited, on a bid of £813,000 and the work is now under way. Provision for a tug and other equipment will increase the cost to about £950,000. The contract period for completion of the work is four years.

2. To provide accommodation for the minor waterside industries now carried on on the frontage which will be closed by the reclamation works the Government is reclaiming an area of the foreshore to the South of the Port-of-Spain Station yard. This work will provide some eight acres of new ground with 1,400 feet of frontage on the sea.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF WORKS.

3. The partial failure of the 1934 rains caused a temporary reduction in the employment of labour on the estates, and public relief works were carried out to ease the situation. Over £3,000 was spent on road works, drainage, sanitation and similar works. The Public Works Department also co-operated with the Department of Agriculture in carrying out irrigation schemes designed to relieve rice-growers who had been deprived by the drought of their usual seasonal employment and whose food supplies were threatened. The measures taken met with marked success.

NEW TREASURY AND POST OFFICE BUILDING.

4. The general plans of the proposed new building were completed by the Consulting Architect, in December, together with the preliminary estimate of cost.

WIRELESS SERVICE.

5. Negotiations for the transfer of this service to Cables and Wireless Ltd. have not yet been concluded. In the meantime the Service is being carried on as well as the obsolete apparatus permits.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

6. The 1934 programme of Extraordinary works was not large. The Rum Bond was completed, water supplies installed for the villages of Talparo and Avocat, a 20,000 gallon reservoir built at Plaisance and improvements to the Tobago supply commenced. A school to accommodate 150 pupils was built at Salybia: this is of a new and economical type which promises to prove satisfactory. Two existing buildings in Port-of-Spain were converted for use as a Government Training College and as an annexe to the Queen's Royal College, respectively. Cocoa fermentaries were built at Biche and Debe.

7. On the roads the principal works were the widening to 40 feet of about 2½ miles of the Eastern Main Road, together with the provision of a footpath; the extension for two miles of the Arima-Blanchisseuse road improvements: the extension of the Paria Main Road for a further ¾ mile towards Matelot, including the construction of a 90-foot timber bridge over the Shark River; reconstruction of 2½ miles of the Naparima-Mayaro Road; the continuation, to the 11th mile, of the Moruga Road; and the continuation of the new Mayaro-Guayaguayare road to the 4th mile. Improvements in the safety and carrying capacity of other roads were also effected.

CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

8. During the year 1934, the following progress was accomplished by the Resident Engineer and his staff under the supervision of the Consulting Engineers.

DAM IN QUARE VALLEY.

9. Fully one-third of this work has been completed including a tunnel 12 feet 6 inches in diameter and 402 feet long, part of the concrete core wall, two-thirds of the "stone toe" (which forms a portion of the Dam proper and will also act as a temporary dam for diverting the stream during construction, the 26-inch diameter pipe through the Dam, and the Keeper's quarters which are at present used as an office.

TRUNK MAINS.

10. Nearly 28 miles of large piping were laid during the year, the diameters varying from 15 inches to 26 inches. This included four steel girder bridges of span from 75 to 80 feet. Fifteen and a half miles of this piping were 24 inches or 26 inches diameter.

11. During August, approximately three miles of 20-inch piping were temporarily laid alongside the railway from the Caroni River to a point near Cunupia in order to irrigate rice lands parched by drought. Water was pumped from the Caroni Sugar Estate factory and approximately one thousand acres of rice lands were irrigated. When the wet weather set in these pipes were picked up where necessary and relaid in their proper position.

12. Five miles of 15-inch main were laid from Pointe-a-Pierre to San Fernando, and the Borough are making temporary use of this main in order to pump the present water supply from Pointe-a-Pierre to San Fernando since their own mains are becoming obsolete.

13. The trunk mains are more than half completed.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

14. St. Joseph Reservoir, of three million gallons capacity, is nearing completion.

DESIGNS.

15. The surveys and designs for the trunk mains were practically completed during the year. All the surveys and most of the plans for the service reservoirs and elevated tanks have been completed, and the surveys and designs for the distribution mains are well in hand.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

16. The Public Works Department has charge of all the main roads of the Colony, and of all the local roads except such as are under the control of the three Borough Councils of Port-of-Spain, San Fernando, and Arima and the five Local Road Boards that have control of local roads in the road unions of St. Ann's and Diego Martin, Tacarigua, Manzanilla, Chaguanas, and Naparima. The department also controls all public buildings and works in the Colony except those under the control of the Borough Councils and the Railway.

17. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

Headquarters,	Northern Division.
St. George West and North Caroni,	
St. George East,	
St. Andrew and St. David,	
Tobago.	
South Caroni and Victoria West,	Southern Division.
Victoria East,	
Nariva-Mayaro,	
St. Patrick.	

The Northern Division is controlled by the Executive Engineer, and the Southern Division by a Divisional Engineer. Each district has an assistant engineer in direct charge.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrine of equity, and status of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding £25. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over £10.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances, has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:—
(*a*) The Full Court.
(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to:—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed £200; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies in which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals (including reserved questions of law) from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad, the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An appeal to the Court lies :—

(*a*) on a question of law ;

(*b*) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;

(*c*) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

(*a*) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;

(*b*) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and

(*c*) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor, of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1934.—

		Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Fined.
Magistracy,	Caroni	4,025	2,682	2,166
Do.	St. George East	4,176	3,211	2,549
Do.	St. George West	18,845	14,696	13,494
Do.	Eastern Counties	2,610	2,058	1,510
Do.	St. Patrick	4,661	3,361	2,353
Do.	Victoria	10,335	7,628	5,563
Do.	Tobago	987	742	593
	Total	45,639	34,378	28,228

CONSTABULARY.

11. The Constabulary is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, 7 Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 4 Warrant Officers and 833 Non-commissioned Officers and men. There are 55 Constabulary Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except for minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that the photograph of any criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-five finger prints were taken during 1934, bringing the total on record to 26,448. 412 persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

14. The Detective Inspector keeps a record of undesirable immigrants and their movements are watched.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and before being put on traffic duty they receive special instruction. Applicants for drivers' licences are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are :—

(1) The Royal Gaol, which is the main prison.

(2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.

(3) The Preventive Detention Prison.

(4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.

(5) The Convict Depot at Tobago.

(6) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations, where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These district Prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was an increase of 1,210 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1934. The figures are as follows :

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1933	1,800	168	1,968
1934	2,889	289	3,178

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1934 was 4,292, consisting of 3,926 males and 232 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, tailors, and shoemakers shops. Prisoners are also taught the making of furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, charcoal and white lime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House Grounds and the prison quarry.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison.*—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droghing wood and sand, stone cutting, coconut fibre mat and matting making: slippers, hammocks,

bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tombstones, and other slabs are made from the blue stone of the quarry. 870 cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1934. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.*—The convicts o this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

22. *Preventive Detention Prison.*—The prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 11 as compared with 6 in 1933.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution.*—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Sentences imposed by a summary court require the approval of the Governor. The treatment is similar to that of Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 41.

24. There is a Juvenile Prison on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders' Ordinance. They are located apart from the others but their treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 229 during the year.

25. *Female Prison.*—The average number of inmates in the Female Prison was 23, the maximum being 35 and the minimum 12. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

26. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were 7 deaths in the various prisons during the year, two of which were caused by judicial executions. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

27. *Time allowed for the payment of fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

28. *Probation System.*—During the year 40 males and 5 females were placed under the care of Anglican Probation Officers, and 24 males and 6 females under the care of Roman Catholic Probation Officers. Four persons on probation were brough before the Court for breach of their conditions of probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The most important Ordinances passed during the year 1934, were as follows :—

No. 2.—The Spirits and Spirit Compounds (Amendment) Ordinance relaxes the provisions contained in Sections 15 and 17 of the Spirits and Spirit Compounds Ordinance, 1933, which absolutely prohibited a licensed retailer of spirits from being a distiller of spirits or having any interest whatever in a distillery and *vice versa*.

Such may now be allowed with the written permission of the Governor in Executive Council and subject to conditions therein contained.

No. 3.—The Deep Water Harbour Loan Ordinance authorizes the Governor to raise a loan of one million pounds under the provisions of the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance, for the construction of a Deep Water Harbour at Port-of-Spain.

No. 5.—The Bahamas and Leeward Islands Light Dues Ordinance supplements the collection of lighthouse dues in ports of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in respect of ships passing the lights and buoys situate in the Bahamas and Leeward Islands and specified in the Schedule to the Ordinance.

No. 6.—The District Waterworks (Amendment) Ordinance empowers a Maintenance Authority, with the consent of the Governor in Executive Council, to make regulations as to the payment of pensions and gratuities to officers and servants of the Authority.

No. 7 —The Banana (Control) Ordinance creates a Banana Board of Control, except by the permission of which the export of Gros Michel bananas is prohibited. All such bananas intended for export must be delivered to the Board and exported after grading and selection.

No. 8.—The Bills of Exchange (Amendment) Ordinance removes the limitation of one hundrd pounds in the case of a bill or note signed by a person by mark or in characters other than European. A form of attestation is provided.

No. 11.—The Registration of Clubs Ordinance which repeals and re-enacts the provisions of Cap. 202, distinguishes between Proprietory and Members' Clubs and prescribes rules for their better regulation.

No. 12.—The Mortgages Extension Ordinance postpones the payment of the principal sum secured by mortgages and other encumbrances on land situate in the area damaged by the hurricane of the 27th June, 1933, in favour of advances made by the Government to owners of such lands for the purpose of re-establishing same. A Mortgages Extension Board is thereby created and empowered to deal with applications for relief, and to make an order restraining an encumbrancer, when satisfied that no undue hardship will be occasioned.

No. 14.—The Provident Fund Ordinance repeals and consolidates the provisions of the former Ordinance.

No. 15.—The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance gives effect to the recommendations contained in the Report on Town Planning in so far as the Committee's recommendations applied to buildings and streets. The control exercised by local sanitary authorities under the Public Health Ordinance has been extended into the areas dealt with under the Streets and Buildings Ordinance. Under the Public Health Ordinance, "The Local Authority" is the City Council of Port-of-Spain, and the Council's of San Fernando and Arima, while in rural districts, various local authorities are appointed by the Governor.

The provisions of Part II of the Public Health Ordinance which deal with streets in urban districts are extended to rural districts, and Parts III and IV which deal with building areas and dwelling houses are repealed but re-enacted with other provisions which include those of the Streets and Buildings Ordinance which has also been repealed; thus the overlapping powers and jurisdiction of various authorities are avoided, and the powers conferred by Parts II, III, and IV, as amended in this Ordinance, will be exercised by local authorities under the supervision and control of the Central Board of Health.

No. 16.—The Pensions Ordinance, which is a consolidating Ordinance, also introduces new and better provisions. New regulations have been made thereunder in substitution for the regulations which they repeal.

No. 17.—The Widows and Orphans Pensions Ordinance repeals and replaces all former provisions dealing with the payment of pensions to widows and orphans of deceased public officers.

No. 18.—The Elections (Legislative Council) Ordinance amends the Principal Ordinance, No. 42 of 1925, and requires a deposit of £25 by or on behalf of a candidate. Provision is made for the forfeiture of such deposit upon the candidate polling votes not exceeding one-eighth of the total number of votes. The Ordinance also regulates the procedure relative to an election petition.

Nos. 20 and 21.—The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance empowers the Governor to fix, by proclamation, a quota for non-empire textiles in excess of which the importation of such textiles is prohibited during the period of the quota.

No. 23.—The Currency Interpretation Ordinance enables all Government accounts to be kept in Dollars and Cents by the substitution of same in all the laws of the Colony, where reference is made to pounds, shillings and pence. Four dollars and eighty cents has been taken as the equivalent value of a Pound Sterling.

No. 25.—The Mental Treatment Ordinance introduces the benefits of the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, of England, and provides for the admission of voluntary or temporary patients into an institution without certification, thus encouraging persons to apply for treatment in earlier and more curable stages of mental illness. The treatment of mental disease has been affiliated to that of physical disease, and the words "mental hospital" and "persons of unsound mind" are substituted for the words "asylum" and "lunatics", except with respect to references to a "criminal lunatic".

No. 27.—The Local Savings Banks Ordinance purposes to ensure the proper constitution of local savings banks, to control same when constituted to such extent as may be necessary in the public interest and to afford such privileges and immunities to properly organized and established banks as may be desirable.

Banks already licensed under other laws of the Colony, Building Societies, Friendly Societies, and commercial undertakings authorized to accept money from shareholders or employees on deposit bearing interest, are excluded from the operation of the Ordinance.

No. 30.—The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance removes the restrictions imposed on the importation into the Colony of foreign dye-stuffs.

No. 36.—The Gambling Prevention (Amendment) Ordinance imposes a tax on Sweepstake Tickets and makes obligatory the practice of distributing five per cent. of the amount derived from the sale of tickets amongst charities.

No. 38.—The Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Ordinance brings the local law into line with the Summary Jurisdiction (Married Women) Act, 1895, and statutes amending the same, and repeals the provisions of the Maintenance Ordinance (Cap. 66) which had been in existence since 1865.

No. 40.—The Government Currency Notes Ordinance repeals the former provisions contained in Cap. 212, under which notes were issuable and redeemable in exchange for coin and provides that the Commissioners shall in future issue notes in the Colony in exchange for sums in sterling lodged with the Board or the Crown Agents in London and to be redeemed in the same manner. The change of system, *inter alia* relieves the Commissioners of the necessity of holding any part of the Guarantee Fund in coin and obviates physical movements on the issue or redemption of notes.

No. 41.—The Rates, Taxes, and Licences (Payments by Cheque) Ordinance enables cheques to be accepted by Government Departments and Public Authorities in payment of rates, taxes or licences, and provides penalties in the event of such cheques being dishonoured.

No. 42.—The Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic Ordinance repeals and consolidates the provisions contained in various Ordinances relating to the licensing and use on public roads of motor vehicles and the regulation of vehicular traffic; it provides for the constitution of a Transport Board to deal with transport and traffic problems and sets up one Licensing and Registration Authority for the whole Colony.

Opportunity has been taken in many respects to bring the existing law into line with the Road Traffic Act, 1930, and the Amending Act of 1934.

No. 43.—The Excise (General Provisions) Ordinance consolidates several enactments relating to excise revenue and provides more fully for the levying and collection of such duties.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1934 amounted to £1,710,468. As compared with 1933, the Revenue showed an increase of £23,389. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1933 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1933.	1934.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs	951,393	949,072	...	2,321
2. Licences, Excise, &c.... ..	195,293	204,533	9,240	...
3. Tax on Incomes	134,562	149,079	14,517	..
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services	111,530	52,483	..	59,047
5. Reimbursements	..	35,838	35,838	..
6. Earnings of Government Depts.	...	36,912	36,912	..
Coastal Steamers	16,372	...	...	16,372
7. Post Office	32,431	34,005	1,574	...
8. Rent of Government Property ...	2,850	2,676	..	174
9. Interest	61,687	59,074	...	2,613
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	36,565	48,747	12,182	..
11. Land Sales, Royalties ...	116,177	116,201	24	...
12. Witchbroom Tax	2,488	.	...	2,488
13. Extraordinary	16,810	15,464	...	1,346
14. Colonial Development Fund ..	8,921	6,384	...	2,537
	1,687,079	1,710,468	110,287	86,898
	Net Increase		£23,389	

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to £1,706,302 and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure :—

£15,464 construction of Excise Warehouse and Expenditure on other works met from Reserve Fund.

£20,000 contribution to Reserve Fund.

£ 5,429 grant from Colonial Development Fund.

£32,980 New Works.

£48,213 Roads and Bridges.

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	£	£	£	£
1930	1,800,731	1,516,906	226,898	1,743,804
1931	1,641,144	1,547,153	518,080	2,065,233
1932	1,694,137	1,528,175	169,939	1,698,114
1933	1,687,079	1,536,797	146,289	1,683,086
1934	1,710,468	1,599,680	106,622	1,706,302

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £4,001,233. Additions during the year amounted to £300,000. Repayments as shown hereunder, amounted to £58,240, the Public Debt at 31st December, 1934, being £4,242,993.

	£
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	3,520
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	4,720
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	50,000
	£58,240

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the Redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1933 to £1,250,266. During 1934 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of £69,735; £8,500 was withdrawn from a supplementary Sinking Fund to augment £41,500 provided in the estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920 and £270 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918. The net addition to the Sinking Fund was therefore £60,965 On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was an appreciation in the market value to the extent of £9,744, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to £1,320,975 as under:—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Stock	(1917/42) ...	£654,220
For redemption of 3 per cent. Stock	(1922/44) ...	542,661
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1930/49) ...	1,708
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures	(1928/47) ...	117,190
For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures	(1963/73) ...	5,196
		£1,320,975

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total assets at the end of December, 1934, amounted to £2,480,534 as against liabilities of £1,922,745. Investments held on behalf of specific funds amounted to £1,091,077 whereas the amounts held on deposit in respect of those funds were £1,113,750, leaving uninvested £22,673. The investments held on behalf of the Savings Bank were £23,771 in excess of deposits due to appreciation in the market value of securities. The amount in excess will be adjusted in the 1935 accounts.

£264,721 has been invested on account of Surplus Funds.

The Assets may be classified as under :—

(*a*) *Liquid :*			
Cash		£810,125	
Advances at call		44,451	
Invested		1,355,798	
			£2.210,374
(*b*) *Earmarked for special services :—*			
Advances to			
Owners of Sugar Plantations ...		£137,777	
Owners of Cocoa Plantations :			
Cocoa Industry Relief	£20.116		
Hurricane Relief	18,251		
		38,367	
Statutory and other authorities ...		24,103	
Public Officers		14,558	
Unallocated Stores		55,355	£270,160
			£2,480,534

The Liabilities may be summarised as under :—

Unexpended Loan Balances ...	£765,051	
Deposits in respect of Specific Funds	731,533	
Reserve Fund	382,217	
Current Liabilities	43,944	
		1,922,745
Surplus		£557,789

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the beginning of the year amounted to £2,340,179. Further investments amounting to £125,307 were made during the year in respect of Sinking Funds and other specific funds. The appreciation on revaluation of the securities at the end of the year amounted to £51,304; market value of all securities at the 31st at the 31st of December, 1934, being £2,516,790. Below are shown the value of the securities after appreciation and the extent to which they had appreciated :

(*a*) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1934.	*Amount of appreciation.*
Sinking Funds	£1,320,975	£9,744
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	34,456	1,457
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	7,792	383
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	23,607	771
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	1,543	—
Land Assurance Fund ...	5,971	—
Launches Depreciation Fund ...	400	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners...	212	—
Provident Fund	1.206	—
Public Trustee	56.173	16
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	4,858	196
	£1,457,193	£12,567

(*b*) Investments in respect of which the Colony receives the gain or bears the loss:—

	Value at 31st December, 1934.	*Amount of appreciation.*
Reserve Fund	£339,677	£12,481
Post Office Savings Bank ...	455,199	18,435
Surplus Funds	264,721	7,821
	£1,059,597	£38,737

8. The main sources of taxation are:—

(*a*) *Customs.*—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz.:—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum 30*s*. per gallon (preferential) and 60*s*. (general)), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz.:—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are:—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (1*s*. per 100 ft.), apples (2*s*. 1*d*. per barrel), peanuts 1*d*. per lb.

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to one-tenth of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1934:—

Import duties	£607,634
Export duties	18,704
Port and Harbour dues	27,573

(*b*) *Excise.*—The duties under this Head are classified as under:—

(1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at 13*s*. per proof gallon;

(2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 8*d*. per gallon;

(3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 6*d*. per gallon;

(4) Beer at the rate of 8*d*. on every gallon;

(5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 5*d*. per gallon.

(6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 1*s*. 9*d*. per 100 lb.

The yield for 1934 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	£158,345
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	113,179
Beer	1,808
Copra Products	8,895

(c) *Liquor Licences.*—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

(1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;

(2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and

(3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1934 .... £38,256

(d) *Estate duties.*—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

(1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and

(2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1934 .... £12,945

(e) *Stamp Duties.*—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein.:

Yield for 1934 .... £13,247

(f) *Land and Building Taxes.*—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1s. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1934 .... £77,968

(g) *Vehicles.*—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue.

During 1934 £32,809 was credited to General Revenue.

(*h*) *Income Tax.*—This is a tax imposed on the Income of all individuals exceeding £250 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. is charged on every pound of chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate of 5¼*d*. on every pound of chargeable income.

Yield for 1934 .... £149,079

(*i*) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt.*—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2*s*. 6*d*. on each ton of crude asphalt or 3*s*. 6*d*. on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1934 .... £96,435

(*j*) *Miscellaneous Licences.*—The yield from this source amounted to £16,337 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars.

9. Out of a total revenue of £1,710,468, revenue from taxation amounted to £1,302,684.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the end of the year 1934 the financial position of the Colony remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to £1,710,468 and the expenditure including a transfer of £20,000 to the Reserve Fund to £1,706,468. The year's working thus produced a surplus of £4,161 which, added to the existing balance gave an accumulated surplus of £557,789.

2. The value of imports shewed an increase of £471,000 over those of the previous year. Of this increase more than 50 per cent. was due to the increase in the value of tonca beans imported for curing and re-exportation, and the balance is probably attributable to imports by producing concerns.

3. The value of the exports increased by £309,000 in 1934 compared with 1933. The export of petroleum products was chiefly responsible for this increase as their export value alone increased from £2,254,000 in 1933 to £2,928,000 in 1934. On the other hand owing to low prices and abnormal weather conditions the value of agricultural exports declined. The value of cocoa exported was worth approximately only £350,000, the lowest value for the past 50 years.

4. There was a shortage of employment on some of the sugar estates when the factories closed down after the crop and disturbances occurred on two estates

5. Considerable progress was made during the year on the Central Water Supply Scheme. Approximately one-third of the dam in the Quare Valley has been completed and 28 miles of large piping forming the trunk mains have been laid.

6. The concreting of the bed of the Dry River which runs through Port-of-Spain was completed during the year. It has effected considerable improvement in the sanitary conditions of those areas adjoining the river.

7. The new bonding warehouse at Laventille to replace the rum bond which was destroyed by fire in 1933 has been completed.

8. The air mail and passenger service operated by the Pan American Airways, Inc., was satisfactorily maintained during the year. On the 13th of October the new giant seaplane *Brazilian Clipper* with 21 passengers and a crew of 7 arrived at Trinidad from Miami *via* Antigua on her way to Rio de Janeiro. This craft is the first of a larger and more powerful type of machine which the Company propose to utilize on their transoceanic services.

9. A regrettable accident occurred on the 3rd of June when the locally owned moth aeroplane *Humming Bird* piloted by the owner Mr. M. Cipriani, with a passenger, Mr. L. Bradshaw, crashed in the El Chiquerro Valley in the Northern Range on a flight to Tobago. Both of the occupants were killed.

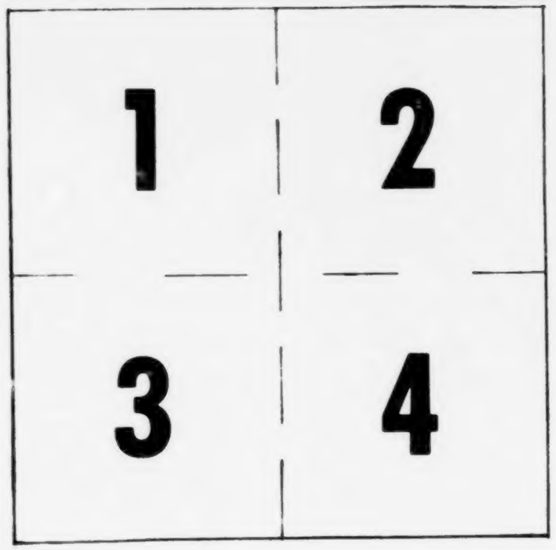
10. On the 13th of November a shipment of Anthurium lilies frozen in blocks of ice, was forwarded to England as the Colony's wedding gift to Their Royal Highnesses Prince George, Duke of Kent, and Princess Marina. The flowers arrived in excellent condition and formed part of the principal decorations at the wedding breakfast.

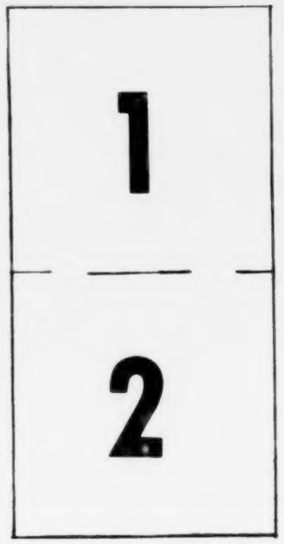
11. Sir A. C. Hollis, Governor of the Colony, proceeded to England on leave of absence on the 29th of May, and returned on the 17th of September. During his absence the Government was administered by the Colonial Secretary, Sir Selwyn Grier.

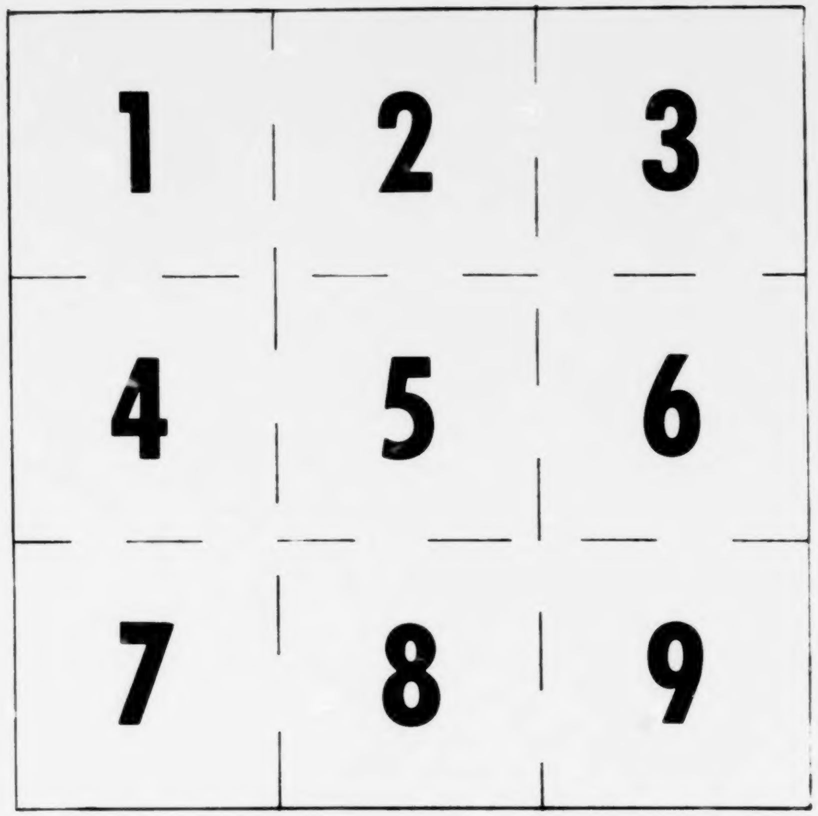
A. W. SEYMOUR,
Colonial Secretary.

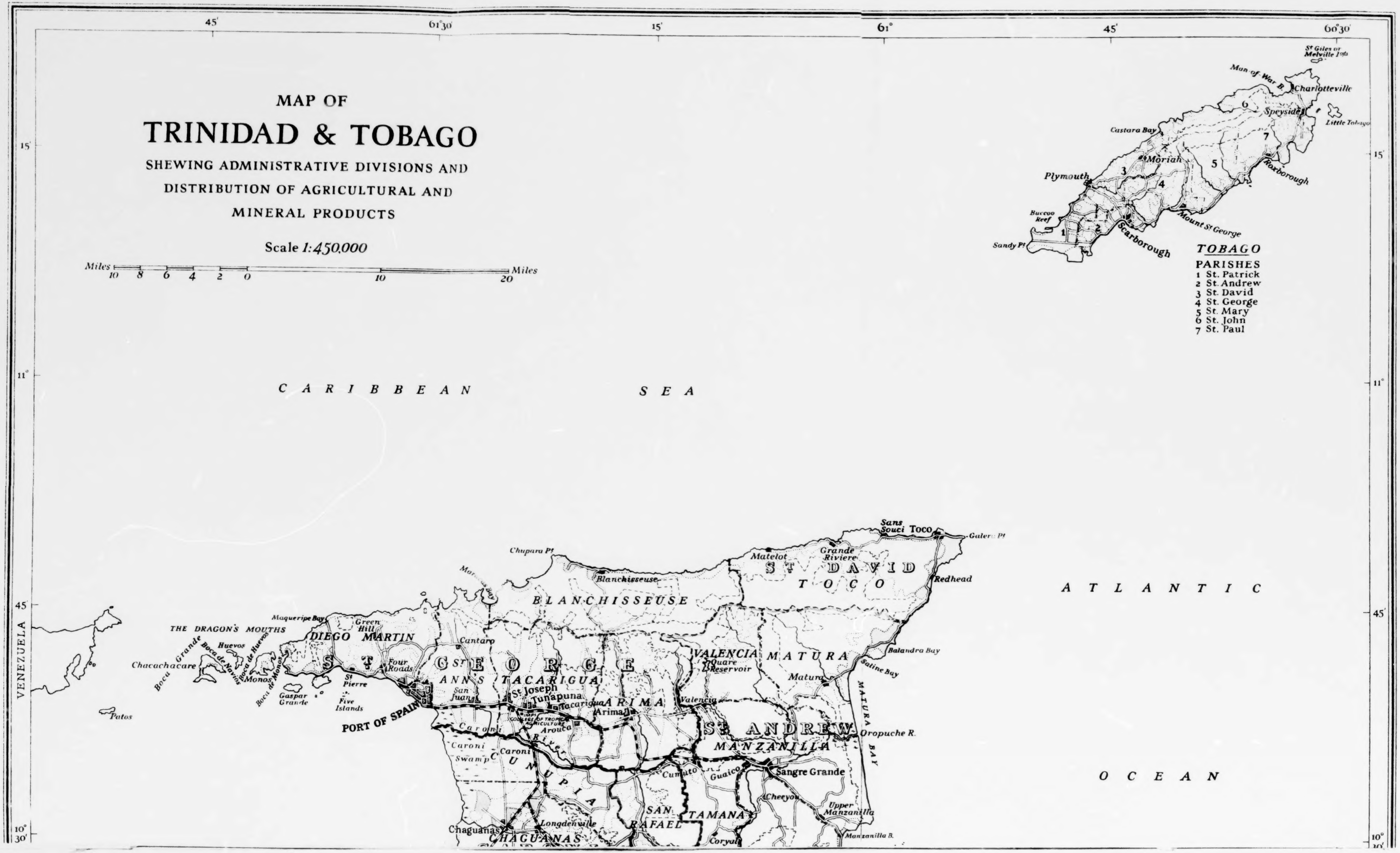
June, 1935.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.









MAP OF

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

SHEWING ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND
DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND
MINERAL PRODUCTS

Scale 1:450,000

TOBAGO

PARISHES
1 St. Patrick
2 St. Andrew
3 St. David
4 St. George
5 St. Mary
6 St. John
7 St. Paul

Miles 10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 Miles
45'
61°30'
15'
61°
45'
60°30'
15'
11°
45'
10° 30'
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
St Giles or Melville Isds
Man of War B.
Charlotteville
Speyside
Little Tobago
Castara Bay
Moriah
Plymouth
Roxborough
Buccoo Reef
Mount St George
Sandy Pt
Scarborough
Sans Souci
Toco
Galera Pt
Chupara Pt
Matelot
Grande Riviere
ST DAVID
TOCO
Redhead
Blanchisseuse
BLANCHISSEUSE
Maracas Bay
Maqueripe Bay
Green Hill
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
DIEGO MARTIN
Cantaro
Huevos
Chacachacare
Boca Grande
Boca de Navios
Boca de Huevos
Monos
Boca de Monos
ST GEORGE
Four Roads
St Pierre
Gaspar Grande
Five Islands
Patos
ST ANN'S
TACARIGUA
San Juan
St Joseph
Tunapuna
Tacarigua
ARIMA
Arima
Arouca
IMP. COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE
PORT OF SPAIN
VALENCIA
Quare Reservoir
Valencia
MATURA
Matura
Balandra Bay
Saline Bay
MATURA BAY
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
Oropuche R.
Caroni
Caroni Swamp
Caroni River
CAUNUPIA
Cumuto
Guaico
Sangre Grande
Cheeyou
Upper Manzanilla
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
Longdenville
Chaguanas
CHAGUANAS
Coryal
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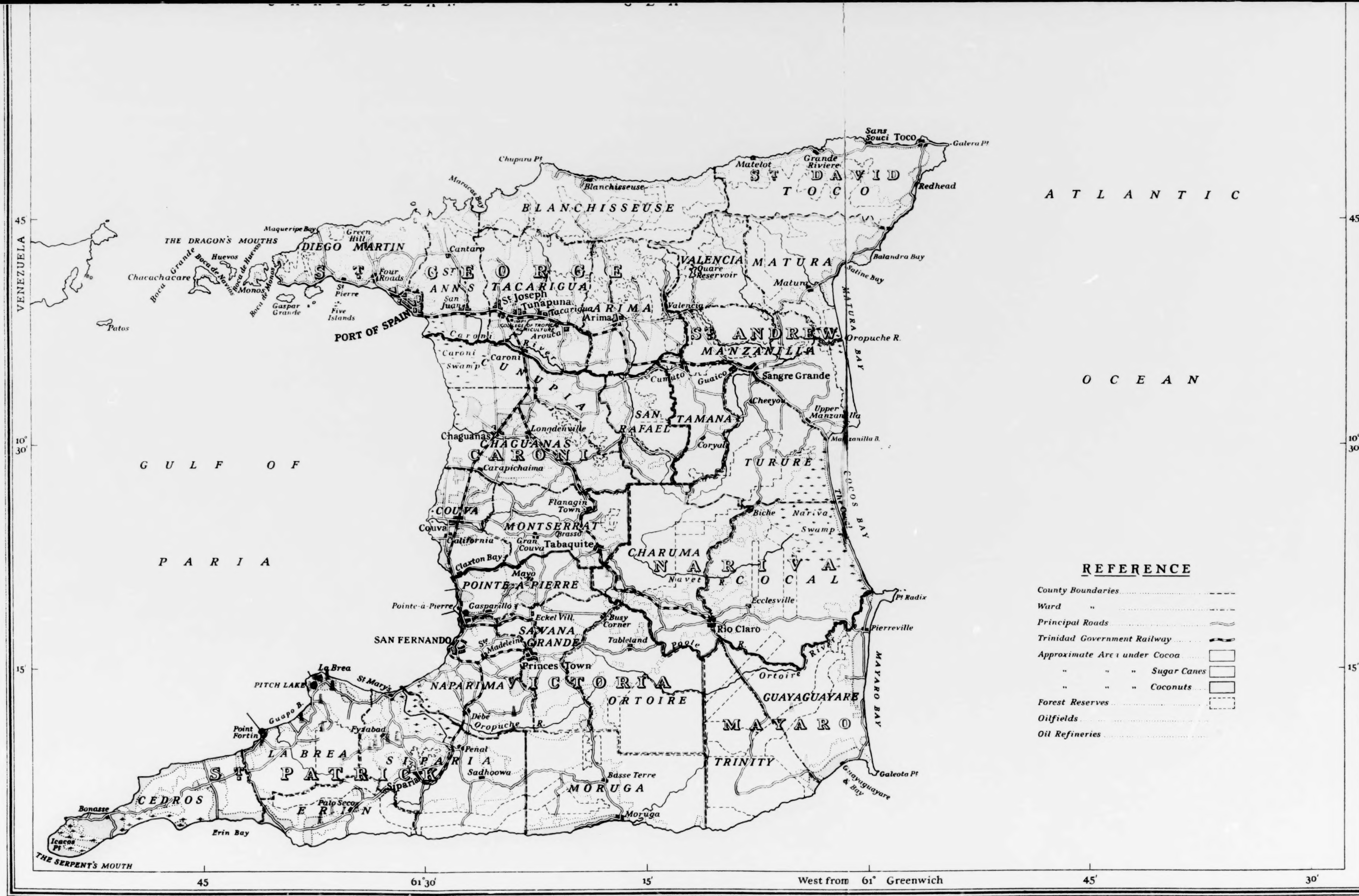
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VALENCIA
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ARIMA
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St Joseph
Sangre Grande
Toco
Rio Claro
Princes Town
Tabaquite
Siparia
La Brea
PITCH LAKE
Point Fortin
Icacos Pt
Galera Pt
Galeota Pt
Pt Radix
Sans Souci
Matelot
Grande Riviere
Redhead
Balandra Bay
Saline Bay
Matura Bay
Cocos Bay
Mayaro Bay
Guayaguayare Bay
Maracas Bay
Chupara Pt
Erin Bay
Bonasse
Caroni Swamp
Nariva Swamp
Oropuche R.
Ortoire River
REFERENCE
County Boundaries
Ward "
Principal Roads
Trinidad Government Railway
Approximate Area under Cocoa
" " " Sugar Canes
" " " Coconuts
Forest Reserves
Oilfields
Oil Refineries
45
61°30'
15'
West from 61° Greenwich
45'
30'
10° 30'

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1935

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Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago for the year 1935.

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MAP OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longtitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st of July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch and in 1677, and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st of January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1934. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921, the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows:—

United Kingdom	1,454
Europe	437
North America	614
South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	5,082
China, or locally born of Chinese parentage	5,208
India, or locally born of East Indian parentage ..	137,583
Locally born, including those of European parentage and people of African and mixed descent	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere	46,267
Total	412,783

3. The natives of India numbered 23,312, and those born in the Colony of Indian parents, or in whom Indian blood existed numbered 114,271.

4. The population on 31st December, 1935, was estimated at 439,994.

MARRIAGES.

5. The total number of marriages recorded during 1935, was 2,047, viz.: 2,040 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and seven under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245. The rate per 1,000 of the total mean population was 9·36. In 1934 the marriage rate was 8·91. Included in the 2,040 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 41 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

6. The number of births registered during the year was 14,352 (7,310 boys and 7,042 girls). The birth rate was 32·92 per 1,000. In 1934 the birth rate was 29·72 and for the period 1931-1935 the mean rate was 30·5.

DEATHS.

7. The total number of deaths registered in 1935 was 7,618 of which 4,132 were males and 3,486 females. The death rate was 17·47 per 1,000. In 1934 the death rate was 18·6 and for the period 1931-1935 the mean rate was 18·5.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

8. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,422, *i.e.*, at the rate of 99 per 1,000 births. In 1934 the rate was 127 for every 1,000 births and for the period 1931-1935 the mean rate was 122 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

9. The principal causes of death were :—

	1934.	1935.
Enteric Fever	192	211
Influenza	21	42
Malaria	594	522
Dysentery	200	107
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	406	382
Syphilis	176	154
Cancer	133	151
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	209	298
Convulsions, Infantile..	38	38
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	501	496
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia ..	454	517
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	262	347
Diarrhoea	416	324
Ankylostomiasis	193	121
Nephritis	442	435
Disease of Puerperal State	117	122
Diseases of Early Infancy	974	882
Old Age	899	860

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and after several generations still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic Stocks from 70 to 100 years old are numerous.

2. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.
Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.
Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.
District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge in Trinidad with 700 beds for destitute persons suffering from old age or incurable disease, and a House of Refuge in Tobago for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A Child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

5. A Committee was appointed by the Governor in 1935 to make a survey of the general dietary and constitutional conditions of East Indian labourers in the various centres of the Colony. The report of the Committee was duly submitted to Government.

6. The principal diseases which prevail are lung trouble, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

7. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackwater fever is rare and the malignant types of malaria are disappearing. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. *Tuberculosis* has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years and is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals ; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association. A subscription list was opened in 1935 under the auspices of the *Trinidad Guardian* to collect funds towards the construction of a Sanatorium as a memorial of His Majesty's jubilee. A total of about $50,000 was subscribed.

9. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplied and a campaign againt fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and when unwholesome is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constanly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

10. *Hookworm* shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection, but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 21 years in all parts of the Colony. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Carbon Tetrachloride but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

11. *Enteric Fever* has shown a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population. An outbreak occurred in the rural district of San Juan towards the end of 1934 and continued until the month of February, 1935, during which period there were 454 cases with 48 deaths.

In Charlie Village and Bejucal (Chaguanas District) the disease appeared in the month of April, between which time and the month of August there were 54 cases.

12. *Paralytic Rabies.*—During the year there were two localised outbreaks of this disease among human beings, in the neighbourhoods of Valencia (10 cases) in the period March–May and of Santa Cruz (12 cases) during May and June. All terminated fatally.

Specially trained staff is employed on locating the haunts of the vector of this disease (*desmodus rufus*) and in carrying out a campaign of destruction of this bat. During the last six months of the year 3,102 of these bats were captured. All were examined bacteriologically and of this number 59 were found to be infected.

All haunts are recorded and charted, a procedure which though entailing considerable labour greatly simplifies the task of controlling these creatures.

13. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. There are now adequate water supply systems for seven areas (including Port-of-Spain and San Fernando) comprising a population of about 130,000. A large scheme for supplying an additional 60,000 people over a wide area and furnishing additional supplies to Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and other districts is under construction.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban districts are the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include small and large villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy mud or tapia huts covered with carrat or grass (timite), small 2-roomed or 4-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates to house labourers. Barracks also house a great many working people in the towns. The model specifications and plan of barracks require new ranges to consist of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each. Mud huts are the lowest type of dwellings and supply the housing needs in remote settlements or villages.

3. The sanitary conveniences and bathing arrangements vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City. The character of housing has been showing marked improvement throughout the Colony during the past few years.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Outside of estates in settlements and villages comparatively few houses are owned by the workmen and these are usually of a poor type. Landlords in towns and villages are either business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing and receive fair and in some cases good returns from their investments. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. The enactment of the Public Health (Streets and Buildings) Regulations, 1935, has permitted a greater measure of control of house construction in which thereh as been considerable activity. This control which is effected by the various Local Health Authorities extends also to the width and alignment of streets and to limiting the density of population in prescribed areas.

6. The Slum Clearance Ordinance, 1935, gives the Council of the City of Port-of-Spain powers to declare slum clearance areas and to prepare and carry out improvement schemes.

7. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building and Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some oilfield companies have provided cheap homes for their workers. The Government has established a Housing Commission which will take over and manage reconstructed slum areas.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1935, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

CROP.		1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			$ c		$ c.		$ c.		$ c,
Cocoa	*lb.*	53,825,120	5,453,068 80	57,186,512	3,966,398 40	41,822,127	2,780,016 00	51,311,274	2,668,353 60
Sugar	*tons*	69,139	3,725,601 60	86,054	4,334,352 00	85,956	4,060,195 20	108,517	5,354,721 60
Coconuts	*nuts*	73,411 834	997,118 40	63,873,889	554,472 00	51,294,708	512,572 80	68,013,345	518,443 20
Coffee	*lb.*	490,688	59,880 00	853,552	77,184 00	908,492	99,945 60	339,196	35,596 80
Citrus:									
Grapefruit	*boxes*	2,184	4,608 00	4,377	9,004 80	10,978	41,764 80	3,433	12,412 80
,, Juice	*galls.*	....	....	....	....	....	....	‡14,177	7,900 80
Oranges	*No.*	1,813,254	11,990 40	2,454,692	11,659 20	3,292 910	23,544 00	1,913,179	11,265 60
,, Juice	*gals.*	....	....	....	....	....	....	‡900	542 40
Limes:									
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice	....	47,554	19,660 80	22,931	9,633 60	49,629	20,400 00	17,375	5,774 40
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	*gals.*	21,762	18,043 20	4,012	2,198 40	8,583	2,049 60	12,309	2,985 60
(*c*) Distilled Oil	,,	*1,647	93,393 60	2,304	144,163 20	789½	46,684 80	*1,889	108,360 00
(*d*) Handpressed Oil	,,	....	....	†109	9,777 40	†140	14,947 20	....	....
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	....	....	‡21,589	1,233 60	54,217	2,035 20	52,800	1,867 20
(*f*) Green Limes	*brls.*	178	1,094 40	83	614 40	189	696 00	2,101½	11,428 80
(*g*) Picked Limes	*brls.*	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	192 00

* Not distinguihed from handpressed oil

† Now distinguished from distilled oil.

‡ New Industry.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

CROP.		1934		1935.		Average for previous 5 years.	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			$ c.		$ c.		$ c.
Cocoa	*lb.*	26,803,149	1,678,531 20	44,387,836	2,530,617 60	46,189,686	3,309,273 60
Sugar	*tons*	93,513	4,397,913 60	105,699	4,522,420 80	88,636	4,374,556 80
Coconuts	*nuts*	65,036,934	426,350 40	32,339,783	241,987 20	64,326,142	601,790 40
Coffee	*lb.*	525,115	50,856 00	1,187,867	87,792 00	623,408	64,689 60
Citrus:							
Grapefruit	*boxes*	23,518	89,443 20	51,119	203,870 40	8,898	31,444 80
	No.			7,724	....		
,, Juice	*galls*	14,280	8,102 40	4,301	2,409 60		....
Oranges	*No.*	3,126,059	19,886 40	3,753,466	31,555 20	2,520,019	15,667 20
	boxes			2,850			....
,, Juice	*galls.*	100	62 40	....	3,864 00	....	....
Limes:							....
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice	....	3,479	1,411 20	11,807	1,886 40	28,193	11,376 00
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	*gals.*	9,110	2,568 00	4,422	74,385 60	11,155	5,568 00
(*c*) Distilled Oil	,,	2,830	116,414 40	1,914	4,324 80	1,892	101,803 20
(*d*) Handpressed Oil	,,	52	3,849 60	....	....	....	....
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	96,693	3,076 80	104,037	3,864 00	....	....
(*f*) Green Limes	*brls.*	1,429	9,556 80	565	....	798	4,675 20
(*g*) Pickled Limes	*brls.*	25	374 40	....	....	....	....

AGRICULTURE.

SUGAR.

The production of sugar during the year was 117,780 tons compared with 105,342 tons, in 1934. The sugar industry for the third year in succession has headed the list of agricultural exports of the Colony, and the value of sugar, molasses and rum was $4,693,238.40 in 1935, as compared with $4,568,808 in 1934.

2. Cane farmers, at the basic price of 11 shillings per ton received a total of $1,061,884.80, compared with $977,193.60 in 1934.

3. Prices of sugar continued to be low, and the industry was greatly assisted by the preference granted by the Imperial Government and the Dominion of Canada.

4. The Sugar Investigation Committee financed by the Government and the Sugar Manufacturers, as well as by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, has continued investigations of soils and fertilizers, and of the froghopper and moth borers.

COCOA.

5. Exports for the year totalled 44,387,836 lb. against 26,803,149 lb. for the preceding year when, owing to unfavourable climatic conditions, the yield was abnormally low. Prices continued to be low for the sixth year in succession, but with an improved yield in 1935 the value of the crop was $2,530,617.60 or $852,086.40 more than in 1934. Government approved at the end of the year of the adoption of a Cocoa Subsidy Scheme which provides free grants of one cent per lb. on cocoa production, the total amount of the subsidy sanctioned being $2,500,000 spread over a period of four years. The acreage under cultivation is about 210,000 acres.

6. The five co-operative cocoa fermentaries in Tobago and the two Government owned fermentaries in Trinidad have proved of much benefit to the small growers by preparing grade cocoa which is disposed of through the Cocoa Planters' Association at better prices.

7. Witchbroom disease has increased during the year and 5,188 estates involving 162,151 acres are now affected. Thrips were also prevalent, and a parasite has been introduced from the Gold Coast in an endeavour to control the pest by biological means.

8. The sum of $204,259.20 was advanced under the Cocoa Relief Ordinance, and loans amounting to $135,004.80 were granted to cocoa and coconut growers in the areas affected by the hurricane of 1933.

9. The Cocoa Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture have continued their investigations and valuable results have been obtained.

COCONUTS.

10. Exports for the year of copra, coconuts and coconut oil were equivalent to 32,339,783 nuts, compared with 65,036,934 nuts in 1934; the heavy decline in production was due to the effects of the 1934 drought and a heavy infestation of the coconut caterpillar in the Cedros district. There was a substantial rise in the price of copra, the average per 100 lb. being $2.05 in 1935 as against $1.40 in 1934. The bonus distributed under agreement with the oil factories brought the price to a maximum of $2.75 compared with $1.70 for the previous year. The sum of $36,913 was distributed by the factories.

11. The investigations into Coconut Wilt were continued by the Department of Agriculture, and it has been shown that on certain types of soil (textural basis) the root systems developed, in conjunction with the moisture distribution in these soil types, lead to a certain deficiency of water in the plant. This condition, is apparently of prime significance in inducing "wilt" disease of the crop.

MINOR CROPS.

Grapefruit and Oranges.

12. Grapefruit exports rose from 17,065 cases in the 1933-34 season to 49,776 cases for the 1934-35 season. Increased accommodation has been provided at the packing house of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association to cope with the annual crop increases. Changes and additions have also been made to the equipment and machinery.

13. The number of oranges exported was about 4,000,000 compared with 3,000,000 during the preceding year. Research work on the propagation and cultivation methods of grapefruit and oranges is conducted at the Citrus Experiment Station at St. Augustine.

Limes and Lime Oil.

14. The export of green limes decreased in value to $3,864 compared with $9,556 in 1934; and the value of lime oil exported fell to $74,385 compared with $120,264 in 1934. The export of raw and concentrated lime juice continues to be of little importance.

Bananas.

15. 100,070 bunches of Gros Michel bananas were shipped under contract with the Canadian Banana Company. The price realized was $44,232. On the whole, export of bananas amounted to 66,547 bunches or 20,260 more than in 1934.

16. Planting of Gros Michel bananas is being extended, but Panama disease is fairly widespread in the Colony.

17. Coffee increased from 525,115 lb. in 1934 to 1,187,867 lb. in 1935.

18. Tonka beans were valued at $59,136 compared with 71,145 in 1934.

LIVESTOCK.

19. In addition to the breeding work of crossing Friesian and Zebu cattle, an attempt is being made to develop a dairy Zebu herd at the Government Stock Farm. For improving the livestock in the Colony, thorough-bred Stallions and Jack Donkey Stallions. pure bred and grade bulls, pure-bred pigs, dairy and mutton goats, and Persian sheep are kept at the Farm for service purposes. A high class pure-bred Holstein bull from the Carnation Farms at Washington, and three goats from the Didgemere strains of British Alpines have been added to the stock at the Farm.

20. Paralytic rabies continues to be a source of loss to the livestock industry. Vaccination is used as a protective measure, and a campaign of bat destruction by shooting and poisoning has been carried out. Four cases of Anthrax occurred during the year, and the necessary preventive measures were effectively enforced in the districts affected.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

21. There were 50 Agricultural Credit Societies in operation during the year—38 in Trinidad and 13 in Tobago. Of the Trinidad societies, 22 are financed by the Ste. Madeleine Sugar Co. Ltd., San Fernando, and 16 by Government. All the Tobago societies are financed by Government.

22. Other co-operative societies operating under the Co-operative Ordinance comprised five cocoa fermentaries, a Producer's Association, and a Lime Grower's Association in Tobago; and a Citrus Growers' Association.

GENERAL.

23. In spite of continued low world prices, the total value of the Agricultural exports of the Colony was $7,984,593 compared with $7,077,566 in 1934 or an increase of $907,027. This increase is mainly due to the rise in the export values of Sugar and Sugar products, Cocoa and Grapefruit. The export value of Coconut products and Lime Oil, however, fell appreciably in comparison with 1934.

24. The sugar industry is controlled by companies both local and abroad. The estates produce about 60 per cent. of the crop and the cane farmers 40 per cent., and the canes are ground at the central factories owned by these companies. In 1935 there were 18,062 cane farmers of whom 12,126 were East Indians and 5,936 West Indians.

25. The cocoa industry is maintained by both peasants and large proprietors, and the continued depression seriously affected proprietors and labourers interested in the crop.

26. Satisfactory progress has been made in the replanting of the cultivations with the assistance granted by the Hurricane Relief Ordinance. An important feature of this crop is the quantity of copra that is used locally for the manufacture of soap, and edible oils and fats. These factories which consumed about 4,375 tons of copra in 1935, gave regular employment to about 150 labourers.

FORESTRY.

The area under forest at the end of 1934 was 556,556 acres, of which 289,176 acres constituted proclaimed, sanctioned, and proposed Forest Reserves, the remainder being Crown Lands.

The total amount of timber produced for consumption from Crown Lands and Forest Reserves amounted to 1,855,278 cubic feet, of which 568,000 cubic feet were for timber, the remainder being corduroy and firewood. The Deep Water Wharfage Contract utilised 51,237 cubic feet of native timber valued at approximately $28,000.

The normal planting programme was continued, and 232 acres of new plantations were made. Forestry schemes for unemployment relief were submitted to the Unemployment Board, and for this purpose a sum of $500 was provided for the extension of planting work in one zone. The extension of the planting programme and the construction of forest roads for the exploitation of areas of forest at present inaccessible can provide productive work on a large scale for the unemployed, if at any time relief works in the neighbourhood should be required.

FISHERIES.

Nearly all the game fish of the Colony are also good food fish. There is a large demand for the latter which is amply met either from daily catches or from supplies of deep-sea fish kept in cold storage.

The principal varieties of fish found in the waters of the Colony are :—Mackerel (size up to 100 lb.), Carangue (*Carangidae*), Ancho (*Pomatomidae*), Dolphin (*Clryphaenidae*), Barracouta (*Sphyraena barracuda*), sail-fish (*Istiophoridae*) snappers, red-fish and pargs (*lutianidae*), grunts (*Haemulidae*), salmon (*Otolithidae*), grouper (*Serranidae*), tarpon (*Elopidae*), shark and saw-fish.

The methods used for catching are principally (*a*) trolling, (*b*) deep-sea fishing (known locally as " banking ") and (*c*) seines, fish-pots and nets.

MANUFACTURES.

Apart from the Agricultural and mineral industries and products, there are a number of manufacturing concerns and industrial pursuits in the Colony. They include an electric undertaking, Angostura bitters, rum, distilleries, edible oil and lard, ice, cigarettes, matches, biscuits, aerated waters, carbonic acid gas, oxygen and acetylene, concrete floor tiles and building blocks, furniture, shirts and pyjamas, boots and shoes, tanneries, laundries, soap, limestone products, printeries, photographic finishers, motor repair garages, &c.

With the exception of the agricultural and mineral products and Angostura bitters, the articles manufactured are intended chiefly for local consumption and usage. They compare favourably with imported articles and find a ready market in the Colony.

PETROLEUM.

28. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see* para. 33), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

29 Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are :—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges ; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp ; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal folding. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

30. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1935 there were 15 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 227,000 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases of which approximately 117,000 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently three categories of oil lands, viz. : lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights vest in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

31. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.	Private Lands	Brighton.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	La Brea.
	Private Lands	Guapo and Roussillac.
New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
Petroleum Options, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Stollmeyer, C.C.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo and Lizard Springs.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
	Private Lands	Palo Seco and Naparima.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	San Francique.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co. Ltd.	Private Lands	Brighton.
Trinidad Investments, Ltd.	Private Land	Fyzabad.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Morne L'Enfer Forest Reserves.
	Private Lands	Point Fortin.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Guapo.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-a-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Petroleum Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

32. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Total number of wells drilled.			Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands.	Exports of Crude Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products.	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products to total Domestic Expor ts.
	Crown	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	$ c.		$ c.	%
1931	1,155	685	1,840	138,382	80,260	218,642	5,325,747	4,417,750	9,743,497	405,825.60	8,964,303	9,357,381.00	46·7
1932	1,197	705	1,902	111,730	61,557	173,287	5,610,896	4,515,225	10,126,121	432,254.40	9,637,474	11,437,660.80	56·8
1933	1,255	728	1,983	173,496	62,206	235,702	5,290,743	4,270,610	9,561,353	430,022.40	8,909,298	10,819,464.00	52·1
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	95,328	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	416,928.00	9,981,774	14,056,128.00	63·2
1935	1,440	805	2,245	328,510	107,789	436,299	7,544,427	4,126,720	11,671,147	505,276.80	10,993,540	13,321,708.80	58·5

ASPHALT.

33. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprise an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties :

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 60 cents and an export duty of $1.20.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 84 cents and an export duty of $1.68.

34. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years :—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	$ c.	$ c.
1931	123,138	328	94,584	73,944 00	1,135,665 60
1932	107,457	472	52,679	41,371 20	635,721 60
1933	111,337	1,119	52,129	42,504 00	726,465 60
1934	92,829	1,337	55,992	46,180 80	797,049 60
1935	134,578	1,027	82,349	65,899 20	1,092,984 00

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed a decrease in 1935 as compared with 1934.

2. Imports in 1935 were valued at $20,985,849 being $548,228 less than in 1934, while exports were valued at $24,103,368 showing a decrease of $1,197,984 as compared with 1934. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at $4,990,924 in 1935 against $4,816,896 in 1934. Re-exports are included, being valued at $1,328,669 in 1935 as compared with $3,063,562 in 1934. Bullion and coin are not included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows:—

	1927	**1931**	**1932**	**1933**	**1934**	**1935**
Imports :						
United Kingdom	32	36	44	44	40	44
Canada	19	17	14	12	11	12
United States of America	28	19	13	13	14	16
Exports :						
United Kingdom	26	16	25	47	42	42
Canada	7	14	12	12	6	12
United States of America	29	26	17	10	16	11

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1935 amounted to 65·69 per cent. of the total imports, showing an increase of 7·10 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1935 amounted to 65·13 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 6·18 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to Canada (increase 6·00 per cent.) Exports to the United Kingdom remain at 42·00 per cent., while imports from the United Kingdom rose from 40 00 per cent. in 1934 to 44·00 per cent. in 1935.

6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries of origin for the years 1934 and 1935:—

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
Cattle (for food) :				
Total .. *No.*	8,315	347,386	8,368	260,674
Venezuela	7,518	335,419	8,069	255,486
Apparel :				
Total		309,955		359,128
United Kingdom		109,430		137,187
Japan		128,477		94,578
United States of America ..		33,566		27,388
Bags and sacks (empty) :				
Total .. *dozs.*	127,202	204,293	162,354	261,558
United Kingdom	9,732	12,874	10,170	11,623
British East Indies ..	117,445	191,381	151,748	249,287
Boots, shoes and slippers :				
Total ..*doz. prs.*	44,362	379,680	43,281	374,571
United Kingdom	15,546	210,782	20,856	255,803
Canada	5,101	28,781	5,339	31,552
Czecho-Slovakia	6,461	61,613	3,652	35,182
Japan	9,672	47,880	1,058	6,624
Butter and butter substitutes :				
Total .. *lb.*	1,715,630	334,387	1,862,560	337,171
United Kingdom	762,488	137,602	866,992	134,834
Canada	23,268	5,501	19,376	4,492
France	106,625	32,722	180,992	42,715
Australia	95,736	19,142	88,928	19,065
Holland	52,222	6,197	86,240	8,917
Carriages, carts and waggons :				
Total		772,738		794,502
United Kingdom		319,541		306,531
Canada		312,557		333,748
United States of America ..		138,191		124,711
Cement :				
Total .. *tons.*	20,959	267,821	26,976	339,741
United Kingdom	16,909	221,606	22,676	288,758
Canada	1,874	24,163	1,406	21,953
Cocoa, raw :				
Total .. *lb.*	10,455,760	618,288	7,284,816	360,790
Venezuela	10,330,432	610,901	7,271,712	360,024

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
COTTON MANUFACTURES :		$		$
Total		687,322		1,075,838
United Kingdom		586,301		995,761
Japan		25,814		5,655
United States of America ..		63,950		64,184
FISH :				
Total .. *lb.*	6,594,578	410,112	6,627,936	431,335
United Kingdom	960,122	46,382	300,160	18,708
Canada	4,264,740	272,918	4,340,336	297,830
Newfoundland	1,102,902	59,458	1,705,648	79,940
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		2,473,848		2,603,128
United Kingdom		579,648		718,614
Canada		943,282		921,846
British East Indies ..		613,541		690,869
British Guiana		180,734		162,096
HARDWARE :				
Total		259,367		253,281
United Kingdom		125,242		108,927
United States of America ..		57,336		71,132
MACHINERY :				
Total		2,672,957		2,840,633
United Kingdom		1,693,128		1,691,015
United States of America ..		878,486		985,040
MEATS :				
Total .. *lb.*	5,056,897	422,208	5,452,048	498,046
United Kingdom	161,842	40,152	182,896	45,192
Argentine	1,843,993	120,120	2,463,776	182,851
United States of America ..	2,061,602	166,973	607,712	72,884
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		1,483,224		1,334,319
United Kingdom		1,266,259		992,900
United States of America ..		110,165		183,407
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total *Cases of* 48 *lb*	116,632	454,603	125,902	472,059
United Kingdom	9,583	47,482	45,013	198,423
Canada	2,168	12,898	1,608	10,923
Holland	87,694	333,038	61,390	198,428
OILS :				
Total .. *gals.*	24,403,195	1,077,552	15,581,278	774,498
United Kingdom	201,357	103,488	198,180	115,881
Dutch West Indies ..	3,122	739	4,564	1,169
United States of America ..	148,482	75,346	98,419	39,429
Venezuela	23,948,107	808,291	15,171,618	531,175

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		$		$
Total		422,544		413,044
United Kingdom		129,878		116,066
Germany		225,005		152,576
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total		322,109		335,620
United Kingdom		159,835		151,602
United States of America		65,381		61,231
SILK MANUFACTURES :				
Total		250,498		294,716
United Kingdom		67,930		113,296
Japan		130,690		84,260
United States of America		7,829		2,281
SOAP :				
Total *lb.*	3,683,481	215,611	4,083,296	222,239
United Kingdom	3,358,718	186,965	3,889,200	200,903
SPIRITS :				
Total *gals.*	36,773	143,702	28,936	135,508
United Kingdom	16,421	89,093	12,825	79,212
France	2,595	18,730	2,544	16,925
United States of America	1,513	14,698	1,490	14,329
TOBACCO :				
Total *lb.*	791,962	211,738	706,221	205,187
United Kingdom	16,795	31,046	15,887	29,623
United States of America	571,189	129,331	540,669	138,924
TONCA BEANS :				
Total *lb.*	925,078	1,303,421	59,926	80,653
Venezuela	924,814	1,303,022	58,479	78,665
VEGETABLES :				
Total		272,006		264,091
Canada		61,013		116,505
British West Indies		34,147		19,751
Holland		63,682		18,365
Portugal		16,310		20,852
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total		669,096		660,338
Canada		220,286		202,318
United States of America		377,539		385,363

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1934 and 1935 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows:

Articles and principal countries of final destination	1934		1935	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
ASPHALT:				
Total .... *ton*	55,992	797,050	82,350	1,092,982
United Kingdom	28,322	407,837	25,765	370,944
United States of America	9,096	130,982	34,640	411,559
COCOA, RAW:				
Total .... *lb*	37,591,437	2,398,349	52,951,248	3,075,233
United Kingdom	3,375,429	216,523	6,245,568	368,555
Canada	2,523,170	166,123	6,326,992	366,091
France	3,557,306	213,187	3,291,568	188,634
Germany	2,900,067	177,950	3,613,232	210,894
United States of America	19,009,574	1,237,099	24,609,088	1,421,087
COCONUTS:				
Total .... *No.*	10,016,839	141,902	5,376,290	69,087
United Kingdom	774,435	9,034	460,170	4,924
Canada	1,797,500	25,382	1,296,480	18,869
United States of America	6,611,760	97,469	1,461,810	22,800
COFFEE, RAW:				
Total .... lb.	524,615	50,794	1,187,872	87,792
United Kingdom	14,382	1,267	672	48
Canada	398,053	39,768	893,648	67,580
United States of America	10,000	749	140,000	9,250
COPRA:				
Total .... *lb.*	18,377,223	282,470	8,818,880	167,389
United Kingdom	6,348,900	103,339	1,769,600	30,300
Colombia	11,885,243	176,842	7,049,280	137,089
GRAPEFRUIT:				
. Total *No. Boxes*	*1,723,525	89,443	51,342	203,872
United Kingdom	*1,465,238	77,472	46,810	195,201
Canada	*195,816	10,109	3,928	7,658
OILS: LIME—				
HAND-PRESSED:				
Total *gal.*	52	3,850	105	4,539
United States of America	52	3,850	34	2,573
DISTILLED:				
Total *gal.*	2,830	116,414	1,844	69,848
United Kingdom	1,155	43,382	544	19,818
United States of America	1,494	65,362	1,116	43,737

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*Number of fruit.

Articles and principal countries of final destination.		1934		1935	
		Quantities.	Value	Quantities.	Value.
			$		
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *					
Total ..	gals	349,457,014	14,084,035	384,837,552	13,114,597
LIME JUICE : RAW :					
Total ..	gals	3,479	1,411	11,807	3,868
United Kingdom ..	..	3,259	1,387	10,071	3,430
Canada ..	..	—	—	409	136
CONCENTRATED :					
Total ..	gals	9,110	2,566	4,440	1,939
United Kingdom ..	..	5,650	2,078	4,422	1,888
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :				*Proof gals.*	
Total ..	gals	67,955	195,691	19,921	151,577
United Kingdom ..	..	51,817	109,229	10,693	90,367
United States of America ..		6,547	37,934	1,873	9,667
SUGAR :					
Total ..	*lb.*	209,471,098	4,397,914	236,765,984	4,522,425
United Kingdom ..	..	163,386,330	3,591,730	122,961,440	2,584,318
Canada ..	..	46,083,519	806,141	113,795,920	1,937,902
MOLASSES :					
Total ..	gals	2,310,381	115,752	3,199,524	154,687
United Kingdom ..	..	2,006,560	100,325	943,749	47,660
Canada ..	..	289,656	13,498	1,758,875	83,660

* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The average wage for unskilled agricultural labourers is 40 cents a day for men and 25 cents for women, with free quarters, gardens, and medicines in the majority of cases. Certain labourers (*e.g.* cane-cutters) earn as much as 80 cents a day on "task" work. The hours of work are usually from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., one hour being allowed for luncheon.

2. The wages paid to skilled industrial labourers are as follows:—

Artisans, from 63 cents to $2.16 a day.
Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, Painters—from 63 cents to $2.16 a day.
Chauffeurs—70 cents to $2.16 a day.

3. In domestic service the monthly wages are:

Housemaids	....$3.50 to $10.00
Cooks	....$5.00 to $10.00
Male Servants	....$7.00 to $20.00

4. Labourers in the Public Works Department are paid as follows:—

Ordinary unskilled labourers—Men	$ 45-65cents	a day.
Women	35-40	do.
Skilled labourers	55c.-$1.00	do.
Artisans	90c.-$2.00	do.
Artisan Foremen	$1.20-$3.60	do.

Overtime is paid for all classes on the following scales:
Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.
9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.
Sundays.—Time and a half.
Public Holidays.—Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 90 cents to $2.80 a day and unskilled labourers from 60 cents to 80 cents a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes, and local crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compounds with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 3c.—$3.00 a week= 100 lb.
1 lb. of rice costs 3c.—$3.00 a week= 100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. In the Wages Committee Report of 1920, at pages 74 and 75, the dietary recommended for a labourer by Dr. C. F. Lassalle, then Medical Inspector of Health is incorporated. The Medical Inspector of Health Dr. A. Rankine (now Director of Medical Services) reported on the 26th of November, 1935, that there had been no change in the principles upon which Dr. Lassalle's figures were based and that the dietary given is considered to be sufficient to meet the needs of a labourer in Trinidad, provided it contains a reasonable quantity of fresh vegetables and butter or lard and milk, the last named being of particular importance in the dietary of children. The weekly dietary recommended by Dr. Lassalle is:

Meat or Fish	.... 3½ lb.	=	42c.	at present City prices.
Bread or Biscuit	.... 8 lb.	=	48c.	
Potatoes or Vegetables	7 lb.	=	21c.	
Sugar	.... 1½ lb.	=	6c.	
Butter or Lard	.... 14 ozs.	=	26c.	(at 30c. per lb.)
			143c.	= 21c. a day.

At present country prices the cost is 24 cents a day.

9. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of $4,800 a year.

House rent	$ 600
Food	864
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	480
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	192
Clothing	504
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	240
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	240
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	480
Education of children	288
Holidays	240
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	192
Total	$ 4,320

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

10. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of $2,400 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	$ 360
Food (including servants' food)	648
Servants	168
Laundry, light, &c.	144
Clothing	312
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	144
Medical attendance and incidentals	144
Education of children	168
Holidays	144
Widows' and Orphans' Pension	96
Total	$ 2,328

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary except in Port-of-Spain and the adjoining village of St. James which were proclaimed a Compulsory Education area during the year 1935. The education system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 286 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 7 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 68,594 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,354 and in the Secondary Schools, 1,691. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 15. Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a small grant for apparatus and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the Value of $3,840 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools. Recently legislation has been enacted with regard to the registration of these by the Department of Education. Conditions of registration are that the buildings and furniture shall conform to certain standards and that the members of the staff shall be of good moral character. These schools are not otherwise controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one, two, or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1935 was 123. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Les Amantes de Jesus is a society of ladies who collect funds for charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions and donations from private individuals, they organize a big bazaar every year.

Nazareth House, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women of any denomination and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

L'Hospice, under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, provides 20 old and destitute women with food, clothes and attendance in clean and comfortable surroundings. There are also five rooms attached to the same building, providing free living and sleeping accommodation, for 7 destitute women. This institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Institute for the Blind receives a grant from Government of $3,120 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 61 adults 19 women and 11 children in attendance.

St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 9 blind girls.

The Oxford Street Home which is held in trust by the Rector of Holy Trinity Cathedral provides free housing accommodation for 13 indigent females. It is open to the deserving poor of all Christian denominations.

The Daily Meal Association which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies distributes from 80 to 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons. This Association receives assistance from Poor Relief funds.

The Gordon Home provides free lodging for 5 indigent persons.

The Emma Herrera Home which is managed by the charitable society, Les Amantes de Jesus, comprises 10 rooms which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

The Free Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 25 destitute women and is under the management of Les Amantes de Jesus Society.

The Chinese Home which is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen provides lodging, food and necessaries for 12 destitute Chinese. The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Coterie of Social Workers which is managed by a committee of ladies maintain four breakfast sheds where poor children from elementary schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 2c. to 4c. each but the majority pay nothing.

The Free Night Shelter, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes $240 per annum towards maintenance.

PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

The Bethany Hostel, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 86 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assist those out of work.

St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at $1.00 each per month.

The Salvation Army Night Shelters for Men and Women, 36, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain.—These buildings have been erected for the purpose of housing men and women who are destitute or are in poor circumstances. The Women's Shelter accommodates 60, and the Men's Shelter 120. The charges are 2*c.* or 4*c.* per night. Meals are supplied at cost price and free lodgings is given annually to 33⅓ per cent. of the occupants.

The Church Army, 18, *La Resource Street, Port-of-Spain,* supplies beds, work, food, and shelter to any boy or girl leaving the Tacarigua Orphanage or Diego Martin Industrial School, or to any boy or girl leaving prison who had been an inmate of either of these institutions, and also to any really deserving cases. The primary object of the Church Army is to bridge the period between the time of discharge of inmates of the above institutions and the time when they become self-supporting citizens.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio-Claro (43 miles from Port-of-Spain); (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain; length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph, the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4ft-8½inch) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day in the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. A railway steamer makes four trips a week between Port-of-Spain and the outlying Islands.

4. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

5. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

Year.	*No. of Passengers Carried.*	*No. of Tons of freight carried*
1930	2,150,529	301,214
1931	1,901,175	309,444
1932	1,845,655	370,000
1933	1,378,926	434,505
1934	1,188,555	370,251
1935	1,183,769	422,960

ROADS.

6. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 58·48 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,080 miles are made up of 397 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 298 miles metalled, 183 miles gravelled, 40 miles pitched and 162 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 753 miles and are made up of 29 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 96 miles metalled, 283 miles gravelled, 28 miles pitched, and 317 miles natural soil roads. In addition there are many miles of Crown Traces in the charge of the Wardens.

7. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

TRAMWAYS.

8. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an Electric Tramway System 15 miles in length. Negotiations are now in progress for this undertaking to be taken over and operated by the Port-of-Spain Corporation.

POSTAL.

9. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and Tobago and 118 out offices throughout the Colony.

10. Air mail and Passenger services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc., with the United States of America *via* Antigua, Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Haiti and Cuba, with Buenos Aires *via* British Guiana, Paramaribo, Cayenne, Para, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Monte Video, and with Venezuela touching at Caripito, Maturin, La Guaira, Cumarebo, and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rico, British Honduras, Republic Honduras, San Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, also Jamaica and Bahamas.

TELEGRAPHS.

11. Communication by cable with British Guiana, other West India Islands, North America, the United Kingdom and other parts of the world is maintained by the Pacific Cable Board and the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited, under the Management of Cable and Wireless Limited. The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in cable communication with each other through St. Vincent and St. Lucia. From Barbados there are cables to British Guiana and Turks Island and there are cables from St. Lucia to Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica and Cuba. This system connects with the direct West India Cable Company system at Jamaica and Turks Island, the Cuba Submarine and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Cuba, and the Western and Western Union Telegraph Company's system in Barbados.

12. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintain wireless stations at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station. Negotiations are proceeding, between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

SHIPPING.

13. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines :—

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	Paramaribo and return via Jamaica (occasionally)	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return	do.	Monthly.
American-South African Line				
(1)	East and South African ports	New York	do.	do.
(2)	New Orleans	East and South African ports and return	Cargo	do.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies and Barbados	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
	French W/Indies, St. Lucia and Barbados	British Guiana, Cayenne and return	do.	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	do.	Every 10 days.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Fyffes Line	Santa Marta, Jamaica and Central American ports	Garston	Passenger and cargo (bananas)	Fortnightly
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Southampton, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do.	Monthly.
Harrison Lines				
(1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do.	Fortnightly
Horn Line	Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	do.
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Munson Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do.	Fortnightly
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	British Guiana, Barbados, French West Indies, Jamaica, Cuba and return	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	do.

Line	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Robin Line	East and South African ports	New York via a Canadian port	Cargo	Monthly.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company				
(1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Ecuador, Peru and Chili	do.	Monthly.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	do.
The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela	Caripito via Guiria	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
Westfal-Lauxen Line	Argentine and Brazil	San Francisco and Vancouver via Canal Zone	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil ...	New York	do. ...	do.

14. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and a fortnightly call at Blanchisseuse on the North Coast of Trinidad The following Tobago ports: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara, Plymouth, Mount Irvine, Milford and Hillsboro in Tobago are served when inducement offers.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assists the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of $1,200,000 is furnished by Government At 31st December, 1935, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was $1,052,659, and in respect of temporary advances $30,354. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

3. British and Local Currency are legal tender. Government and Commercial accounts are kept in the local dollar currency. The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance $1.00 and $2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1935, being $668,000. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of $5.00, $20.00 and $100.00 notes.

4. Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

HARBOUR WORKS:

The Contractors Agent arrived in the Colony in January, 1935, and work on the scheme was started forthwith.

By the end of the year the steel sheet-piling cofferdam had been completed for a distance of about 600 feet and the concrete wharf wall within the cofferdam had been completed or partly completed for a length of 420 feet. The wharf wall as designed is 3,170 feet in length. Some trouble was experienced from " blows " through the bottom of the cofferdam where it crossed an old stream bed, but these were successfully dealt with. The possibility of this trouble arising had been foreseen, and preparations had been made to deal with it if it should occur.

The bucket ladder dredger *Woodbrook* and the suction dredger *Port-of-Spain* arrived in September. Dredging commenced on the 1st November, and by the end of the year about a quarter of a million cubic yards had been removed. The total quantity to be dealt with is a little over six million cubic yards. Pending the arrival of the dredgers an embankment was tipped to enclose the portion of the reclamation area lying beyond the concrete wall. Closure was effected in October. This area will be the first to be reclaimed and will be filled by pumping dredged materials into the enclosure within the embankment. Pumping of dredgings into this area was commenced in December.

Negotiations for the expropriation of foreshore lots fronting on the reclamation areas were concluded, compensation totalling $117,200 being paid, and all short-term leases were terminated. The reclamation of an area to the South of the Railway Station Yards, which was undertaken in order to provide foreshore facilities for minor water-side activities in lieu of the foreshore to be closed by the reclamation, was also completed.

The amount of the Contract is $3,916,800, and by the end of the year expenditure totalled approximately $257,760.

Unemployment Relief Works:

To ease the unemployment which occurred towards the middle of 1935 in the Toco-Grande Riviere-Matelot, Cumuto and Tamana districts, relief works were undertaken on the Paria, Toco, Carmichael and Cumuto roads. The Paria Road was carried beyond the Marcelle River and improved, the Toco Road was straightened; the Carmichael Road completed and the Cumuto Road diverted. Later in the year the inauguration of a large number of works gave employment to artizans and labourers in the vicinity of Port-of-Spain. The more important of these were the Children's Ward at the Colonial Hospital Port-of-Spain; the Post Office at San Juan; Quarters at the Mental Hospital and at Chacachacare; additions and alterations to existing buildings and furniture; the widening of the Saddle Road through Boissiere Village; the construction of streets and filling of lots at the Experimental Station St. Clair; a new street at Old House of Refuge; two branch roads off Chancellor Road giving access to building sites; and reconstruction and diversion of Old St. Joseph Road.

New Treasury and Post Office Building.

The erection of the new building to accommodate the Treasury, General Post Office, Government Savings Bank, Audit Office and Agricultural Bank is being undertaken departmentally. The construction of the main Treasury vaults was completed in September, and the foundations of the building are nearing completion; but further construction was delayed pending the arrival of the steel frame.

Wireless Service.

Negotiations for the transfer of this service to Cables and Wireless Ltd. have not yet been concluded. In the meantime the Service is being carried on as well as the available apparatus permits.

PUBLIC WORKS EXTRAORDINARY.

The Custom House has been extended and renovated ; the building occupied by the Woodbrook Constabulary Station has been acquired and the necessary alterations partly effected ; and the Maternity Ward at Couva, the Health Office and Dispensary at Valencia, the school building at Clarke Rochard Trace, the Post Office at Guaico and eight public officers' quarters have been completed.

The widening of, and the footpath construction on, the Eastern Main Road was continued between the City boundary and the western end of Success Village and the greater part of the retaining walls necessary for widening the St. Joseph section was constructed. 5,146 feet of the Mayaro-Guayaguayare Road were surfaced and bridged ; the Arima-Blanchisseuse Road was drained and gravelled in the worst sections thereby providing an all weather road for light cars. The Paria-Morne Bleu Road was extended and is now within ¾ mile of the fertile Madamas Road area and the valuable quarry in that district, and the Caparo Valley Brasso Road and bridge were raised above flood level at the 6½ mile.

SANITARY WORKS.

Antimalarial works at Laventille were proceeded with, but were hampered by the inability of owners to fill in their swampy lands. Agreements were made under which the Government undertook reclamation in return for the transfer of part of the land. Ten swampy areas in the vicinity of Port-of-Spain, one at Cedros and three at Tobago were reclaimed at a cost of $2,935.00 and about 3,000 feet of insanitary drains in Sangre Grande were paved. Towards the end of the year about 17,000 feet of drains ranging in width from three feet to 12 feet were concreted in John John Village, Barataria district, Curepe, St. Augustine and Tunapuna from funds provided for the relief of unemployment.

CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

DAM IN QUARE VALLEY.

Good progress was made during the year and the main embankment was approximately half completed by the end of December.

The construction of the pressure filters was started.

TRUNK MAINS.

These were completed during the year with the exception of some of the smaller mains. The lengths completed are as follows :—

	Approx. miles.
26-inch to 15-inch diameter Mains	53·29
12-inch and smaller do.	5·53
Total	58·82

DISTRIBUTION MAINS.

About five miles of 8-inch, 6-inch and 4-inch diameter mains were laid towards the end of the year.

Service Reservoirs and Elevated Tanks.

St. Joseph Reservoir was completed and Fort Picton Reservoir was more than half completed during the year. Both of these reservoirs have a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. Two elevated steel tanks—each of a capacity of 25,000 gallons—have been erected during the year; one being at Maturita and the other a at Arouca.

Public Works Department.

For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

Headquarters,	Northern Division.
St. George West and North Caroni,	
St. George East,	
St. Andrew and St. David,	
Tobago.	
South Caroni and Victoria West,	Southern Division.
Victoria East,	
Nariva-Mayaro,	
St. Patrick.	

Each of these divisions is controlled by a Divisional Engineer and each district has an Assistant Engineer in direct charge.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

Justice.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrine of equity, and status of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st of March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding $120. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over $48.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to :—

(*a*) The Full Court.

(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.

(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to :—magisterial appeals ; petty civil court appeals ; appeals from interlocutory orders ; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed $960 ; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal ; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal ; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy ; applications for prohibition ; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King ; Bench Division ; cases of Habeas Corpus ; appeals from a judge in Chambers ; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies in which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges ; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from Trinidad the law to be applied is the local law. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of conpensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An Appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An Appeal to the Court lies :—

(*a*) on a question of law ;

(*b*) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;

(*c*) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

(*a*) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;

(*b*) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and

(*c*) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1935.

		Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Fined.
Magistracy,	Caroni	3,772	2,798	2,129
Do.	St. George East	4,669	3,702	2,919
Do.	St. George West	15,329	11,833	9,990
Do.	Eastern Counties	2,648	2,121	1,538
Do.	St. Patrick	5,493	4,200	2,887
Do.	Victoria	9,782	7,323	5,038
Do.	Tobago	1,198	997	790
	Total	42,891	32,974	25,291

CONSTABULARY.

11. The Constabulary is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, 7 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 6 Warrant Officers and 909 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

There are 54 Constabulary Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except for minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that a photograph of any Criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven finger-prints were taken during 1935, bringing the total on record to 27,333. Three hundred and fifty persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

14. The Detective Inspector keeps a record of Undesirable Immigrants and their movements are watched by men specially detailed for that purpose.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and signals, and before being put on Traffic Duty, they receive special instruction. Applicants for Drivers' Permits are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are:—

(1) The Royal Gaol which is the Main Prison
(2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
(3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
(4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.
(5) The Rose Hill Institution for girls.
(6) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
(7) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These District Prisons are at Cedros Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was a decrease of 38 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1935. The figures are as follows :—

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1934	....	2,889	289	3,178
1935	....	2,908	232	3,140

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1935 was 4,204, consisting of 3,865 males and 339 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, tailors, and shoemakers shops. Prisoners are also taught the making of furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, soap, distemper, charcoal and white lime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry, and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House grounds and the Prison quarry.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison.*—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and droughing wood and sand, stone cutting, soap making, distemper making, coconut fibre mat and matting making; slippers, hammocks, stools, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tombstones, and other slabs are made from the blue stone of the quarry. Eight hundred and ninety cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1935. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.*—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

22.—*Preventive Detention Prison.*—The prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 7 as compared with 11 in 1934.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution.*—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 2 years nor more than 5 years, and the Summary Court not less than 2 years nor more than 3 years. Sentences imposed by a summary court require the approval of the Governor. The treatment is similar to that of the Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking, and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 30.

24. There is a *Juvenile Prison* on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders Ordinance. They are located apart from the others but their treatment is much the same. The Committals to this prison amounted to 214 during the year.

25. *The Rose Hill Institutions (for girls)*—The Rules and Conditions of this Institution are the same as for the Young Offenders' Detention Institution. The inmates are employed at domestic and laundry work, sewing and knitting. All inmates attend school. The total number admitted during the year was 13.

26. *Female Prison.*—The average number of inmates in the female prison was 24, the maximum being 35 and the minimum 16. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

27. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were 3 deaths in the various prisons during the year, two of which were caused by judicial executions. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

28. *Time allowed for the payment of Fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation System.*—During the year 32 males and 9 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers, and 14 males and 5 females under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. One person on probation was brought before the Court for breach of her conditions of probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

The more important Ordinances passed during the year 1935 were as follows:—

No. 1.—Amends the Income Tax Ordinance in certain respects and enacts a new Schedule of rates.

Nos. 3 8 and 9 provide for the raising of loans for various public purposes.

No. 4.—The Newspapers Ordinance repeals and re-enacts the provisions of Cap. 179 with several amendments *inter alia* the definition of "Newspaper" is modified.

No. 5.—The Libel and Defamation Ordinance (Amendment) extends the privilege already given to Parliamentary reports, and to reports of judicial proceedings, vestry meetings, &c., published in a newspaper. It also provides for the leave of the Attorney-General before criminal proceedings are brought against the press.

No. 6.—The Labour (Minimum Wage) Ordinance empowers the Governor to fix by proclamation minimum rates of wage, and to appoint advisory Boards to consider rates of wages.

No. 7.—The General Local Loan (Municipal Corporations) Ordinance authorises the raising of local loans by Municipal Corporations subject to the Governor's approval.

Nos. 10 and 30.—The Friendly Societies (Amendment) Ordinance provides specially for the control of financial officers and the safeguarding of the Societies' funds, and the winding up of defunct societies.

No 13.—The Port-of-Spain Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, for the admission of women as members of the City Council, and gives the Council powers under the Land Acquisition Ordinance.

Nos. 16 and 27.—The Central Waterworks Ordinance provides for the establishment of a Central Water Board and the supply of water to various districts of the Colony and the taking over of the rights, powers duties and obligations of Maintenance, Rating and other Authorities constituted by Cap. 114, Cap. 115, Cap. 284, except in so far as they apply to the Boroughs of San Fernando and Arima. The rights of the Port-of-Spain Municipality are also preserved.

No. 17.—The Slum Clearance Ordinance empowers the Port-of-Spain City Council, with the approval of the Governor, to declare an unhealthy area to be a Slum Clearance area and provides for the repair or demolition of insanitary dwelling houses and barracks within the limits of the City and the reconstruction of such areas; and the housing of persons of the working classes. Notice stating terms of resolution of approved areas must be published in the local newspapers.

No. 18.—The Housing Commission Ordinance supplements the Slum Clearance Ordinance and incorporates the Housing Commission which will be composed of the Chairman and six other members (three of whom shall be nominees of the Port-of-Spain Corporation) to be appointed by the Governor, and empowers the funds of the Commission to be raised by Government loans or advances and the proceeds of any re-sale of properties which come into their possession. The Commission is also empowered to acquire from the Local Authority the whole or any part of a reconstructed slum clearance area or any areas of land for purposes of additional improvements; to let or lease any of their properties; with the consent of the Governor, to sell any of their properties to invest any surplus funds at their disposal; and to advance moneys for the purpose of assisting in the erection of hostels for single men and women.

No. 23.—The Private Schools Ordinance secures the effective supervision of private schools in order to assist the enforcement of compulsory education.

No. 28.—The Beekeeping and Bee Products (Control) Ordinance gives the Governor in Executive Council the power to make regulations for the control of Beekeeping and the importation of Bees and Bee supplies and the export of Bee products. An Inspector of Apiaries is to be appointed to enforce the Law.

No. 29.—The Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Ordinance provides for the registration of Muslim Marriages and Divorces which have been effected in accordance with the Islamic law relating to marriage and divorce.

No. 32.—The Jury (Amendment) Ordinance repeals and replaces several former provisions and introduces certain new provisions for the more effective working of the jury system.

No. 35.—The Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance repeals and consolidates the provisions of the former Ordinance. New regulations have been made in substitution for those which existed under the repealed Ordinance.

No. 36.—The Cocoa Subsidy (Special Taxation) Ordinance authorises the imposition of special taxation for the purpose of raising revenue to be applied towards a subsidy for the relief of the cocoa industry.

No. 37.—The Trade Licensing Ordinance makes it compulsory for certain businesses, companies, agents, traders, &c., to be licensed and the revenue thereby raised is to be applied towards a subsidy for the relief of the cocoa industry.

No. 38.—The Cocoa Subsidy Loan Ordinance authorises the Governor to raise a loan of $2,500,000 under the provisions of the General Local Loan Ordinance, and the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance to be appropriated and applied to the purpose of the payment of a subsidy for the relief of the cocoa industry.

No. 39.—The Trinidad Electricity Board Ordinance establishes a Board consisting of a Chairman and six other members to be appointed by the Governor, for the purpose of taking over and carrying on the Electric Lighting and Tramway works now being operated by the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, established under Cap. 310.

No. 40.—The San Fernando Corporation Ordinance consolidates revises, and makes further provisions for the good government of the Borough of San Fernando .

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The financial position of the Colony at the end of the year 1935 remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to $8,692,699 and the expenditure, including a transfer of $422,077 to the Reserve Fund, to $8,682,708. The year's working thus produced a surplus of $9,991 which, added to the existing balance, gave an accumulated surplus of $2,687,378.20.

2. The Revenue of the Colony for the year 1935 amounted to $8,692,699. As compared with 1934, the Revenue showed an increase of $482,453. The following comparative table show the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1934 :—

Heads of Revenue.	1934.	1935.	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
1. Customs	4,555,548	4,938,342	382,794	..
2. Licences, Excise, &c.... ..	981,758	1,263,681	281,923	...
3. Tax on Incomes	715,580	671,377	..	44,203
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services	251,917	260,687	8,770	..
5. Reimbursements	172,024	199,057	27,033	..
6. Earnings of Government Depts.	177,175	175,963	...	1,212
7. Post Office	163,222	209,585	46,363	...
8. Rent of Government Property ...	12,842	12,875	33	...
9. Interest	283,557	198,831	..	84,726
10. Miscellaneous Receipts ...	233,986	16,101	...	217,885
11. Land Sales, Royalties ...	557,766	661,141	103,375	..
12. Extraordinary	74,228	56,720	...	17,508
13. Colonial Development Fund ..	30,643	28,339	...	2,304
	8,210,246	8,692,699	850,291	367,838
	Net Increase		$482,453	

EXPENDITURE.

3. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to $8,682,708 and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure:—

$ 56,720	construction of New Treasury and Post Office Building met from Reserve Fund.
157,989	Other New Buildings.
1,461	Defence Measures.
338,174	Roads and Bridges.
422,077	Transferred to Reserve Fund.
29,562	Grant from Colonial Development Fund.

4. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under:—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total
	$	$	$	$
1931	7,877,491	7,426,339	2,486,781	9,913,120
1932	8,131,857	7,335,239	815,707	8,150,946
1933	8,097,981	7,376,620	702,191	8,078,811
1934	8,210,246	7,678,468	511,785	8,190,253
1935	8,692,699	7,676,725	1,005,983	8,682,708

PUBLIC DEBT.

5. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1934, amounted to $20,366,366. Additions during the year amounted to $4,150,800. Repayments as shown hereunder amounted, to $7,827,998, the Public Debt at 31st December, 1935, being $16,689,168.

	$
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	16,896
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	22,656
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	240,000
Redemption of 3 per cent. Stock Ordinances 262, 263, 264	2,880,000
Redemption of 4 per cent. Stock Ordinances 260, 261 and 26 of 1912	4,668,446
	7,827,998

SINKING FUNDS.

6. The Sinking Funds for the Redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1934 to $6,340,680. During 1935 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of $183,346; $40,800 was withdrawn from a supplementary Sinking Fund to augment $199,200 provided in the estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920; $1,296 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918 and

$6,117,048 was withdrawn for the payment of 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. Inscribed Stock. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was a depreciation in the market value to the extent of $7,069, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to $357,813 as under:—

For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1930/49) ...	236,936
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (1928/47) ...	7,061
For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures (1963/73) ...	49,043
For redemption of 29 Conversion Loan (1934/44) ...	64,773
	357,813

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

7. The total assets at the end of December, 1935, amounted to $13,818,339 as against liabilities of $11,130,962. Investments held on behalf of specific funds amounted to $5,312,903 whereas the amounts held on deposits in respect of those funds were $5,887,624 leaving uninvested $574,721 of which $505,938 is in respect of the Reserve Fund, as the position in relation to the Reserve Fund was ascertainable only after the accounts for the year were closed it was not possible to take steps to have the amounts invested before the end of the year. $1,371,851 has been invested on account of Surplus Funds.

The Assets may be classified as under:—

(*a*) *Liquid:*			
Cash		$5,682,961	
Advances at call		80,722	
Invested		6,684,753	
			$12,448,436
(*b*) *Earmarked for special services:*—			
Advances to			
Owners of Sugar Plantations ...		$661,330	
Owners of Cocoa Plantations:			
Cocoa Industry Relief	$89,021		
Hurricane Relief	142,616		
		231,637	
Statutory and other authorities ...		130,902	
Public Officers		76,744	
Unallocated Stores		269,290	1,369,903
			$13,818,339.

The Liabilities may be summarised as under:—

Unexpended Loan Balances ...	$5,062,087	
Deposits in respect of Specific Funds	3,687,624	
Reserve Fund	2,200,000	
Current Liabilities	181,251	
		11,130,962
Surplus		$2,687,377

INVESTMENTS.

8. The market value of Securities at the beginning of the year amounted to $12,080,592. Certain securities held on behalf of the sinking funds were realized in January, 1935, for the redemption of the 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. loans. The net depreciation on revaluation of the securities at the end of the year amounted to $52,661 the market value of all securities at the end of December, 1935, being $6,285,785. Below are shown the value of the securities after depreciation, or appreciation as the case may be, and the extent to which they had appreciated or depreciated.

(*a*) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1935.	*Amount of appreciation*	*Amount of depreciation*
Sinking Funds	$357,813	—	$7,069
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	184,371	—	2,168
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	41,662	—	767
Gulf Steamers' Depreciation Fund	111,871	—	1,441
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	7,555	—	—
Land Assurance Fund ...	29,518	—	—
Launches Depreciation Fund ...	2,683	—	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners...	486	—	—
Public Trustee	269,265	—	—
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Funds	64,248	432	—
	$1,069,472	432	$11,445
		$11,013	

(*b*) Investments in respect of which the Colony receives the gain or bears the loss :—

	Value at 31st December, 1935.	*Amount of appreciation.*
Reserve Fund	$1,694,062	$8,386
Post Office Savings Bank ...	2,141,156	18,119
Surplus Funds	1,371,851	15,109
Provident Fund	9,244	4
	$5,216,313	$41,648

9. The main sources of taxation are :—

(*a*) *Customs.*—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 40 per cent. of the articles subject to Custom import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery (subject to minimum $7.20 per gallon (preferential) and $14.40 (general)), plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz. :—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (24c. per 100 ft.), apples (50c. per barrel).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to 15 per centum of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1935 :—

Import duties	$3,087,032
Export duties	129,195
Port and Harbour dues	143,836

(*b*) *Excise.*—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

(1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at $3.12 per proof gallon ;
(2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 16c. per gallon ;
(3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 12c. per gallon ;
(4) Beer at the rate of 16c. on every gallon ;
(5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 10c. per gallon ;
(6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 42c. per 100 lb.

The yield for 1935 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	$826,565
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	634,581
Beer	4,999
Copra Products	43,652

(*c*) *Liquor Licences.*—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

(1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;
(2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and
(3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1935 .... $167,758.

(*d*) *Estate duties.*—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

(1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and
(2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1935 .... $ 187,335

(*e*) *Stamp Duties.*—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1935	$65,861

(*f*) *Land and Building Taxes.*—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1*s*. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed £5 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1935	$400,726

(*g*) *Vehicles.*—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue. From 1935 the tax on all Motor Vehicles is collected by Government and a refund made to the Municipalities.

During 1935, $265,483 was credited to General Revenue, and the sum of $78,189 was paid from General Revenue to the Municipalities in respect of Motor Vehicles kept within their areas.

(*h*) *Income Tax.*—This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding $1,200 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 12½ per cent. is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate 2½ per cent. on the chargeable income :

Yield for 1935	$671,377

(*i*) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt.*—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 2*s*. 6*d*. on each ton of crude asphalt or 3*s*. 6*d*. on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1935	$571,299

(*j*) *Miscellaneous Licences.*—The yield from this source amounted to $107,738 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars, and from Sweepstakes.

10. Out of a total revenue of $8,692,699, revenue from taxation amounted to $6,873,400.

CHAPTER XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Kent paid a private visit to the Colony on the 6th of February and remained seven days. They were accorded an enthusiastic welcome on their arrival.

2. On the 19th of February the Colonial Secretary, Sir Selwyn Grier, C.M.G., sailed for Grenada to assume his appointment as Governor of the Windward Islands. He was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Seymour, C.M.G., V.D. who was promoted from Fiji, and who arrived in the Colony on the 8th of April.

3. The Silver Jubilee of His (now late) Majesty King George V was celebrated on the 6th of May. Government, Municipal and private buildings and business houses were decorated and illuminated, and there was a fireworks display on the Queen's Park Savannah. Special Postage Stamps were issued, and a public subscription was started by the *Trinidad Guardian* for the erection of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium to mark the occasion.

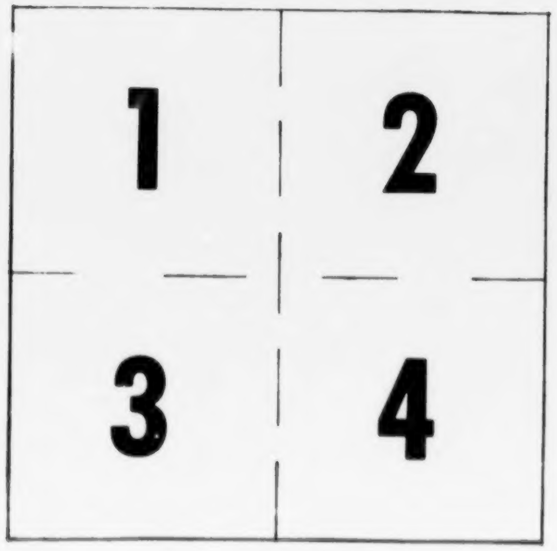
4. The "Bostock Hill" Shield was awarded to the City of Port-of-Spain by the Royal Sanitary Institute of London for the best Health Week Celebrations in 1934 in the British Empire outside of Great Britain.

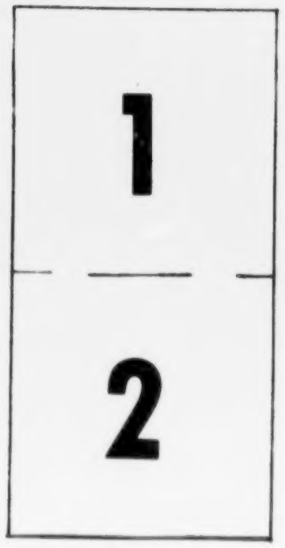
5. On the 12th of August the Colony floated a loan of $8,000,000 in London. This sum included $4,752,000 for the Deep Water Harbour Scheme, $1,440,000 for the Housing Scheme, and $1,760,044.80 for the acquisition of the Trinidad Electric Company's undertaking by the Port-of-Spain City Council.

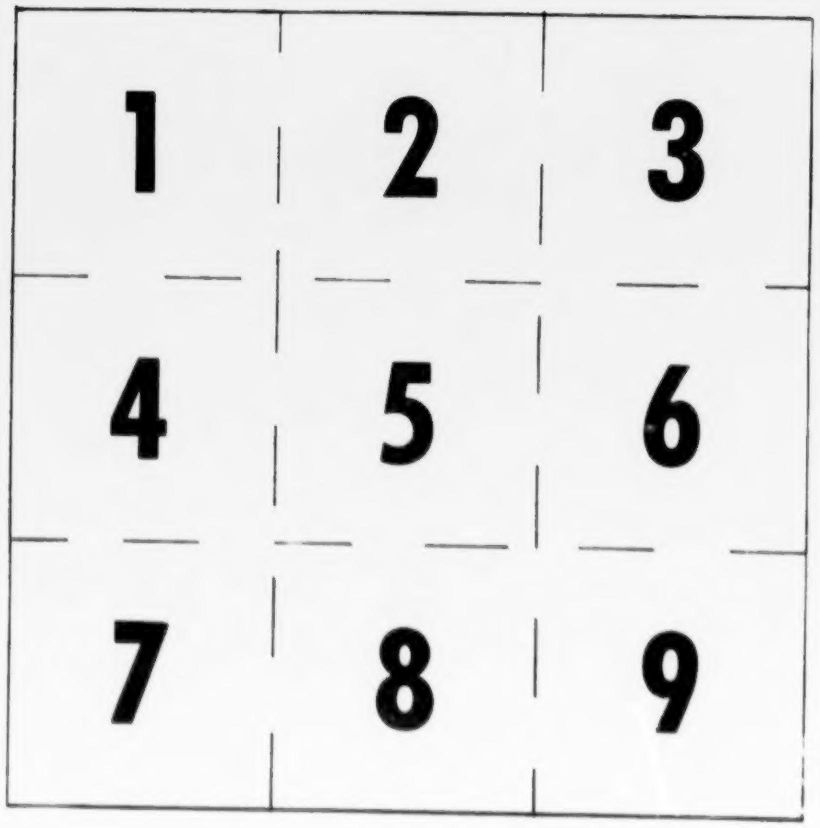
1st July, 1936.

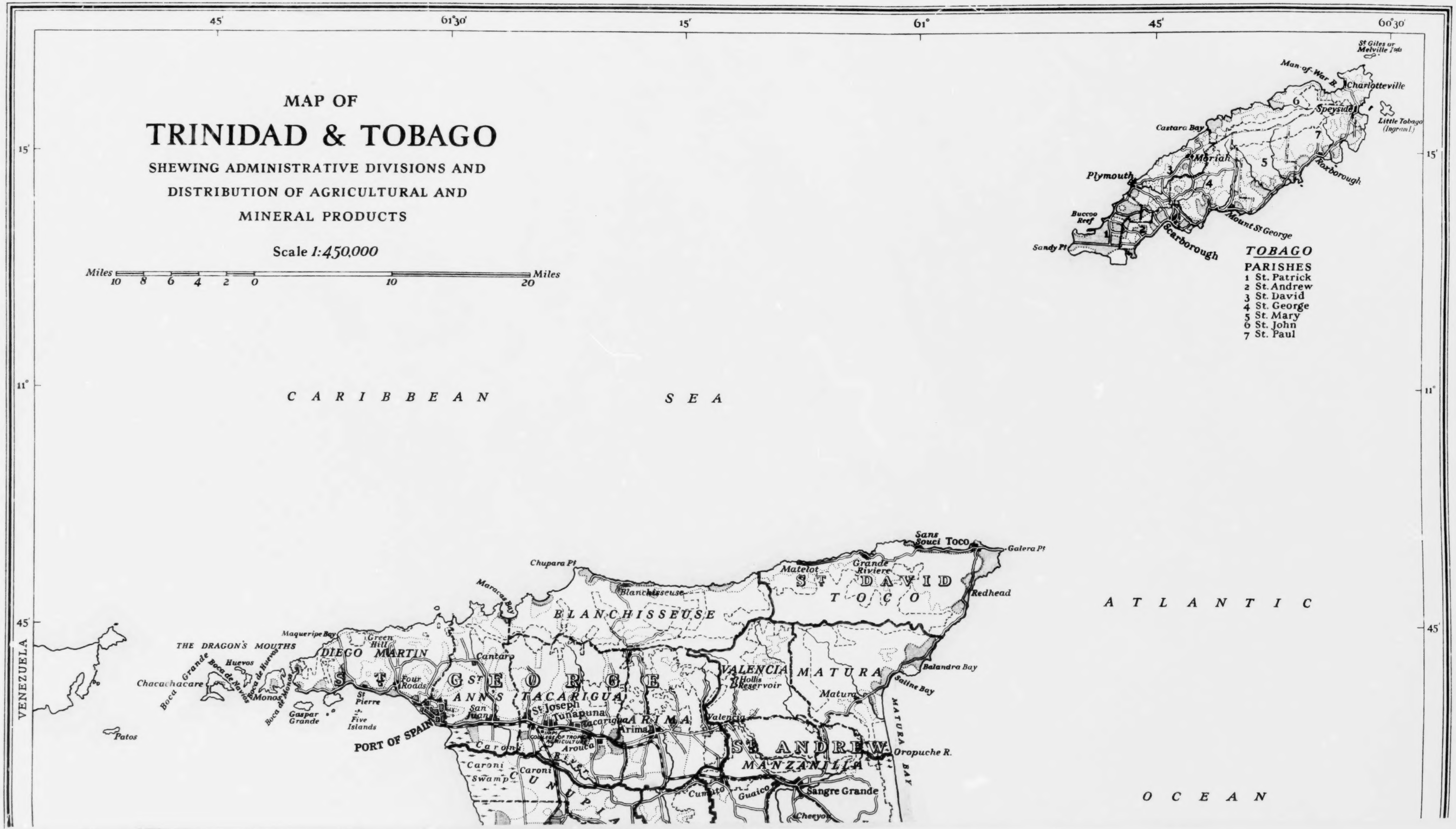
H. NANKIVELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.









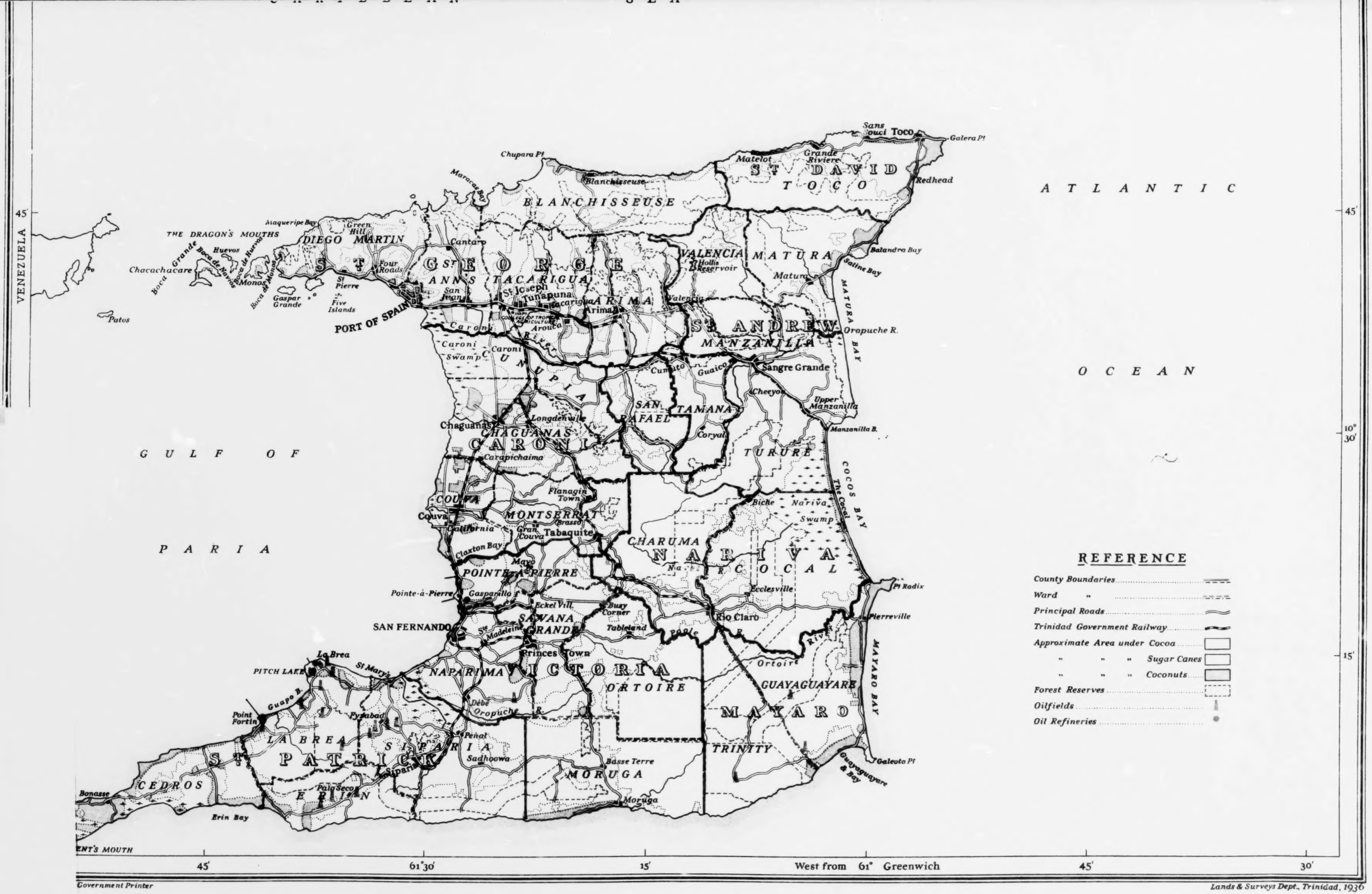
MAP OF

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

SHEWING ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTS

Scale 1:450,000

Miles 10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 Miles
45′
61°30′
15′
61°
45′
60°30′
15′
11°
45′
TOBAGO
PARISHES
1 St. Patrick
2 St. Andrew
3 St. David
4 St. George
5 St. Mary
6 St. John
7 St. Paul
St Giles or Melville Is.
Man-of-War B.
Charlotteville
Speyside
Little Tobago (Ingram I.)
Castara Bay
Moriah
Plymouth
Roxborough
Buccoo Reef
Mount St George
Sandy Pt
Scarborough
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Sans Souci
Toco
Galera Pt
Chupara Pt
Matelot
Grande Riviere
ST DAVID
TOCO
Redhead
Maracas Bay
Blanchisseuse
BLANCHISSEUSE
Maqueripe Bay
Green Hill
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
DIEGO MARTIN
Cantaro
Huevos
Chacachacare
Boca Grande
Boca de Navios
Boca de Huevos
Boca de Monos
Monos
Gaspar Grande
ST GEORGE
Four Roads
St Pierre
Five Islands
ST ANN'S
San Juan
TACARIGUA
St Joseph
Tunapuna
Tacarigua
ARIMA
Arima
Arouca
PORT OF SPAIN
VALENCIA
Hollis Reservoir
Valencia
MATURA
Matura
Balandra Bay
Saline Bay
MATURA BAY
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
Oropuche R.
Caroni River
Caroni Swamp
Caroni
CAUNUPIA
Cumuto
Guaico
Sangre Grande
Cheeyou
VENEZUELA
Patos


ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF PARIA
VENEZUELA
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
Chacachacare
Boca Grande
Huevos
Boca de Navios
Boca de Huevos
Monos
Boca de Monos
Gaspar Grande
Five Islands
Patos
Maqueripe Bay
Green Hill
DIEGO MARTIN
ST GEORGE
Four Roads
St Pierre
PORT OF SPAIN
Cantaro
ST ANN'S
TACARIGUA
San Juan
St Joseph
Tunapuna
Tacarigua
Arouca
ARIMA
Arima
Caroni River
Caroni Swamp
Caroni
CAUNUPIA
Chupara Pt
Maracas Bay
Blanchisseuse
BLANCHISSEUSE
Matelot
Grande Riviere
Sans Souci
Toco
Galera Pt
ST DAVID
TOCO
Redhead
VALENCIA
Hollis Reservoir
Valencia
MATURA
Matura
Balandra Bay
Saline Bay
MATURA BAY
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
Oropuche R.
Sangre Grande
Cumuto
Guaico
Cheeyou
Upper Manzanilla
Manzanilla B.
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
Coryal
TURURE
Chaguanas
Longdenville
CHAGUANAS
CARONI
Carapichaima
Flanagin Town
COUVA
Couva
California
MONTSERRAT
Brasso
Gran Couva
Tabaquite
Claxton Bay
CHARUMA
NARIVA
COCAL
Biche
Nariva Swamp
The Cocal
COCOS BAY
Mayo
POINTE-A-PIERRE
Pointe-à-Pierre
Gasparillo
Eckel Vill.
Busy Corner
Tableland
Ecclesville
Rio Claro
Pt Radix
Pierreville
SAN FERNANDO
SAVANA GRANDE
St Madeleine
Princes Town
Poole R.
Ortoire R.
MAYARO BAY
La Brea
PITCH LAKE
St Mary's
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
ORTOIRE
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO
Guapo B.
Point Fortin
Fyzabad
Debe
Oropuche R.
LA BREA
SIPARIA
Penal
Sadhoowa
Siparia
ST PATRICK
TRINITY
Galeota Pt
Guayaguayare Bay
Basse Terre
MORUGA
Moruga
Bonasse
CEDROS
Palo Seco
ERIN
Erin Bay
ENT'S MOUTH
45'
10° 30'
15'
61°30'
West from 61° Greenwich
30'
REFERENCE
County Boundaries
Ward "
Principal Roads
Trinidad Government Railway
Approximate Area under Cocoa
" " " Sugar Canes
" " " Coconuts
Forest Reserves
Oilfields
Oil Refineries

Government Printer

Lands & Surveys Dept., Trinidad, 1936

APPENDIX.

List of certain Publications issued by the Government of Trinidad.

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Do. —Quarter Bound	1	5	0	3	0
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Civil List, 1935		2	6		6
Civil Service Regulations		2 5	6 0		6
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Do. —Full Calf		12	6	1	0
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Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad ...		1	0		1½
Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago—Cloth		3	0		6
Do —Paper		2	6		5
Hansard Debates—per copy		1	0		1½
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Index to Cases—Vols. 1 to 4 Trinidad Law Reports		1	0		1½
Index to Orders in Council, &c.—Paper Bound ...		3	0		1½
Index to Ordinances passed since 1925		1	0		1½
Native Timbers—Leaflet No. 1		3	0		1
Do. do. No. 2		3	0		1
Ordinances—Volume 1925-1934 (each year) ...		12	6	1	0
Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, &c. ...		12	6	1	0
Revised Edition of Laws, 1925 (5 Vols.)—Cloth ...	6	6	0	5	0
Do. do. —Buckram...	7	7	0	5	0
Do. do. —Calf ...	10	10	0	5	0
Royal Gazette per copy			6	—	
Do. Extraordinary per copy			1	—	
Do. Volume	1	5	0	3	0
Do. and Supplements issued weekly— per annum	1	10	0	8	8
Silvicultural Notes on Timber Trees		2	0		1
Supreme Court Judgments—Volume		12	6	1	0
Useful and Ornamental plants		2	6		9 *
Care and Management of Dairy Goats in Trinidad and Tobago			6		1½
Flora of Trinidad and Tobago :					
Vol. 1, Part 1		1	0		4½*
Vol. 1, Part 2		6	0		9 *
Vol. 1, Part 3		1	3		4½*
Vol. 1, Part 4		4	6		9 *
Vol. 1, Part 5		1	0		4½*
Vol. 2, Part 1		2	0		4½*

* Includes registration fees.

Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 11*d.*).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s.* (5*s.* 9*d.*).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s.* (4*s.* 4*d.*).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d.* (3½*d.*).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933–34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

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Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 9*d.*).

MALAYA.

Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

SEYCHELLES.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

MAURITIUS.

Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

WEST INDIES.

Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

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Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

PALESTINE.

Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).
Appendix to Report, containing Maps. [Cmd. 3687.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 3*d.*).

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BASUTOLAND.
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
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BRITISH GUIANA.
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TRENGGANU.
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TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
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BRITISH TOGOLAND.

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S.O. Code No. 58-1767

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1805

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of

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1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1720 and 1767 respectively (Price 2s. 0d. each).)

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Trinidad and Tobago, for the year 1936.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles, while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1934. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921, the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows :—

United Kingdom	1,454
Europe	437
North America	614
South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	5,082
China, and locally born of Chinese parentage	5,208
India	23,312
Locally born of Indian extraction	114,271
Locally born of European parentage or of African and mixed descent	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere	46,267
Total	412,783

3. The population on 31st December, 1936, was estimated at 448,253.

MARRIAGES.

4. The total number of marriages recorded during 1936, was 2,097, viz.: 2,063 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 117, 4 under the Immigration Ordinance, Cap. 245 and 30 under the Muslim Marriage Ordinance. The rate per 1,000 of the total mean population was 9·29. In 1935 the marriage rate was 9·36. Included in the 2,063 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 39 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

5. The number of births registered during the year was 14,625 (7,421 boys and 7,204 girls). The birth rate was 32·93 per 1,000. In 1935 the birth rate was 32·92, and for the period 1932-1936 the mean rate was 31·1.

DEATHS.

6. The total number of deaths registered in 1936 was 7,230, of which 3,867 were males and 3,363 females. The death rate was 16·28 per 1,000. In 1935 the death rate was 17·47, and for the period 1932-1936 the mean rate was 17·8.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

7. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,416, *i.e.*, at the rate of 97 per 1,000 births. In 1935 the rate was 99 for every 1,000 births, and for the period 1932-1936 the mean rate was 113 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

8. The principal causes of death were :—

	1935.	**1936.**
Enteric Fever	211	118
Influenza	42	28
Malaria	522	473
Dysentery	107	84
Pulmonary Tuberculosis....	382	420
Syphilis	154	148
Cancer	151	215
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage	298	305
Convulsions, Infantile	38	39
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	496	481
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	517	508
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	347	353
Diarrhoea	324	305
Ankylostomiasis	121	119
Nephritis	435	385
Disease of Puerperal State	122	103
Diseases of Early Infancy	882	838
Old Age	860	707

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and, after several generations, still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic stocks of 70 years and over are numerous.

2. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 380 beds.
Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 190 beds.
Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.
District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge in Trinidad with 700 beds for destitute persons suffering from old age or incurable diseases, and a House of Refuge in Tobago for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A Child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

5. On the 3rd July, 1936, a Standing Committee was appointed " to co-ordinate and inspire the policy of the Government in regard to Nutrition in its relation to public Health ". The preliminary work of this Committee consisted of a survey of diets and a study of the means available for correcting deficiencies.

6. The principal diseases which prevail are diseases of the lung, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

7. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackwater fever is rare. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas, where continuous and extensive seepage occurs, and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. *Tuberculosis* has been decreasing steadily for the past thirty years. It is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and is largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association.

9. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplied and a campaign against fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several

country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and, when unwholesome, is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

10. *Hookworm* shews a decline, not only in the extent of actual infection but also in severity of type of disease. This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 21 years. Two units are permanently maintained working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Oil of Chenopodium but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

11. *Enteric Fever* has shown a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population.

12. *Paralytic Rabies*. During the year there was one localised outbreak of this disease among human beings at Toco. Three cases occurred all of whom died.

A specially trained staff is employed in locating the sleeping and digesting places of the bat (Desmodus rufus) which spreads this disease by its bite. 3,660 of these bats were destroyed during the year. All of these were examined bacteriologically and 101 were found to be infected. All haunts are recorded and chartered on maps, a procedure which, though entailing considerable labour, makes it possible to cut short an epidemic in its early stages.

13. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. The Central Water Scheme was partially completed towards the end of the year and purified water was supplied to many parts of the Northern district from this source.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

1. Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban areas include the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy a mud or tapia hut covered with carrat or grass (timite), small two roomed or four roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates though many working people in the towns live in similar buildings. Efforts are being made to end the barrack system with its physical and moral ill effects. New housing conditions for labourers require buildings of the cottage type consisting of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each.

3. Sanitary conveniences vary. In remote districts there are in many cases no privies of any kind. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist, water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Landlords in towns and villages are usually business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. The enactment of the Public Health (Streets and Buildings) Regulations, 1935, has permitted a greater measure of control of house construction. This control, which is effected by the various Local Health Authorities, extends also to the width and alignment of streets and limits the density of population in prescribed areas.

6. The Slum Clearance Ordinance gives the Council of the City of Port-of-Spain powers to declare slum clearance areas and to prepare and carry out improvement schemes.

During 1936 an area for clearance was selected in the East Dry River district (unsewered) lying between St. Joseph Road on the north, Sea Lots on the south, the Children's Playground on the east and the Dry River on the west; but later it was considered advisable to begin operations in a sewered portion of the town instead, and at the close of the year steps were being taken to proclaim as slum clearance areas three city blocks, lying between Marine Square on the south, Prince Street on the north, the Dry River on the east and portions of Duncan and Nelson Streets on the west. The Government has established a Housing Commission which will take over and manage the reconstructed slum areas.

In the meantime the Corporation completed 100 workers cottages on their lands at Gonzales Place for the accommodation of the present occupants of the proposed slum clearance areas. These cottages cost $66,671.54, each one consisting of two rooms, with a back gallery, kitchen, bath and privy cesspit; the rentals are not to exceed $4.00 per month.

7. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building and Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to clerks, mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some oilfield companies have provided cheap homes for their workers.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1936, compared with the previous five years and with the average for the period are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

CROP.		1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.		
		Quantity.	*Value.* $	c.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	c.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	c.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	c.
Cocoa	*lb.*	57,186,512	3,966,398	40	41,822,127	2,780,016	00	51,311,274	2,668,353	60	26,803,149	1,678,531	20
Sugar	*tons.*	86,054	4,334,252	00	85,956	4,060,195	20	108,517	5,354,721	60	93,513	4,397,913	60
Coconuts	*nuts*	63,873,889	554,472	00	51,294,708	512,572	80	68,013,345	518,443	20	65,036,934	426,350	40
Coffee	*lb.*	853,552	77,184	00	908,492	99,945	60	339,196	35,596	80	525,115	50,856	00
Citrus :													
Grapefruit	*boxes*	4,377	9,004	80	10,978	41,764	80	3,433	12,412	80	23,518	89,443	20
,, Juice	*galls.*	....	....		....	....		‡14,177	7,900	80	14,280	8,102	40
Oranges	*No.*	2,454,692	11,659	20	3,292,910	23,544	00	1,913,179	11,265	60	3,126,059	19,886	40
,, Juice	*gals.*	....	....		....	....		‡900	542	40	100	62	40
Limes :													
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice		22,931	9,633	60	49,629	20,400	00	17,375	5,774	40	3,479	1,411	20
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	*gals.*	4,012	2,198	40	8,583	2,049	60	12,309	2,985	60	9,110	2,568	00
(*c*) Distilled Oil	,,	2,304	144,163	20	789½	46,684	80	*1,889	108,360	00	2,830	116,414	40
(*d*) Handpressed Oil	,,	†109	9,777	40	†140	14,947	20	....	....		52	3,849	60
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	‡21,589	1,253	60	54,217	2,035	20	52,800	1,867	20	96,693	3,076	80
(*f*) Green Limes....	*brls*	83	614	40	189	696	00	2,101½	11,428	80	1,429	9,556	80
(*g*) Pickled Limes	*brls.*	....	....		....	....		13	192	00	25	374	40

* Not distinguished from handpressed oil. † Now distinguished from distilled oil. ‡ New industry.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

CROP.		1935.		1936.		Average for previous 5 years.	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			$ c.		$		$ c.
Cocoa	*lb.*	44,387,836	2,530,617 60	28,339,195	2,340,376	44,302,179	2,724,783 36
Sugar	*tons*	105,699	4,522,420 80	142,671	6,127,583	95,947	4,533,920 64
Coconuts	*nuts*	32,339,783	241,987 20	4,560,180	69,740	56,111,731	450,765 12
Coffee	*lb.*	1,187,867	87,792 00	1,213,102	84,968	762,844	70,274 88
Citrus :							
Grapefruit	*boxes*	51,119	203,870 40	42,958	198,513	18,685	71,299 20
	No.	7,724	....	....	....	....	....
,, Juice	*galls.*	4,301	2,409 60	12,162	9,109	Industry not	yet 5 years old.
Oranges	*No.*	3,753,466	31,555 20	....	....	....	....
	boxes	2,850	....	3,816,749	22,823	2,908,061	19,582 08
,, Juice	*galls.*	....	3,86[illegible] [illegible]0	....	....	....	....
Limes :							
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice		11,807	1,886 40	66,881	22,842	21,044	7,821 12
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	*gals.*	4,422	74,385 60	3,521	1,542	7,687	16,837 44
(*c*) Distilled Oil	,,	1,914	4,324 80	22,016	84,970	1,945	83,989 44
(*d*) Handpressed Oil	,,	....	....	779	6,864	....	....
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	104,057	3,864 00	23,716	812	65,867	2,415 36
(*f*) Green Limes	*brls.*	565	....	1,391	11,869	873	....
(*g*) Pickled Limes	*brls.*	....	....	....	....	....	....

AGRICULTURE.

SUGAR.

The production of sugar during the year amounted to 154,665 tons compared with 117,780 tons in 1935. The sugar industry for the fourth year in succession has headed the list of agricultural exports of the colony and the value of the sugar, molasses and rum was $6,425,533 in 1936 as compared with $4,693,080 in 1935.

2. Cane farmers at the basic price of $2.64 per ton of canes received a total of $1,568,624 compared with $1,061,885 in 1935. Prices of sugar continued to be low: the maintenance of the industry was made possible by the preference granted by the Imperial Government and by the Dominion of Canada.

3. The Sugar Cane Investigation Committee financed by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund, and by the Government and the Sugar Manufacturers, has continued investigations on soils and fertilizers and of the froghopper and moth borers.

COCOA.

4. Exports for the year totalled 28,339,195 lb. as against 44,387,836 lb. for the preceding year. This reduction in yield was due to unfavourable weather conditions accentuated by the incidence of witchbroom, the attacks of thrips and the general neglect due to the protracted period of low prices. During the first six months of the year prices remained low but during the second half of 1936 there was a marked and welcome rise in the value of this commodity on the world's markets and, at the close of the year, plantation cocoa was quoted on the local market at $15.27 per fanega (110 lb.). The value of the crop was $2,340,376 or $190,246 less than in 1935. The first year of the Government's subsidy scheme for the assistance of the Cocoa Industry has been completed, and the grants made have effected marked improvements on those portions of the estates on which subsidy money has been spent. Witchbroom disease continues to be a cause of grave concern, and in certain areas cocoa is being abandoned. With a view to searching for strains of cocoa resistant to witchbroom the Legislature has approved of arrangements being made for an expedition to visit South America for this purpose. The sum of $166,493 was advanced under the Cocoa Relief Ordinance, and loans amounting to $131,443 were granted to cocoa and coconut growers in the areas affected by the hurricane of 1933.

5. The Cocoa Research Staff of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture have continued their investigations and valuable results have been obtained.

COCONUTS.

6. Exports for the year of copra, coconuts and coconut oil were equivalent to 33,299,565 nuts compared with 32,339,783 nuts in 1935. The copra market advanced from $2.60 per 100 lb. in January to $3.75 in December 1936. Exports for 1936 were valued at $324,832 compared with $241,991 in 1935. Under the terms of the agreement with the oil factories the bonus to copra producers ceases when the price reaches $3.00 per 100 lb. and, owing to the level having been reached during the year, only $23,730 was distributed in 1936 as compared with $86,913 in 1935.

MINOR CROPS.

Grapefruit and Oranges.

7. Grapefruit exports fell from 51,119 cases in 1935 to 42,958 cases in 1936. A Canning Plant was erected in time for the crop season and shipments of Canned Hearts and Juice were made during the year.

8. The number of oranges exported was about 3,816,000 compared with 4,000,000 during the preceding year.

9. Research work on the propagation and cultivation of grapefruit and oranges is conducted at the Citrus Experiment Station at St. Augustine.

Limes and Lime Oil.

10. The export of green limes increased in value to $11,869 compared with $3,864 in 1935 ; and the value of lime oil exported rose to $91,834 compared with $74,387 in 1935.

Bananas.

11. Exports for the year 1936 amounted to 159,076 bunches valued at $71,030 compared with 66,547 bunches valued at $29,641 in 1935.

12. Coffee increased from 1,187,867 lb. in 1935 to 1,213,102 lb. in 1936, but the value decreased by $2,823.

13. Tonka beans were valued at $148,811 compared with $59,136 in 1935.

LIVESTOCK.

14. The Government maintains a Stock Farm in Trinidad in order to supply milk to Public Institutions and to improve the livestock generally in the Colony. With cattle the main line of work is the evolution of a high grade Friesian-Zebu cross which combines the hardiness of the Zebu with the productive qualities of the high yielding Friesian.

15. The Water Buffalo has replaced Zebu cattle as the working animal on the large sugar estates. During the year arrangements were made for the importation of a number of Water Buffaloes of the Murrah breed from India for the improvement of the existing stock.

16. Additions to the Stock Farm during the year included a pure bred Holstein-Friesian bull, a thoroughbred stallion, and a number of Berkshire and Large Black pigs, goats and poultry from England and Canada.

17. Thoroughbred stallions, Jack donkey stallions and pure bred bulls stand for service at the Farm and at various centres in the colony. Pure bred pigs (Large Black and Berkshire), dairy (Saanens and British Alpines) and mutton goats (Indian Lop-eared), poultry (White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds) and Black Head Persian sheep are bred at the Farm and are offered for sale, by public auction, with cattle and horsekind every year.

18. Paralytic Rabies was again responsible for a number of deaths in livestock, but the number of cases was the lowest since the serious outbreak in 1929. Control measures, which consist of the vaccination of animals and the destruction of bats, have given satisfactory results. There were outbreaks of Anthrax at three centres and the necessary preventive measures were effectively enforced in the districts affected.

19. In Tobago a Stock Farm is maintained on a smaller scale at which stud animals are kept for service. Pigs, sheep, and poultry are also reared on the Farm.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

20. There are 53 Agricultural Credit Societies in operation in Trinidad and Tobago. They are doing useful work in helping the smaller proprietors to obtain loans at a reasonable rate of interest. Four Cocoa Fermentaries established in connection with four of the Tobago Credit Societies have worked well during the year.

21. The Tobago Producers' Association handles cocoa, coconuts, copra and other agricultural produce. A cocoa fermentary is also attached to this Association.

22. The factory of the Tobago Lime Growers' Co-operative Association is equipped with a crushing plant and a distilling plant and has been of valuable assistance to the lime growers in Tobago.

23. The Coconut Growers' Association Ltd., a newly formed body, began operations during the year with satisfactory results.

GENERAL.

24. In spite of continued low world prices, the total value of the Agricultural exports of the Colony was $9,918,108, compared with $8,142,960 in 1935, or an increase of $1,775,148. This increase is mainly due to the rise in the export values of Sugar and Sugar products. The export value of Coconut products, Lime oil and Tonka Beans also rose appreciably in comparison with 1935.

25. The sugar industry is controlled by companies both local and abroad. The estates produce about 56 per cent. of the crop and the cane farmers 44 per cent. and the canes are ground at the central factories owned by these companies. In 1936 there were 19,471 cane farmers of whom 13,318 were East Indians and 6,153 West Indians.

FORESTRY.

26. The area under forest at the end of 1935 was 556,310 acres, of which 294,922 acres constituted proclaimed, sanctioned, and proposed Forest Reserves, the remainder being Crown Lands.

The total amount of timber produced for consumption from Crown Lands and Forest Reserves amounted to 1,944,962 cubic feet, of which 495,375 cubic feet were for timber, the remainder being corduroy and firewood. The Deep Water Wharfage Contract utilised 13,397 cubic feet of native timber valued at approximately $6,611.

The normal planting programme was continued, and 260 acres of new plantations were made. Of this 40 acres in the Long Stretch were planted as an unemployment relief measure.

A satisfactory agreement was reached with the Petroleum Companies for the limitation of clearing in protective Forest Reserves and timber plantations ; this agreement, whilst permitting the full exploitation of oil wherever it is found, at the same time ensures the preservation of the all important indirect value of the protective Forest Reserves, and safeguards the timber plantations from premature destruction.

FISHERIES.

27. Nearly all the game fish of the Colony are also good food fish. There is a large demand for the latter which is amply met either from daily catches or from supplies of deep-sea fish kept in cold storage.

The principal varieties of fish found in the waters of the Colony are :—Mackerel, Carangue (*Carangidae*), Ancho (*Pomatomidae*), Dolphin (*Clryphaenidae*), Barracouta (*Sphyraena barracuda*) Sail-fish (*Istiophoridae*) Snapperx, Red-fish and Pargs (*Lutianidae*), Grunts (*Haemulidae*), Salmon *Otolithidae*), Grouper (*Serranidae*), Tarpon (*Elopidae*), Shark and Saw-fish.

The methods used for catching are principally (*a*) trolling, (*b*) deep-sea fishing (known locally as " banking ") and (*c*) seines, fish-pots and nets.

MANUFACTURES.

28. Apart from the agricultural and mineral industries and products, there are a number of manufacturing concerns and industrial pursuits in the Colony. They include an electric undertaking, Angostura bitters, rum, distilleries, edible oil and lard, ice, cigarettes, matches, biscuits, aerated waters, carbonic acid gas, oxygen and acetylene, concrete floor tiles and building blocks, furniture, shirts and pyjamas, boots and shoes, tanneries, laundries, soap, limestone products, printeries, photographic finishers, motor repair garages, &c.

With the exception of the agricultural and mineral products and Angostura bitters, the articles manufactured are intended chiefly for local consumption and usage. They compare favourably with imported articles and find a ready market in the Colony.

PETROLEUM.

29. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see* para. 33), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

30. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are :—A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges ; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp ; and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal foldings. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum, and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

31. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1936 there were 16 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 264,665 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases of which approximately 143,946 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently three categories of oil lands, viz. : lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights are vested in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

32. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Brighton.
Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands .... Private Lands	La Brea. Guapo and Rousillac.
New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
Petroleum Options, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
Stollmeyer, C. C.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands .... Private Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare. Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo and Lizard Springs.
Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands .... Private Lands	Palo Seco. Palo Seco and Naparima.
Trinidad Oil Fields .... Operating Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands .... Private Lands	San Francique. Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
Trinidad Investments, Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Fyzabad.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands .... Private Lands	Morne L'Enfer Forest Reserves. Point Fortin.
Scottish Trinidad Oilfields	Private	Rio Claro.
Samuel [illegible]. Reaves	Private Lands	Guapo.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Guapo.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-a-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Asphalt Operating Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

33. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Total number of wells drilled.			Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands.	Exports of Crude Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products.	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products total to Domestic Exports.
	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.				
										$ c.		$ c.	%
1932	1,197	705	1,902	111,730	61,557	173,287	5,610,896	4,515,225	10,126,121	432,254.40	9,637,474	11,437,660 80	56·8
1933	1,255	728	1,983	173,496	62,206	235,702	5,290,743	4,270,610	9,561,353	430,022.40	8,909,298	10,819,464 00	52·1
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	95,328	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	416,928.00	9,981,774	14,056,128 00	63·2
1935	1,440	805	2,245	328,510	107,789	436,299	7,544,427	4,126,720	11,671,147	505,276.80	10,993,540	13,321,708 80	58·5
1936	1,538	878	2,416	381,358	213,171	594,529	8,182,018	5,055,012	13,237,030	617,884.86	12,405,222	15,910,638 00	59·07

ASPHALT.

34. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprise an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties:

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 60 cents and an export duty of $1,20.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 84 cents and an export duty of $1.66.

35. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years:—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	$ c.	$ c.
1932	107,457	472	52,679	41,371 20	635,721 60
1933	111,337	1,119	52,129	42,504 00	726,465 60
1934	92,829	1,337	55,992	46,180 80	797,049 60
1935	134,578	1,027	82,349	65,899 20	1,092,984 00
1936	111,965	807	70,543	55,109 64	959,759 00

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed an increase in 1936 as compared with 1935.

2. Imports in 1936 were valued at **$27,187,994** being **$6,202,145** more than in 1935, while exports were valued at **$29,944,534** showing an increase of **$5,841,166** as compared with 1935. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at **$5,836,607** in 1936 against **$4,990,924** in 1935. Re-exports are included, being valued at **$3,009,458** in 1936 as compared with **$1,328,669** in 1935. Bullion and coin are not included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows:—

Imports:	**1927**	**1931**	**1932**	**1933**	**1934**	**1935**	**1936**
United Kingdom	32	36	44	44	40	44	40
Canada	19	17	14	12	11	12	12
United States of America	28	19	13	13	14	16	17
Exports:							
United Kingdom	26	16	25	47	42	42	44
Canada	7	14	12	12	6	12	11
United States of America	29	26	17	10	16	11	15

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1936 amounted to 60·32 per cent. of the total imports, showing a decrease of 5·37 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1936 amounted to 65·7 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of ·57 per cent. over the figures for the previous year. Credit for this gain goes mainly to the United Kingdom (increase 2·00 per cent.). Exports to the United Kingdom rose to 44 per cent., while imports from the United Kingdom fell from 44·00 per cent. in 1935 to 40·00 per cent. in 1936.

6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries of origin for the years 1935 and 1936 :—

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
				$
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. *No.*	8,368	260,674	9,419	242,724
Venezuela	8,069	255,486	9,356	241,651
APPAREL :				
Total		359,128		514,823
United Kingdom		137,187		124,174
Japan		94,578		126,102
United States of America ..		27,388		28,434
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. *doz.*	162,354	261,558	191,393	288,180
United Kingdom	10,170	11,623	3,885	4,635
British East Indies ..	151,748	249,287	187,425	283,440
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :				
Total .. *doz. prs.*	43,281	374,571	52,200	476,475
United Kingdom	20,856	255,803	25,670	356,658
Canada	5,339	31,552	5,774	34,792
Czecho-Slovakia	3,652	35,162	2,881	24,600
Japan	1,058	6,624	99	235
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. *lb.*	1,862,560	337,171	1,779,008	336,613
United Kingdom	866,992	134,834	788,592	129,431
Canada	19,376	4,492	17,808	4,503
Australia	88,928	19,065	119,398	29,798
France	180,992	42,715	67,088	17,177
Holland	86,240	8,917	63,280	6,634
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		794,502		1,055,045
United Kingdom		306,531		425,508
Canada		333,748		451,076
United States of America ..		124,711		142,509
CEMENT :				
Total .. *tons.*	26,976	339,741	31,709	410,729
United Kingdom	22,676	288,758	27,578	361,146
Canada	1,406	21,953	1,582	21,782
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. *lb.*	7,284,816	360,790	10,894,464	1,057,333
Venezuela	7,271,712	360,024	10,736,544	1,042,049

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
COTTON MANUFACTURES :		$		$
Total		1,075,838		1,215,131
United Kingdom		995,761		1,054,619
Japan		5,655		40,215
United States of America		64,184		69,775
FISH :				
Total *lb.*	6,627,936	431,335	7,219,968	433,682
United Kingdom	300,160	18,708	190,848	13,084
Canada	4,340,336	297,830	4,674,992	297,561
Newfoundland	1,705,648	79,940	2,015,440	83,125
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		2,603,128		2,794,219
United Kingdom		718,614		572,797
Canada		921,846		1,200,522
British East Indies		690,869		615,527
British Guiana		162,096		285,943
HARDWARE :				
Total		253,281		372,200
United Kingdom		108,927		133,568
United States of America		71,132		108,112
MACHINERY :				
Total		2,840,633		4,329,166
United Kingdom		1,691,015		1,985,303
United States of America		985,040		1,564,250
MEATS :				
Total *lb.*	5,452,048	498,046	5,398,960	534,182
United Kingdom	182,896	45,192	385,728	75,298
Argentine	2,463,776	182,851	2,236,752	189,931
United States of America	607,712	72,884	664,160	70,600
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		1,334,319		1,612,223
United Kingdom		992,900		1,108,382
United States of America		183,407		279,761
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total *Cases of* 48 *lb*	125,902	472,059	156,447	555,932
United Kingdom	45,013	198,423	69,388	299,021
Canada	1,608	10,923	2,021	11,732
Holland	61,390	198,428	75,138	213,755
OILS :				
Total *gals.*	15,581,278	774,498	18,354,781	947,251
United Kingdom	19 ,180	115,881	204,221	120,760
Dutch West Indies	4,564	1,169	18,230	3,792
United States of America	98,419	39,429	167,184	60,638
Venezuela	15,171,618	531,175	17,830,975	670,554

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		$		$
Total		413,044		570,085
United Kingdom		116,066		86,516
Germany		152,576		325,024
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total		335,620		384,425
United Kingdom		151,602		169,832
United States of America ..		61,231		51,287
SILK MANUFACTURES :				
Total		294,716		403,094
United Kingdom		113,296		211,112
Japan		84,260		107,404
United States of America ..		2,281		10,644
SOAP :				
Total .. *lb.*	4,083,296	222,239	3,328,752	198,941
United Kingdom	3,889,200	200,903	3,110,464	167,523
SPIRITS :				
Total .. *gals.*	28,936	135,508	47,382	220,528
United Kingdom	12,825	79,212	21,256	116,872
France	2,544	16,925	3,964	26,149
United States of America ..	1,490	14,329	1,981	17,521
TOBACCO :				
Total .. *lb.*	706,221	205,187	676,270	208,198
United Kingdom	15,887	29,623	16,681	32,054
United States of America ..	540,669	138,924	524,576	147,736
TONCA BEANS :				
Total .. *lb.*	59,926	80,653	838,700	975,060
Venezuela	58,479	78,665	835,895	972,963
VEGETABLES :				
Total		264,091		312,591
Canada		116,505		121,034
British West Indies ..		19,751		15,900
Holland		18,365		38,727
Portugal		20,852		22,190
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total		660,338		704,253
Canada		202,318		249,710
United States of America ..		385,363		423,509

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1935 and 1936 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows:

Articles and principal countries of final destination	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
Asphalt :				
Total .... *ton*	82,359	1,092,982	70,543	959,759
United Kingdom	25,765	370,944	30,600	440,537
United States of America	34,640	411.559	15,565	157,762
Cocoa, raw :				
Total .... *lb*	52,951,248	3,075,233	38,191,664	3,249,211
United Kingdom	6,245,568	368,555	3,929,072	327,315
Canada	6,326,992	366,091	2,549,232	195,888
France	3,291,568	188,634	2,500,176	190,528
Germany	3,613,232	210,894	3,487,120	266,688
United States of America	24,609,088	1,421,087	21,769,104	1,959,359
Coconuts :				
Total .... *No.*	5,376,290	69,087	4,560,180	69,740
United Kingdom	460,170	4,924	1,174,385	14,043
Canada	1,296,480	18,869	1,309,220	20,323
United States of America	1,461,810	22,800	1,699,590	30,713
Coffee, Raw :				
Total .... lb.	1,187,872	87,792	1,213,102	84,969
United Kingdom	672	48	5,824	479
Canada	893,648	67,580	920,304	65,900
United States of America	140,000	9,250	39,984	2,400
Copra :				
Total .... *lb.*	8,818,880	167,389	9,437,120	248,633
United Kingdom	1,769,600	30,300	448,000	16,279
Colombia	7,049,280	137,089	8,989,120	232,354
Grapefruit :				
Total .... *No.*	*51,342	203,872	4,091,853	198,513
United Kingdom	*46,810	195,201	3,340,911	172,098
Canada	* 3,928	7,658	696,407	24,722
Oils : **Lime—**				
Hand-Pressed :				
Total *gal.*	105	4,539	87	6,864
United States of America	34	2,573	86	6,844
Distilled :				
Total *gal.*	1,844	69,848	2,446	84,970
United Kingdom	544	19,818	1,335	36,688
United States of America	1,116	43,737	975	42,246

*Number of Boxes.

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1935		1936	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *				
Total .. *gals*	384,837,552	13,114,697	434,232,443	15,925,800
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. *gals*	11,807	3,868	66,881	22,842
United Kingdom ..	10,071	3,430	58,289	21,029
Canada	409	136	1,291	261
CONCENTRATED :				
Total .. *gals*	4,440	1,938	3,537	1,610
United Kingdom ..	4,422	1,888	3,520	1,539
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :	*Proof gals.*		*Proof gals.*	
Total *Proof gals*	19,921	151,577	133,021	192,088
United Kingdom ..	10,693	90,367	100,297	88,948
United States of America	1,873	9,667	5,633	30,140
SUGAR :				
Total .. *lb.*	236,765,984	4,522,425	319,584,384	6,127,583
United Kingdom ..	122,961,440	2,584,318	181,078,576	3,701,461
Canada	113,795,920	1,937,902	138,492,368	2,425,750
MOLASSES :				
Total .. *gals*	3,199,524	154,687	3,909,009	199,793
United Kingdom ..	943,749	47,660	717,719	38,491
Canada	1,758,875	83,660	2,496,530	126,025

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* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

The average wage for unskilled agricultural labourers is 40-45 cents a day for men and 25-30 cents for women, with free quarters gardens, and medicines in the majority of cases. Certain labourers (*e.g.* cane-cutters) earn as much as 80 cents a day on "task" work. The hours of work are usually from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., one hour being allowed for luncheon.

2. The wages paid to skilled industrial labourerrs are as follows:—

Artizans, from 63 cents to $2.16 a day.
Masons, Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Carpenters, Painters—from 63 cents to $2.16 a day.
Chauffeurs—70 cents to $2.16 a day.

3. In domestic service the monthly wages are:—

Housemaids	$3.50 to $10.00
Cooks	$5.00 to $10.00
Male Servants	$7.00 to $20.00

4. Labourers in the Public Works Department are paid as follows:—

Ordinary unskilled labourers	—Men	45-65 cents	a day.
	—Women	35-40	do.
Skilled labourers		55c.-$1.00	do.
Artizans		90c.-$2.00	do.
Artizan Foreman		$1.20-$3.60	do.

Overtime is paid for all classes on the following scales:
Week days.—5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Ordinary rate plus 25 per cent.
9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Ordinary rate plus 50 per cent.
Sundays and Public Holidays.—Time and a half.

5. Skilled railway workers may earn from 90 cents to $2.80 a day and unskilled labourers from 60 cents to 80 cents a day. The working hours are 54 a week and overtime at the rate of time and a quarter for week days, and time and a half on Sundays or Public Holidays. The men are allowed 14 days leave a year on full pay. They are also entitled to two passes a month for themselves and families.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes, and local crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compounds with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuffs of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 3½c.—$3,50 a week=100 lb.
1 lb. of rice costs 4c.—$4.00 a week=100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers, and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of $4,800 a year.

House rent	$600
Food	864
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	480
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	192
Clothing	504
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	240
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	240
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	480
Education of children	288
Holidays	240
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	192
Total	$4,320

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of $2,400 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	$360
Food (including servants' food)	648
Servants	168
Laundry, light, &c.	144
Clothing	312
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	144
Medical attendance and incidentals	144
Education of children	168
Holidays	144
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	96
Total	$2,328

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary except in Port-of-Spain and the adjoining village of St. James which were proclaimed a Compulsory Education area during the year 1935. The education system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 286 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 9 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 72,119 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,226 and in the Secondary Schools, 2,005. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 15. Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 20. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a grant for buildings and furniture, apparatus and equipment in kind, and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Junior and School Certificates and the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination two Scholarships of the value of $3,840 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools. Recently legislation has been enacted with regard to the registration of these by the Department of Education. Conditions of registration are that the buildings and furniture shall conform to certain standards and that the members of the staff shall be of good moral character. These schools are not otherwise controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one-, two-, or three- year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1936 was 131. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Les Amentes de Jesus is a society of Catholic ladies who beg alms for the poor, and work for all charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions, donations and occasional legacies it organizes a big bazaar every year, the proceeds of which are added to the funds and the Society is thus able to give out monthly allowances to the poor, irrespective of class, colour or creed. It was founded in 1854.

Nazareth House, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women of any denomination and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

L'Hospice Spaccapietra, under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, is an attractive building of Barbados stone, sheltering 20 old ladies reduced to poverty, and providing them with a confortable home, good clothing and all necessities.

There are also 5 rooms in the yard which accommodate 8 women often belonging to old and respected families.

This Institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Institute for the Blind receives a grant from Government of $3,120 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 80 adults—62 men and 18 women ; and in addition 8 children—4 boys and 4 girls—in attendance.

St Mary's Home for Blind Girls, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 9 blind girls.

The C. L. Swanston Optimist Home for Blind Lads was founded on 1st September, 1936 and opened on 5th October, 1936. There are 4 inmates. The Home is maintained by means of subscriptions and donations. Free board and lodging are provided except that during school time the lads obtain their midday meal at the Institute for the Blind at which Institution they are day students.

The Coterie of Social Workers which is managed by a committee of ladies maintain four breakfast sheds where poor children from elementary schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 2c. to 4c. each but the majority pay nothing.

The Oxford Street Home, originally known as The Kent Street Asylum, was founded in 1833. No other similar Institution had before existed. The Institution provides a confortable Home free of expense, to twelve indigent Christian females who have always adhered to a course of virtuous conduct. The Rector of Holy Trinity Parish is Trustee, and is vested with the power of admitting any person when there is a vacant room. There is no restriction in respect of religious opinions, or complexion or nationality. The Home has a small endowment due to the generosity of the late Dr. Alston and the late Mr. John McCarthy.

The Daily Meal Association which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies distributes 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons.

The Gordon Home provides free lodging for 6 indigent persons.

The Emma Herrera Home which is managed by the charitable society, Les Amantes de Jesus, comprises 10 rooms which are occupied by 12 destitute women free of charge.

The Free Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, founded and directed by Mrs. C. I. Power, 4, More Avenue, St. Ann's, provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 35 destitute women.

The Chinese Home which is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen provides lodging, food and necessaries for 12 destitute Chinese. The home is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Free Night Shelter, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes $240 per annum towards maintenance.

Places where Cheap Lodgings and Food are obtained by Poor Persons.

The Bethany Hostel, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 84 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assist those out of work.

St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at $1.00 each per month.

The Church Army, 18, *La Resource Street, Port-of-Spain*, supplies beds, work, food, and shelter to any boy or girl leaving the Tacarigua Orphanage or Diego Martin Industrial School, or to any boy or girl leaving prison who had been an inmate of either of these institutions, and also to any really deserving cases. The primary object of the Church Army is to bridge the period between the time of discharge of inmates of the above institutions and the time when they become self-supporting citizens.

The Salvation Army Men's Hostel, 27, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain offers the following facilities. Ground Floor, *Dormitories*, 12 cents per night or 60 cents per week. *Cubicles*, 15 cents per night or 72 cents per week. Upstairs, *Dormitory*, 18 cents per night or 84 cents per week. *Cubicles*, 24 cents and 30 cents per night or $1.00, $1.12 and $1.36 per week. Reading Rooms and Conveniences on each floor. Meals and Board-Residence at Moderate Charges.

The Salvation Army Night Shelters for Men and Women, 36, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain.—These buildings have been erected for the purpose of housing men and women who are destitute or are in poor circumstances. The Women's Shelter accommodates 60, and the Men's Shelter 120. The charges are

2 cents or 4 cents per night. Meals are supplied at cost price and free lodgings is given annually to 33⅓ per cent. of the occupants. Government contributes $720 per annum towards maintenance.

The Working Girls' Hostel, Port-of-Spain, accommodates 53 working girls at from 30 to 60 cents per week. The hostel is supported by voluntary contributions and managed by a committee of ladies. The hostel supplies a long felt want in the community.

Anstey House, Fitt Street, Woodbrook, is run by the Coterie of Social Workers for respectable working ladies of moderate means, where room and partial board are supplied at twelve dollars per month.

Ozanam Shelter—21, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain.—Owned and controlled by the Port-of-Spain Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. It provides sleeping accommodation for discharged boys from the Orphanage, and for other boys and male adults, and also a special department for discharged prisoners, males on probation and habitual prisoners. Conveniences for cooking and keeping individual requisites, and a storeroom for keeping personal belongings and a workshop are also provided.

A Home for the Poor is established at La Brea and provides free lodging for 20 destitute persons.

An Alms House at San Fernando is controlled by the St. Vincent de Paul Society and is supported by a Government grant and by public subscriptions.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio-Claro (43 miles from Port-of-Spain); (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town; and (5) the Cipero Tramway, another route to Princes Town *via* Corinth, 38 miles from Port-of-Spain; length with branches 13 miles. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph, the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4 ft.-8½ inch) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

4. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

Year.	*No. of Passengers Carried.*	*No. of Tons of freight carried.*
1930	2,150,529	301,214
1931	1,901,175	309,444
1932	1,845,655	370,000
1933	1,378,926	434,505
1934	1,188,555	370,251
1935	1,183,769	422,960
1936	1,375,200	543,003

ROADS.

5. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by Motor Car.

The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 58·05 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,083 miles are made up of 430 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 288 miles metalled, 183 miles gravelled, 23 miles pitched and 159 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 756 miles and are made up of 33 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 99 miles metalled, 280 miles gravelled, 29 miles pitched and 315 miles natural soil roads. In addition, there are many miles of Crown Traces in the charge of the Wardens.

6. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibus also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

TRAMWAYS.

7. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electric Company, Limited, operates an Electric Tramway System 15 miles in length. Negotiations are now in progress for this undertaking to be taken over and operated by the Port-of-Spain Corporation.

POSTAL.

8. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and at Scarborough (Tobago) and 117 other offices throughout the Colony.

9. Air mail and Passenger services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc., with the United States of America *via* Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Haiti and Cuba; with the Argentine Republic *via* British Guiana, Dutch Guiana French Guiana, Brazil and Uruguay; and with Venezuela, touching at Caripito, Maturin, La Guaira, Cumarebo, Guanta and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicarigua, Republic Honduras, British Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, also Jamaica and Bahamas.

TELEGRAPHY.

10. Communication by cable with all parts of the world is maintained by the West India and Panama Telegraph Company Limited under the management of Cable and Wireless Limited.

The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in communication with one another by cable *via* St. Vincent and St. Lucia.

The cables from Barbados *via* St. Vincent and St. Lucia also touch at Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba where they link up with the Western Union Telegraph Company's system.

From Barbados there is a cable direct to Georgetown, British Guiana.

There is also a cable system from Barbados, touching at Turks Island, Jamaica, and Bermuda, to Halifax, whence cables cross the North Atlantic to the United Kingdom and Europe.

At Barbados, the Western Union Telegraph Company's cable from Miami links up with the Western Telegraph Company's system to South America, this latter company being under the control of Cable and Wireless Limited.

11. A wireless system of communication is maintained between the following Islands: Barbados, Grenada, Carriacou, St. Lucia, Antigua, Montserrat, and St. Kitts. The Trinidad Government maintain wireless stations at Port-of-Spain and North Post in Trinidad, and at Scarborough in Tobago. North Post Station deals exclusively with ship, Tobago and Martinique traffic; traffic with Venezuela and Paramaribo is dealt with by the Port-of-Spain Station. Negotiations are proceeding between the Government and Cable and Wireless Limited with a view to the Company taking over the Government Wireless Stations.

SHIPPING

12. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines :—

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return via Jamaica	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return	do.	Monthly.
American-South African Line				
(1)	East and South African ports	New York	do.	do.
(2)	New Orleans	East and South African ports and return	Cargo	do.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies and Barbados	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
	French W/Indies, St. Lucia and Barbados	British Guiana, Cayenne and return	do.	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	do.	Every 10 days.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Fyffes Line	Santa Marta, Jamaica and Central American ports	Garston or Hamburg	Bananas	Irregularly
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Dover, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do.	Monthly.
Harrison Lines				
(1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do.	Fortnightly
Horn Line	Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	do.
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Munson Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do.	Fortnightly
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	do.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Robin Line	East and South African ports	New York via a Canadian port	Cargo	Monthly.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company				
(1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports, and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
Societa Italia	Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz and Madeira	Central American Ports, Ecuador, Peru and Chili	do.	Monthly service suspended in 1936 but expected to resume.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela	Carapito via Guiria	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
The Surinam Combined Navigation Company	Paramaribo and Demerara	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
Westfal-Larsen Line	Argentine and Brazil	San Francisco and Vancouver via Canal Zone	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	New York	do.	do.

13. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and a fortnightly call at Blanchisseuse on the North Coast of Trinidad and the following Tobago ports: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assists the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of $1,200,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1936, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was $1,035,732 and in respect of temporary advances $26,593. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

3. British and Local Currency are legal tender. Government and Commercial accounts are kept in the local dollar currency. The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance $1.00 and $2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1936, being $891,026. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of $5.00, $20.00 and $100.00 notes.

4. Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

HARBOUR WORKS.

Work was carried on continually throughout the year and 1,040 feet of steel sheet piling cofferdam constructed, making a total of 1,640.

2. The mean length of wall constructed amounted to 1,006 feet, giving a total to date of 1,100.

3. Such difficulties with the foundations as arose were all successfully dealt with, but nothing unforeseen occurred.

4. Four hundred and forty thousand cubic yards were pumped inside the rubble bank enclosing the western end of the work, 2,033,290 cubic yards of material unsuitable for filling were dumped at sea, and 264,780 cubic yards were pumped into the eastern portion of the work behind the wharf wall.

5. A new quarry was opened up beyond the top of Lady Chancellor Drive and delivery of stone began on 17th February, 1936.

6. The amount of the contract is $3,916,800 and, by the end of the year the expenditure totalled approximately $1,175,990.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

7. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows :—

Headquarters,	Northern Division.
St. George West and North Caroni,	
St. George East,	
St. Andrew and St. David,	
Tobago.	
South Caroni and Victoria West,	Southern Division.
Victoria East,	
Nariva-Mayaro,	
St. Patrick.	

Each of these divisions is controlled by a Divisional Engineer and each district has a District Engineer in direct charge.

BUILDINGS.

8. The construction of the New Treasury and Post Office building progressed satisfactorily after the delayed receipt of the structural steel for the framework in July. The concrete carcase of the building is now nearly complete. If there are no further delays in supplies from overseas it is expected that the building will be ready for occupation by the end of 1937. The foundation stone was laid by Sir Claude Hollis on the 9th March, 1936. The open spaces adjacent to the building will be cleared and will become a public park on which no encroachment will be permitted.

9. At the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, a Children's Ward of 36 beds was completed at a cost of $19,000, and work was commenced on two new ward blocks of 96 beds each, complete with laboratories, operation rooms, and other ancillary accommodation. This work is estimated to cost $82,000. The design of a new kitchen and a Laundry is in hand.

10. A new Fire Station and a Health Office were erected in Woodbrook, and quarters for the Matron and Sisters of the San Fernando Hospital were built at Paradise Pasture.

11. New school buildings were erected at Chaguanas for 600 pupils, at Four Roads for 200 pupils, and at San Juan for 200 pupils. Teacher's quarters were built at Salybia, additional accommodation was provided for the infants at Sangre Grande School, and a creche for 24 children was added to the Girls' Industrial School at Belmont.

ROADS.

12. Beyond maintenance, the principal road works carried out during the year were widening and the improvement of curves on the Saddle Road, the Blanchisseuse Road, the Western Road, and the Tucker Valley Road ; the commencement of a bye-pass one mile in length on the Western Road to cut out two miles of tortuous road through Four Roads ; the improvement of a dangerous portion of the Eastern Main Road at St. Joseph ; the extension of the Paria Road to Matelot ; the extension of the Paria-Morne Bleu Road to near Brasso Secco ; the completion of the Mayaro-Guayaguayare Inside Road to Palmiste ; sundry straightenings on the Southern Main Road, and the widening of that road through Couva. The Sans Souci deviation on the Paria Road was completed. Sections of many other roads were strengthened, and every opportunity was taken to improve curves and visibility in the course of maintenance operations so far as funds permitted. An endeavour was made to continue road construction works through the rainy season, in order to improve the incidence of employment throughout the year.

13. The St. Clair Experimental Gardens were converted into a residential area by the construction of roads and the filling and levelling of the area. Water and sewerage services were installed by the City Council with funds provided by the Government.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

14 Six new bridges were built under the Southern Main Road, the Caroni Savannah Road, and the Railway in order to relieve the flooding of the Caroni plain by speeding up the drainage of the water. These works, together with the erection of a small levee at Caroni Village, have distinctly ameliorated conditions, and will do still more when the adjacent estates have completed the canals to take the discharge from the bridges, but the problem of the Caroni River is a large one, which has the constant consideration of Government.

15. Low-tide culverts, to facilitate the drainage of malarial swamps, were completed at Toco, Charlotteville, Argyle, Belle Garden, and Big Bacolet, and schemes were prepared in respect of eight other such swamps. Interest in this work has been shown outside the Colony, and the Water and Sanitary Engineer and Dr. E. de Verteuil, have together compiled an informative report on the subject.

16. The reclamation of the Laventille Swamp was continued, and schemes are under preparation for the drainage of the Sangre Grande District, the sewering of Laventille, Morvant, and Success Villages, and sundry other drainage, sanitation, and irrigation projects.

CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

WORKS IN QUARE VALLEY.

17. The main dam was completed in September. A road was constructed from the down stream side to the top of the dam.

The spillway was almost completed but owing to heavy rains this part of the work was closed down in November.

The pressure filters were completed together with various minor works.

TRUNK MAINS.

These were all completed during the year with the exception of two miles of 8-inch main from California Station to California Reservoir.

DISTRIBUTION MAINS.

Practically all the distribution mains in the North and down to North of Couva were completed—approximately 70 miles of mains being laid during the year.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS AND ELEVATED TANKS.

Port Picton Reservoir was completed and put into commission at the end of the year.

An elevated tank was constructed at Caroni and the foundations for the new reservoir at Freeport were more than half completed.

An access road, about three quarters of a mile in length, was constructed to the site of the California Reservoir.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity, and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding $120. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over $48.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinances, and, subject to these ordinances has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:—

(*a*) The Full Court.
(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to:—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed $960; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King; Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies of which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from any colony the law to be applied is the law in operation in that Colony. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An Appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicte on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consist of three Judges.

An Appeal to the Court lies :—

- (*a*) on a question of law ;
- (*b*) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;
- (*c*) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

- (*a*) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;
- (*b*) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
- (*c*) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The Judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1936.

	No. of Prosecutions in the County.	No. of Convictions in the County.	No. of persons fined in the County.
St. George West	18,486	13,768	11,486
St. George East	2,375	2,110	1,813
Eastern Counties	2,602	1,901	1,656
Caroni	4,322	3,222	2,475
Victoria	11,320	7,984	5,415
St. Patrick	6,914	5,467	3,753
Tobago	1,231	965	821
	47,250	35,297	27,419

CONSTABULARY.

11. The Constabulary is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, 7 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Warrant Officers and 938 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

There are 54 Constabulary Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except for minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that a photograph of any Criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. Two thousand one hundred and ninety-nine finger prints were taken during 1936, bringing the total on record to 29,532. Seven hundred and thirty-five persons were traced or identified by this means during the year.

14. The Detective Inspector keeps a record of Undesirable Immigrants and their movements are watched by men specially detailed for that purpose.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and Signals, and before being put on Traffic Duty, they receive special instruction. Applicants for Drivers' Permits are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are :—

(1) The Royal Gaol which is the Main Prison.
(2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
(3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
(4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.
(5) The Rose Hill Institution for girls.
(6) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
(7) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These District Prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was a decrease of 71 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1936. The figures are as follows :—

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1935	....	2,908	232	3,140
1936	....	2,856	213	3,069

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1936 was 4,062 consisting of 3,771 males and 291 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters', blacksmiths', tinsmiths', tailors', and shoemakers' shops. Prisoners are also taught to make furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, soap, distemper, charcoal and white lime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone-breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, matress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry, and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House grounds and the Prison quarry.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison.*—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and carrying wood and sand, stone cutting, soap making, distemper making, coconut fibre mat and matting making; slippers, hammocks, stools, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tombstones, and other slabs are made from the blue stone of the quarry. Four hundred and thirty-seven cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1936. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.*—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

22. *Preventive Detention Prison.*—The Prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was 6 as compared with 7 in 1935.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution.*—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 3 years nor more than 4 years, and the Summary Court has similar power. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court require the approval of the Governor. The treatment is similar to that of the Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking, and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 55.

24. There is a juvenile prison on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders' Ordinance. They are located apart from the inmates but their treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 215 during the year.

25. *The Rose Hill Institution (For Girls).*—The rules and conditions of this institution are the same as for the Young Offenders' Detention Institution. The inmates are employed at domestic and laundry work, sewing and knitting. All inmates attend school. The total number admitted during the year was five.

26.—*Female Prison.*—The average number of inmates in the female prison was 19, the maximum being 30 and the minimum 10. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

27. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were 10 deaths in the various prisons during the year, five of which were caused by judicial execution. There were no cases of notifiable infectious diseases.

28. *Time allowed for the Payment of fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation System.*—During the year 65 males and 9 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers, and 34 males and 3 females under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. One person on probation was brought before the Court for breach of her conditions of probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-nine Ordinances were enacted during the year 1936, of which the following are the more important :—

Immigration (Restrictions)—This Ordinance materially revised the law relating to immigration into the Colony with the object of restricting immigration as far as is practicable, having regard to imperial, intercolonial and inter-national obligations, and providing generally for the enforcement of the law.

Deportation (British subjects)—This Ordinance provides for the unification of the law relating to the deportation of British subjects from the different colonies or protectorates and sets out more precisely the grounds on which and the methods by which deportation orders may be made.

Sugar Quotas—This Ordinance provides for the fixing of quotas among local manufacturers for the sale of sugar for consumption in the Colony.

Wireless Telegraphy—This Ordinance re-enacts with substantial modifications the provisions of the original Ordinance (Cap. 110) and provides for the effective control of the sale and licensing of wireless apparatus, the detection of any infringements, and the appointment of a Wireless staff for the enforcement of the law.

Cinematograph—This Ordinance consolidates the existing law relating to cinematograph exhibitions. The Magistrates are constituted the Licensing Authority for purposes of the Ordinance ; restrictions are imposed against the granting of a licence in certain circumstances ; special provisions are made providing for the safety of the audience ; and quotas are fixed for British and Local films.

Municipal Corporations (Pensions)—This Ordinance regulates the granting of pensions, gratuities and other allowances to employees of Municipal Corporations in the Colony.

Eight Ordinances relating to the administration of Justice were introduced to replace a number of amending laws and also to give effect to certain further amendments the necessity for which, from time to time, has arisen.

Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic—Certain amendments were made to the existing law but further amendments are in contemplation in order to control the issuing of licences and driving permits with a view to the safety of the public.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The financial position of the Colony at the end of the year 1936 remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to $12,560,314. The surplus on the year's working as shewn in the accounts amounted to $3,389,628, but actually the real surplus was only $864,659. At the end of 1935 there was standing to the credit of the Reserve Fund an amount of $2,200,000 but by resolution of the Legislative Council on 23rd October, 1936, it was decided that the Reserve Fund should form part of the surplus balance of the Colony and this amount as well as $225,382 from a supplementary sinking fund not constitued by law ; $92,047 from the Gulf Steamer's Depreciation Fund and $7,540 realised from the sale of the s.s. *St. Patrick* were transferred to General Revenue. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1935.

Heads of Revenue.	1935	1936	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
1. Customs	4,938,342	5,405,714	467,372	
2. Licences, Excise, &c. ...	1,263,681	1,253,676	...	10,005
3. Tax on Incomes ...	671,377	878,322	206,945	
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services ...	260,687	280,217	19,530	
5. Reimbursements ...	199,057	219,390	20,333	
6. Earnings of Government Departments	175,963	193,074	17,111	
7. Post Office	209,585	213,325	3,740	
8. Rent of Government Property	12,875	13,070	195	
9. Interest	198,831	285,382	86,551	
10. Miscellaneous Receipts .	16,101	15,343	...	758
11. Land Sales, Royalties ..	661,141	797,290	136,149	
	8,607,640	9,554,803	957,926	10,763
12. Extraordinary	56,720	2,524,969	2,468,249	
13. Cocoa Subsidy, Special Taxation	...	364,252	364,252	
14. Colonial Development Fund...	28,339	116,290	87,951	
	8,692,699	12,560,314	3,878,378	10,763

Net Increase ... $3,867,615

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to $9,170,686 and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure :

$277,328	New Buildings.
3,880	Defence Measures.
401,826	Roads and Bridges.
116,290	Grants from Colonial Development Fund.
412,880	Cocoa Subsidy.
19,720	Grants for Rebuilding Schools.
11,087	Purchase of Launch for Islands Service.
14,381	Sundry.

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1932	8,131,857	7,335,239	815,707	8,150,946
1933	8,097,981	7,376,620	702,191	8,078,811
1934	8,210,246	7.678,468	511,785	8,190,253
1935	8,692,699	7.676.725	1,005,983	8,682,708
1936	12,560,314	7,913,294	1,257,392	9,170,686

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1935, amounted to $16,689,168. Additions during the year amounted to $3,865,200. Repayments as shown hereunder amounted, to $279,552 the Public Debt at 31st December, 1936, being 20,274,816. In addition the Colony is responsible to the Colonial Development Fund for a loan of $10,440 made to the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association.

	$
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	16,896
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	22,656
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	240,000
	279,552

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1935, to $357,813. During 1935 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the exvent of $235,736 ; $21,600 was withdrawn from the supplementary Sinking Fund to augment $218,400 provided in the Estimates for the repayment of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920 and

the balance of the Sinking Fund, amounting to $225,382 was transferred to General Revenue ; and $1,296 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was a depreciation in the market value to the extent of $1,505, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to $343,765 as under :—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures (Ord. 41/1931)	$74,680
For redemption of 2·9 per cent. Conversion Loan (1934/44)	202,663
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (Ord. 15/1918)	5,964
For redemption of 3 per cent Stock (1965/70) ...	11,721
For redemption of 3½ per cent Stock (1958/68) ...	48,737
	$343,765

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total assets at the end of December, 1936, amounted to $16,771,320 as against liabilities of $10,694,314.

The following summary sets out the position clearly.

LIABILITIES.	$	ASSETS.		$
Loan (unexpended balance)	6,717,305	Loan Funds (Cash and Investments) ...		6,717,305
Specific Funds (not available for General purposes) ...	3,723,354	Specific Funds (Cash and Investments)		3,723,354
		Advances :—		
Current Liabilities ...	258,656	Industries	897,285	
		Long term	128,939	
		Sundries	140,395	1,166,619
		Unallocated Stores		269,577
		Drafts		40,025
Total Liabilities	10,694,315	Colony Investments	3,345,484	
Surplus ...	... 6,077,005	Colony Cash	1,509,006	4,854,440
	$16,771,320			$16,771,320

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the end of the year amounted to $7,316,192. The investments of the Supplementary Sinking Fund and of the Gulf Steamers Depreciation Fund were transferred to the investments held on behalf of the Surplus balances of the Colony. Below are shown the value of the securities after depreciation, or appreciation as the case may be, and the extent to which they had appreciated or depreciated.

(*a*) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1936	*Amount of appreciation*	*Amount of depreciation*
	$	$	$
Provident Fund	10,604	36	—
Sinking Funds	343,765	—	1,592
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	207,536	1,365	—
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	47,068	200	—
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Funds	60,252	—	—
Note Issue of Banks ...	765,370	8,208	—
Public Trustee	58,802	—	—
Land Assurance Fund ...	31,160	—	—
Launches Depreciation Fund ...	22,043	—	63
Government Vehicles Insurance Fund	11,256	—	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners ...	500	—	—
Government Savings Bank ...	2,412,402	6,919	—
	3,970,758	16,728	1,655
(*b*) Investments in respect of which the colony receives the gain or bear the loss Surplus Funds	3,345,434	2,933	—
Total	$7,316,192	$19,661	$1,655

8. The main sources of taxation are :—

(*a*) *Customs.*—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 35 per cent. of the articles subject to Custom import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery, solid and semi-solid plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz. :—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery, fresh fruit, other than apples, manures. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are :—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (30c. per 100 ft.), apples (50c. per barrel). Fish, fresh (72c. per 100 lb.) Seeds for expressing oil therefrom (24c. per 100 lb.).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to 15 per centum of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1936 :—

Import duties	3,593,416
Export duties	108,477
Port and Harbour dues	152,943

The amount shown for Import duties includes $150,900 which was raised from increased duties in aid of the Cocoa Industry.

(*b*) *Excise.*—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

(1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at $3.12 per proof gallon ;
(2) Petroleum Spirit manufactued and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 16c. per gallon ;
(3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 12c. per gallon ;
(4) Beer at the rate of 17c. on every gallon ;
(5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 10c. per gallon ;
(6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 42c. per 100 lb.
(7) Matches manufactured and delivered for use in the Colony 6c. per gross boxes.

The yield for 1936 was as under :

Rum and Spirits	$900,340
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	704,010
Beer	8,617
Copra Products	46,275
Matches	5,690

(*c*) *Liquor Licences.*—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

(1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;

(2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and

(3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1936 .... $165,228

(*d*) *Estate duties.*—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :—

(1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and

(2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1936 .... $80,217

(*e*) *Stamp Duties.*—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1936 .... $83,019

(*f*) *Land and Building Taxes.*—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1s. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed $24 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1936 .... $408,087

(*g*) *Vehicles.*—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty is credited to General Revenue. From 1935 the tax on all Motor Vehicles is collected by Government and a refund made to the Municipalities.

During 1936, $327,933 was credited to General Revenue, and the sum of $82,809 was paid from General Revenue to the Municipalities in respect of Motor Vehicles kept within their areas.

(*h*) *Income Tax.*—This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding $1,200 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 12½ per cent. is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate 2½ per cent. on the chargeable income :

Yield for 1936 .... $878,322

(*i*) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt.*—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 60c. on each ton of crude asphalt or 84 cents on each ton of dried asphalt :

Yield for 1936 .... $673,202

(*j*) *Miscellaneous Licences.*—The yield from this source amounted to $113,594 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars, and from Sweepstakes.

10. Out of a total revenue of $12,560,314, revenue from taxation amounted to $7,901,964.

CHAPTER XXVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 20th January the Colony received with deep sorrow the news of the death of His Majesty, King George V. Special memorial services were held throughout the Island. His late Majesty's death and the proclamation of King Edward VIII was announced in the Legislative Council Chamber, and broadcasted from the balcony of the Red House to thousands in the locality who stood with bared heads.

2. On the 27th January, Sir John Maffey, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies accompanied by Lady Maffey, arrived in the Colony, and during his stay received several deputations.

3. His Excellency Sir A. C. Hollis presided at the inauguration of the new Wharf Wall on the 5th February, and on the 7th March unveiled a tablet at the Quare Reservoir commemorative of the inauguration of the Central Water Supply Scheme. Two days later His Excellency laid the cornerstone of the New Treasury and General Post Office Buildings.

4. Sir A. C. Hollis left the Colony on leave prior to retirement on the 1st April. He was succeeded by Sir A. G. M. Fletcher who was promoted from Fiji, and who arrived in the Colony on the 17th September.

5. This Colony was the scene of a tri-Colonial Conference of Governors when Sir S. M. Grier, Governor of the Windward Islands and Sir G. J. Lethem, Governor of the Leeward Islands arrived on the 25th of April to discuss the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement with Mr. A. W. Seymour, the Acting Governor.

6. Mr. F. D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, landed in the Colony on the 11th December, and was received by His Excellency the Governor and accorded a warm welcome by the residents of Port-of-Spain.

H. NANKIVELL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

July, 1937.

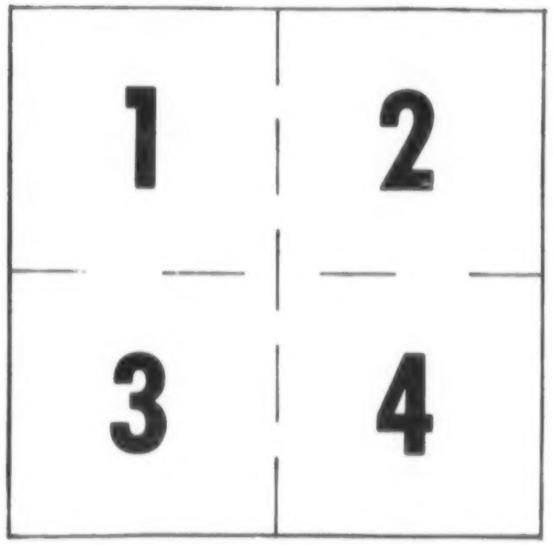
APPENDIX.

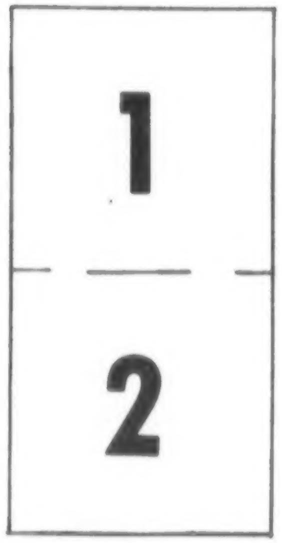
List of certain Publications issued by the Government of Trinidad.

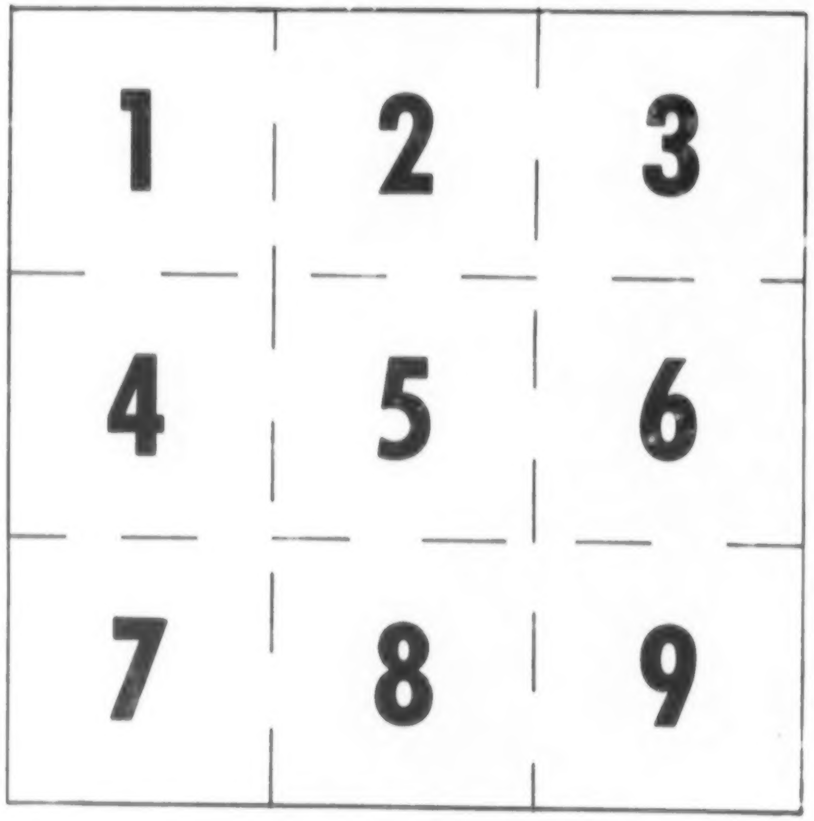
				British Empire Postage	
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Blue Book—Paper Bound	1	0	0	3	0
Do. —Quarter Bound	1	5	0	3	0
Do. —Half Bound	1	10	0	3	0
Census 1931		3	6	1	0
Civil List, 1935		2	6		6
Civil Service Regulations		2 5	6 0		6
Council Papers Vols. 1 and 2—Quarter Bound ...	1	0	0	4	0
Do. do. —Half Bound ...	1	5	0	4	0
Digest of the Judgments—Paper Bound		5	0	1	0
Do. —Cloth Bound		7	0	1	0
Do. —Full Calf		12	6	1	0
Gardening in the Tropics		2	0		1½
Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad ...		1	0		1½
Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago—Cloth		3	0		6
Do —Paper		2	6		5
Hansard Debates—per copy		1	0		1½
Do. —per volume 1903-1934 (each year)		15	0	2	0
Index to Cases—Vols. 1 to 4 Trinidad Law Reports		1	0		1½
Index to Orders in Council, &c.—Paper Bound ...		3	0		1½
Index to Ordinances passed since 1925		1	0		1½
Native Timbers—Leaflet No. 1		3	0		1
Do. do. No. 2		3	0		1
Ordinances—Volume 1925-1934 (each year) ...		12	6	1	0
Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, &c. ...		12	6	1	0
Revised Edition of Laws, 1925 (5 Vols.)—Cloth ...	6	6	0	5	0
Do. do. —Buckram ...	7	7	0	5	0
Do. do. —Calf ...	10	10	0	5	0
Royal Gazette per copy			6	—	
Do. Extraordinary per copy			1	—	
Do. Volume	1	5	0	3	0
Do. and Supplements issued weekly—per annum	1	10	0	8	8
Silvicultural Notes on Timber Trees		2	0		1
Supreme Court Judgments—Volume		12	6	1	0
Useful and Ornamental plants		2	6		9 *
Care and Management of Dairy Goats in Trinidad and Tobago			6		1½
Flora of Trinidad and Tobago :					
Vol. 1, Part 1		1	0		4½*
Vol. 1, Part 2		6	0		9 *
Vol. 1, Part 3		1	3		4½*
Vol. 1, Part 4		4	6		9 *
Vol. 1, Part 5		1	0		4½*
Vol. 2, Part 1		2	0		4½*

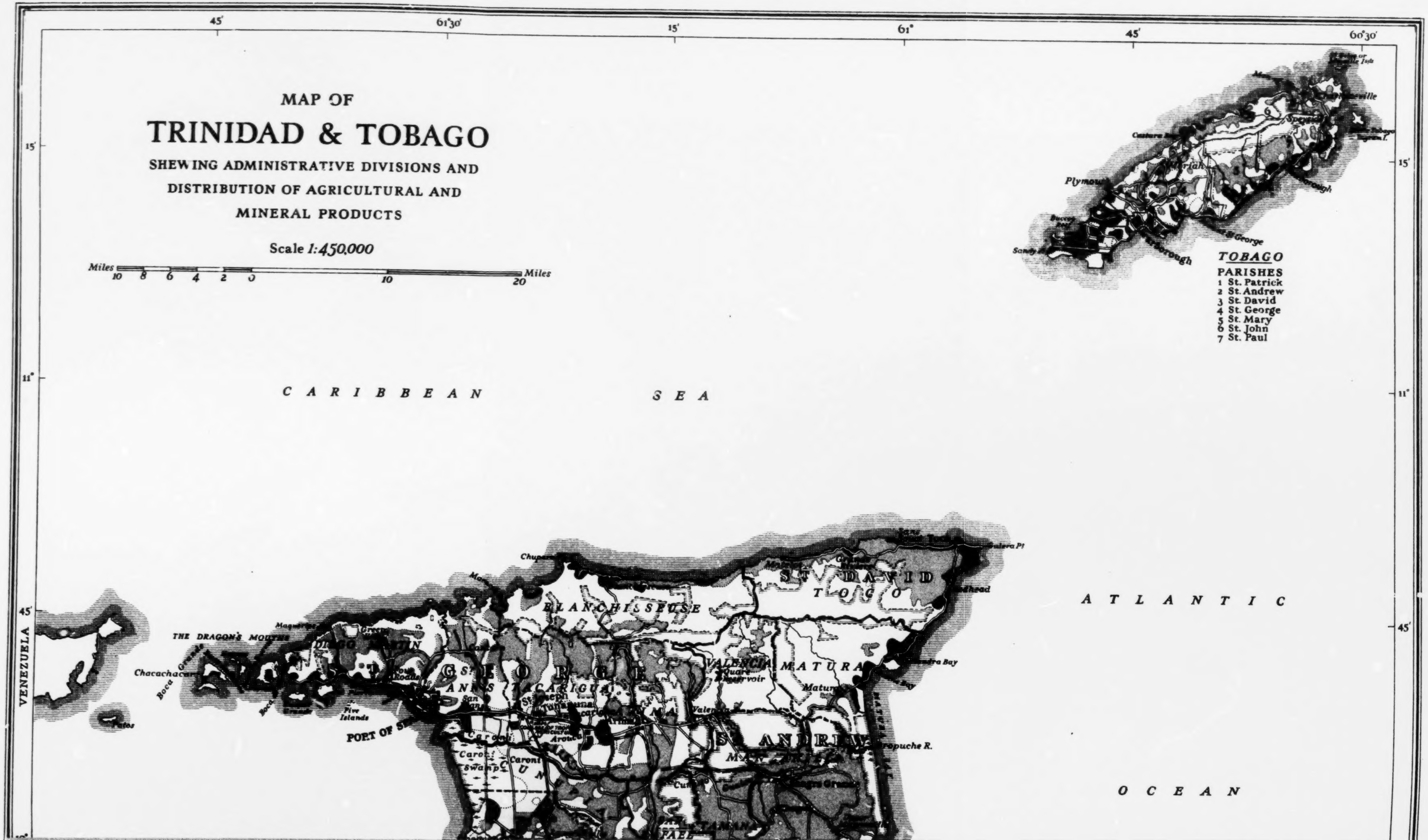
* Includes registration fees.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.









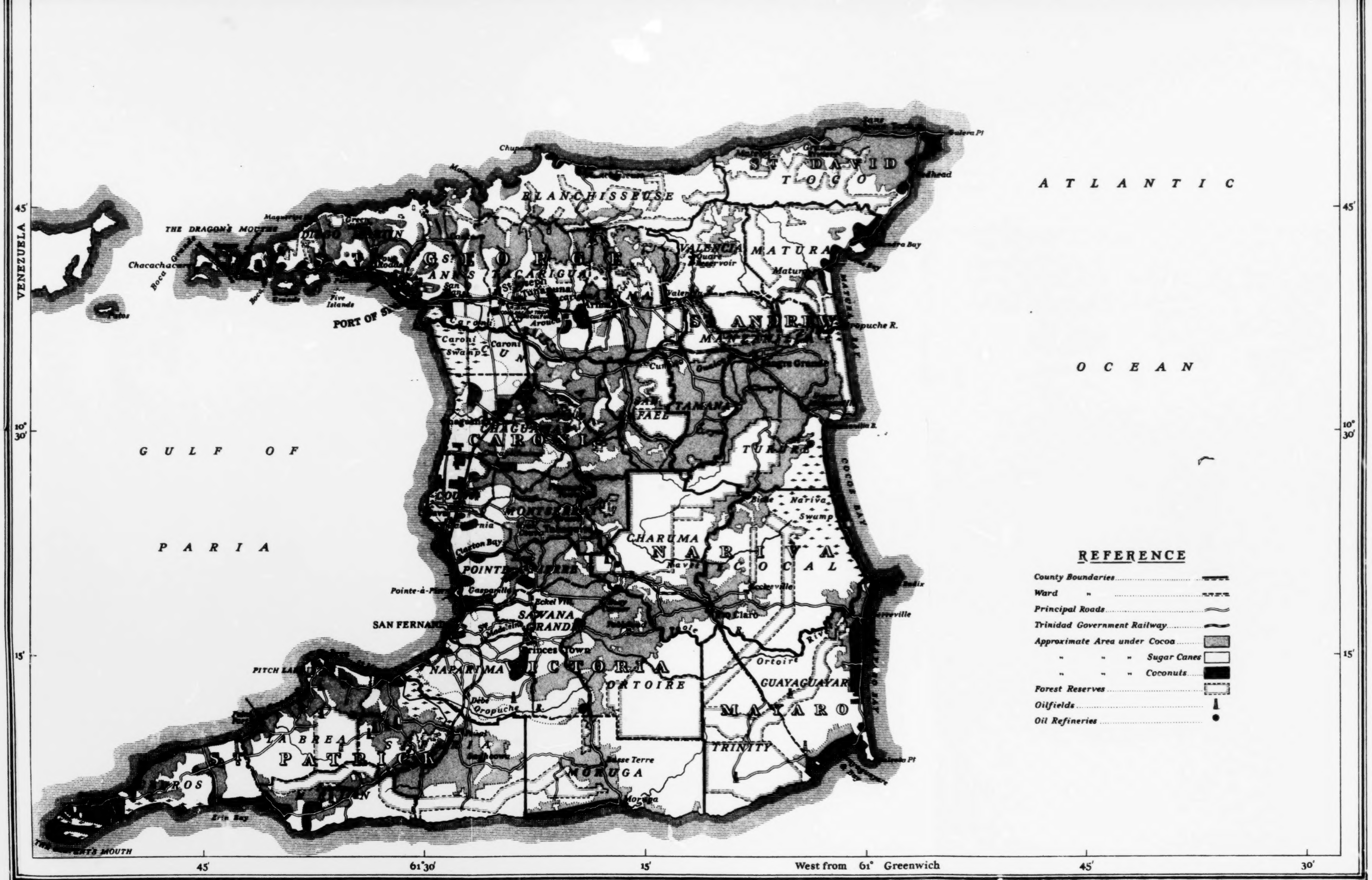
MAP OF

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

SHEWING ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTS

Scale 1:450,000

Miles 10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 Miles
45'
61°30'
15'
61°
45'
60°30'
15'
11°
45'
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
TOBAGO
PARISHES
1 St. Patrick
2 St. Andrew
3 St. David
4 St. George
5 St. Mary
6 St. John
7 St. Paul
Plymouth
Scarborough
Sandy Pt
Buccoo Reef
St George
Castara Bay
Speyside
Charlotteville
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
Chacachacare
Boca Grande
Patos
Five Islands
PORT OF SPAIN
Maqueripe
Chupara
Galera Pt
Toco
Matelot
Grande Rivière
ST DAVID
TOCO
BLANCHISSEUSE
DIEGO MARTIN
ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
VALENCIA
MATURA
Matura
Valencia
Hollis Reservoir
Arima
St Joseph
Tunapuna
Tacarigua
Arouca
San Juan
Caroni
Caroni Swamp
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
Oropuche R.
Sangre Grande
Cumuto
TAMANA


ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF PARIA
VENEZUELA
THE DRAGON'S MOUTH
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Patos
Five Islands
PORT OF SPAIN
Maqueripe
Chupara
Galera Pt
Toco
ST DAVID
BLANCHISSEUSE
DIEGO MARTIN
ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
CARIGUA
TACARIGUA
Arouca
Arima
VALENCIA
Quare Reservoir
Valencia
MATURA
Matura
Salybia Bay
MATURA BAY
Oropuche R.
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
Sangre Grande
Cumuto
TAMANA
SAN RAFAEL
Caroni
Caroni Swamp
CARONI
CHAGUANAS
Chaguanas
TURURE
COCOS BAY
Nariva Swamp
COUVA
Couva
MONTSERRAT
California
Claxton Bay
CHARUMA
NARIVA
COCAL
POINTE-A-PIERRE
Pointe-à-Pierre
Gasparillo
Biche
Rock Ville
Manzanilla Pt
SAVANA GRANDE
SAN FERNANDO
Princes Town
Poole
Rio Claro
Ortoire
ORTOIRE
VICTORIA
NAPARIMA
PITCH LAKE
Oropuche R.
GUAYAGUAYARE
MAYARO
LA BREA
ST PATRICK
Basse Terre
MORUGA
Moruga
TRINITY
CEDROS
Erin Bay
THE SERPENT'S MOUTH
Galeota Pt
45'
10° 30'
15'
61°30'
West from 61° Greenwich
30'
REFERENCE
County Boundaries
Ward "
Principal Roads
Trinidad Government Railway
Approximate Area under Cocoa
" " " Sugar Canes
" " " Coconuts
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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Trinidad and Tobago, for the year 1937.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles, while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad.

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to instal garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August, 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921, the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows :—

United Kingdom	1,454
Europe	437
North America	614
South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	5,082
China, and locally born of Chinese parentage	5,208
India	23,312
Locally born of Indian extraction	114,271
Locally born of European parentage or of African and mixed descent	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere	46,267
Total	412,783

3. The population on 31st December, 1937, was estimated at 456,006.

MARRIAGES.

4. The total number of marriages recorded during 1937, was 2,608, viz.: 2,340 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and 268 under the Muslim Marriage Ordinance. The rate per 1,000 of the total mean population was 10·38. In 1936 the marriage rate was 9·29. Included in the 2,340 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 44 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

5. The number of births registered during the year was 14,226 (7,250 boys and 6,976 girls). The birth rate was 31·46 per 1,000. In 1936 the birth rate was 32·93, and for the period 1933-1937 the mean rate was 31·6.

DEATHS.

6. The total number of deaths registered in 1937 was 7,848, of which 4,170 were males and 3,678 females. The death rate was 17·36 per 1,000. In 1936 the death rate was 16·28, and for the period 1933-1937 the mean rate was 17·9.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

7. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,714, *i.e.*, at the rate of 120 per 1,000 births. In 1936 the rate was 97 for every 1,000 births, and for the period 1933-1937 the mean rate was 115 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

8. The principal causes of death were :—

	1936.	**1937.**
Enteric Fever	118	116
Influenza	28	43
Malaria	473	509
Dysentery	84	95
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	420	409
Syphilis	148	164
Cancer	215	197
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage	305	213
Convulsions, Infantile	39	33
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	481	500
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	508	664
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	286	257
Diarrhoea	305	469
Ankylostomiasis	119	116
Nephritis	385	449
Disease of Puerperal State	103	100
Diseases of Early Infancy	838	947
Old Age	707	753

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and, after several generations, still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic stocks of 70 years and over are numerous.

2. The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 403 beds.
Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 194 beds.
Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.
District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge in Trinidad with 700 beds for destitute persons of advanced age and persons suffering from incurable diseases, and a House of Refuge in Tobago for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary anti-mosquito measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A Child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

5. On the 3rd July, 1936, a Standing Committee was appointed, "to co-ordinate and inspire the policy of the Government in regard to Nutrition in its relation to Public Health." The preliminary work of this Committee consisted of a survey of diets and a study of the means available for correcting deficiencies.

6. The principal diseases which prevail are hookworm, diseases of the lung, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

7. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackswater fever is rare. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas where continuous and extensive seepage occurs, and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. *Tuberculosis* is almost wholly of the pulmonary type and is largely confined to the towns where overcrowding is prevalent. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons producing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association.

9. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplied and a campaign against fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several

country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and, when unwholesome, is seized and destroyed. Samples of food for chemical examination are constantly being taken. Scavenging is carried out at Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

10. *Hookworm.* This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 21 years. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Oil of Chenopodium but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

11. *Enteric Fever* has shown a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of surrounding population.

12. *Paralytic Rabies.* During the year there was one localised outbreak of this disease among human beings. Four cases occurred all of whom died.

A specially trained staff is employed in locating the sleeping and digesting places of the bat (Desmodus rufus) which spreads this disease by its bite. 3,623 of these bats were destroyed during the year. All of these were examined bacteriologically and 99 were found to be infected. All haunts are recorded and chartered on maps, a procedure which, though entailing considerable labour, makes it possible to cut short an epidemic in its early stages.

13. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. The Central Water Scheme was completed towards the end of the year and purified water was supplied to large areas from this source.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

1. Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban areas include the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy a mud or tapia hit covered with carrat or grass (timite), small two roomed or four roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates though many working people in the towns live in similar buildings. Efforts are being made to end the barracks system with its physical and moral ill effects. New housing conditions, for labourers require buildings of the cottage type consisting of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each.

3. Sanitary conveniences vary. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist, water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Landlords in towns and villages are usually business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own erected on rented lands or less frequently on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. The enactment of the Public Health (Streets and Buildings) Regulations, 1935, has permitted a greater measure of control of house construction. This control, which is effected by the various Local Health Authorities, extends also to the width and alignment of streets and limits the density of population in prescribed areas.

6. The Slum Clearance Ordinance gives the Council of the City of Port-of-Spain powers to declare slum clearance areas and to prepare and carry out improvement schemes.

In the meantime the Corporation completed 100 workers cottages on their lands at Gonzales Place for the accommodation of the present occupants of the proposed slum clearance areas. These cottages cost $66,671.54, each one consisting of two rooms, with a back gallery, kitchen, bath and privy cesspit; the rentals are not to exceed $4.00 per month.

7. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the poorer wage earner. The Building and Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to clerks, mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some oilfield companies have provided cheap homes for their workers.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1937, compared with the previous five years and with the average for that period are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

CROP.		1932.			1933.			1934.			1935.		
		Quantity.	*Value.* $	c.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	c.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	c.	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	c.
Cocoa	*lb.*	41,822,127	2,780,016	00	51,311,274	2,668,553	60	26,803,149	1,678,531	20	44,387,836	2,530,617	60
Sugar	*tons.*	85,956	4,060,195	20	108,517	5,354,721	60	93,513	4,397,913	60	105,699	4,522,420	80
Coconuts	*nuts*	51,294,708	512,572	80	68,013,345	518,443	20	65,036,934	426,350	40	32,339,783	241,987	20
Coffee	*lb.*	908,492	99,945	60	339,196	35,596	80	525,115	50,856	00	1,187,867	87,792	00
Citrus :													
Grapefruit	*boxes*	10,978	41,764	80	3,433	12,412	80	23,518	89,443	20	51,119	203,870	40
	No.	....	....		....	....		....	....		7,724	....	
,, Juice	*galls.*	....	....		‡14,177	7,900	80	14,280	8,102	40	4,301	2,409	60
Oranges	*No.*	3,292,910	23,544	00	1,913,179	11,265	60	3,126,059	19,886	40	3,753,466	31,555	20
	boxes	....	....		....	....		....	....		2,850	....	
,, Juice	*gals.*	....			‡900	542	40	100	62	40	....	3,864	00
Limes:													
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice		49,629	20,400	00	17,375	5,774	40	3,479	1,411	20	11,807	1,886	40
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	*gals.*	8,583	2,049	60	12,309	2,985	60	9,110	2,568	00	4,422	74,385	60
(*c*) Distilled Oil	,,	789½	46,684	80	*1,889	108,360	00	2,830	116,414	40	1,914	4,524	80
(*d*) Handpressed Oil	,,	†140	14,947	20	....	....		52	3,849	60	....	....	
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	54,217	2,035	20	52,800	1,867	20	96,693	3,076	80	104,037	3,864	00
(*f*) Green Limes....	*brls*	189	696	00	2,101½	11,428	80	1,429	9,556	80	565	....	
(*g*) Pickled Limes	*brls.*	....	....		13	192	00	25	374	40	....	....	

* Not distinguished from handpressed oil. † Now distinguished from distilled oil. ‡ New industry.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

CROP.		1936.		1937		Average for previous 5 years.	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			$		$		$ c.
Cocoa	*lb.*	28,339,195	2,340,376	26,258,622	3,086,995	35,420,015	2,460,974 08
Sugar	*tons*	142,671	6,127,583	142,747	6,115,294	118,629	5,303,586 60
Coconuts	*nuts*	33,299,568	324,832	57,747,999	653,134	51,287,525	432,949 36
Coffee	*lb.*	1,213,102	94,968	1,752,882	134,758	1,003,632	78,794 16
Citrus :							
Grapefruit	*boxes*	42,958	198,513	45,410	187,579	33,782	138,363 68
	No.	....	....	27,186	....	....	....
" Juice	*galls.*	12,162	9,109	57,350	36,817	20,454	12,467 76
Oranges	*No.*	3,816,749	22,823	2,786,351	17,636	3,189,512	21,633 24
	boxes	....	....	1,748	....	....	....
" Juice	*galls.*	....	....	....	....	....	....
Limes :							
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice		66,881	22,842	25,082	7,725	24,924	7,927 80
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	*gals.*	3,521	1,542	5,780	2,361	7,028	2,268 60
(*c*) Distilled Oil	"	22,016	84,970	9,285	221,161	6,241	107,046 04
(*d*) Handpressed Oil....	"	779	6,864	124	9,712	317*	6,808 53
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	23,716	812	203 728	11,318	96,195	4,187 60
(*f*) Green Limes	*brls.*	1,391	11,869	923¾	7,641	1,282	8,876 10
(*g*) Pickled Limes	"	....	....	....	....		

* Average for previous 3 years.

AGRICULTURE.

SUGAR.

The Sugar Industry has for some years now taken the place of cocoa as the leading agricultural industry of the Colony. In 1937 this position was maintained and the production of sugar amounted to 154,285 tons or approximately 400 tons short of 1936. The value of the exports of sugar, molasses and rum amounted in 1937 to £1,338,693 ($6,425,729) or twice the value of the cocoa exports for the same period.

2. Over 20,000 cane farmers undertook the cultivation of cane for supply to the Factories and sold 629,881 tons as compared with 594,176 tons in 1936. At a basic price of 11/- ($2.64) per ton, the cane farmers received £346,434 ($1,662,883) compared with £326,796 ($1,568,624) in the previous year.

3. In May the Governor was informed that the International Conference convened by His Majesty's Government had come to an Agreement for rationalisation of the exports of sugar. Quotas were determined for all exporting countries, and the allocation for Trinidad was 138,000 tons. The Sugar Quotas Ordinance was passed in August and the Cane Farming Control Ordinance in September to give effect to the Agreement in as far as this Colony is concerned.

COCOA.

4. During the year under review, 26,258,622 lbs. of cocoa were exported as compared with 28,339,622 lbs. in 1936, and the value was £643,123 ($3,086,995) as against £487,578 ($2,340,376). Prices ranged from $11.75 to $15.14 per fanega of 110 lbs. in the crop period January to May. The return to prices of this level after a long period of depressed world values for cacao gave new hope and encouragement to cocoa proprietors, and it is to be regretted that towards the end of the year the value fell to $6.85 per fanega.

5. Witchbroom disease continued to take a heavy toll of the crop, although, owing to a shortage of rain, the incidence was not as heavy as in the previous year.

6. Some measure of progress can be reported in the search for strains of cocoa resistant to Witchbroom under the Scheme for which funds have been provided jointly by this Government and the Advisory Committee of the Colonial Development Fund. The Cocoa Agronomist visited Ecuador in the middle of the year and left for Brazil and Peru in November. A report on the Agronomist's visit to Ecuador was published as Council Paper No. 115. During his visit to that country he collected planting material of various strains of cocoa that is now being grown in Barbados under quarantine as a precautionary measure.

COCONUTS.

7. Converted into terms of nuts, exports of copra, coconuts and coconut oil amounted to 57,747,999 nuts as against 33,299,568 nuts in 1936. The value in the two years was, respectively, £136,069 ($653,134) and £67,670 ($324,832). The Bonus distributed under the agreement with the oil factories was no more than £2,094, due to the fact that the price of copra was over $3.00 for the greater part of the year.

Coconut Growers' Association.

8. This Association started business on the 1st May, 1936, and now controls nearly 50 per cent. of the coconut production in Trinidad and Tobago. At the end of 1937 the membership was 78. The factory being erected was expected to start operations early in 1938.

Chairman—Hon. E. V. Wharton. Secretary—L. H. S. Scott.

MINOR CROPS.

Lime Oil.

9. Lime Oil values rose to £[illegible]8,098 ($230,870) in 1937 from £19,132 ($91,384) in 1936.

Lime Juice.

10. In 1937 exports of lime juice amounted to 30,862 gallons valued at £2,100 ($10,080), of which 25,082 gallons valued £1,609 ($7,723) were raw juice and 5,780 gallons valued at £491 ($2,361) were concentrated.

Green Limes.

11. The export of green limes was 9,231 barrels valued at £1,592 ($7,642) as compared with 1,391 barrels valued at £2,472 ($11,869) in 1936.

Coffee.

12. There are practically no coffee plantations in the Colony. The two popular types are " Robusta " and " Arabica ", and they are used for filling in blank spaces in Cocoa plantations. Coffee values rose from £17,702 ($84,969) to £28,074 ($134,758).

Tonca Beans.

13. Tonca beans values fell from £31,002 ($148,811) in 1936 to £21,593 ($103,651) in 1937.

Grapefruit and Oranges.

14. A census made at the end of 1936 showed that the area under grapefruit cultivation is approximately 2,800 acres of which 2,600 are of the Marsh seedless variety. Grapefruit exports showed a small increase in quantity from 42,958 cases in 1936 to 45,771 cases in 1937, valued at £39,078 ($187,579).

15. The number of oranges exported was 3,116,970 compared with 3,816,749 during the preceding year.

16. Before the 1936-37 season the Canning Plant of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association was further extended and 25,000 boxes of fruit were used in the Canning Plant to can approximately 600,000 cans of Juice and Hearts. A ready market was found for these products, the greater portion of the Juice being shipped to Canada and Juice and Hearts being shipped to other West Indian Islands, England and New Zealand.

Bananas.

17. The Contract with the Canadian Banana Company has been renewed for a further period of five years (from April, 1939 to April, 1944) after the expiration of the existing contract.

18. From the 10th May, 1937, the price paid to banana growers was increased as follows :—

9 hands and over from 50c. to 54c. or 4c. per bunch.
8 hands and over from 37½c. to 40½c. or 3c. per bunch.

19. Regular fortnightly shipments were continued under the agreement, and a total of 157,740 bunches valued at £16,027 ($76,930) were exported during 1937 compared with 159,076 bunches valued at £14,797 ($71,030) in 1936.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

20. At the end of 1937, the co-operative societies in operation consisted of 52 Agricultural Credit Societies (39 in Trinidad and 13 in Tobago), a Lime Factory, 5 Cocoa Fermentaries, and a Producers' Association in Tobago; and a Citrus Growers' Association and a Coconut Growers' Association.

LIVESTOCK.

21. The Government maintains a Stock Farm in Trinidad in order to supply milk to Public Institutions and to improve the livestock generally in the Colony. With cattle the main line of work is the evolution of a high grade Friesian-Zebu cross which combines the hardiness of the Zebu with the productive qualities of the high yielding Friesian.

22. Thoroughbred stallions, Jack donkey stallions and pure bred bulls stand for service at the Farm and at various centres in the Colony. Pure bred pigs (Large Black and Berkshire), dairy (Saanens and British Alpines) and mutton goats (Indian Lop-eared), poultry (White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds) and Black Head Persian sheep are bred at the Farm and are offered for sale, by public auction, with cattle and horsekind every year.

23. The Animal Husbandry Committee of the Agricultural Society, at the request of Government, submitted early in the year a report on livestock in the Colony with recommendations for the encouragement of this industry in general, and especially among the peasantry. These included (1) itinerant breeding units from the Government Stock Farm; (2) the appointment of a livestock officer. The Department of Agriculture put into effect during the

year the travelling breeding unit system, and eight districts were served by stud animals belonging to two units, with encouraging results. On the recommendation of the Nutrition Committee, the stud fees were reduced and funds were provided in the estimates for the importation of 4 dairy bulls from Canada and 4 dairy buck goats from England. It has also been decided to purchase six more dairy bulls and buck goats in 1938 to replace scrub animals in outlying districts.

24. The Water Buffalo has now replaced Zebu cattle as the working animal on the large sugar estates, and through the Department of Agriculture, 8 bulls and 7 cows and heifers of the Murrah Breed (Delhi Ram's Horn) were imported into the Colony early in the year from India for the improvement of the existing stock. The 2 cows belonging to the Farm calved bulls and these were sold at the Annual Sale—one to Tobago and the other to a large sugar company. The 2 bulls from the Farm have been hired for service—one to a cane farmer and the other to a sugar estate.

25. The resident Veterinary Surgeon in Tobago has been instructed to pay special attention to livestock improvement in the Island-Ward, and the number of stud animals in Tobago has been increased during the year by the following additions from the Trinidad Farm:—

1 Jack Donkey.
2 Sussex Bulls (Beef Breed).
1 Zebu Bull.
3 British Alpine Bucks.
1 Black head Persian Ram.
2 Large Black Boars.

26. The Livestock Exhibition held at the end of the year at the race Stand and Paddock on the Queen's Park Savannah proved very successful, the total number of entries exceeding those of 1936. The dairy cattle section deserve special mention.

VETERINARY.

27. Paralytic Rabies was again responsible for a number of deaths in livestock, but the number of cases was the lowest since the serious outbreak in 1929—57 as compared with 217 in 1936, and 340 in 1935. Control measures, which consist of the vaccination of animals and the destruction of bats have given satisfactory results.

28. The incidence of Anthrax has dropped; only one sporadic case occurred in Tobago during the year.

GENERAL.

29. In 1936 the total value of the agricultural exports of the Colony exceeded the £2,000,000 mark for the first time in the six years following the world wide trade depression that started in 1930. In 1937 the position improved further, and, the total exports were valued at £2,328,565, or £262,302 more than in 1936.

FORESTRY.

26. The area under forest at the end of 1937 was 555,734 acres, of which 295·052 acres constituted proclaimed, sanctioned, and proposed Forest Reserves, the remainder being Crown Lands.

The total amount of timber produced for consumption from Crown Lands and Forest Reserves amounted to 2,830,808 cubic feet, of which 641,485 cubic feet were for timber, the remainder being corduroy and firewood. The Deep Water Wharfage Contract utilised 23,734 cubic feet of native timber valued at approximately $11,696.

The normal planting programme was continued and 228 acres of new plantations were made. Of this area 128 acres were planted with teak and 100 acres with indigenous species.

There are now approximately 1,500 acres of teak plantations of ages ranging from 1 to 24 years. With the exception of small areas on unfavourable sites, these plantations present a healthy and flourishing appearance with a most satisfactory rate of growth, and a future asset of great value to the Colony is being steadily built up.

The clearing of forest areas for the exploitation of petroleum is subject to strict limitations which ensure the reservation of their indirect value to the commnnity.

FISHERIES.

27. Nearly all the game fish of the Colony are also good food fish. There is a large demand for the latter which is amply met either from daily catches or from supplies of deep-sea fish kept in cold storage.

The principal varieties of fish found in the waters of the Colony are:—Mackerel, Carangue (*Carangidae*), Ancho (*Pomatomidae*), Dolphin (*Clryphaenidae*), Barracouta (*Sphyraena barracuda*) Sail-fish (*Istiophoridae*) Snappers, Red-fish and Pargs (*Lutianidae*), Grunts (*Haemulidae*), Salmon (*Otolithidae*), Grouper (*Serranidae*), Tarpon, (*Elopidae*), Shark and Saw-fish.

The methods used for catching are principally (*a*) trolling, (*b*) deep-sea fishing (known locally as "banking") and (*c*) seines, fish-pots and nets.

MANUFACTURES.

28. Apart from the agricultural and mineral industries and products, there are a number of manufacturing concerns and industrial pursuits in the Colony. They include an electric undertaking, Angostura bitters, rum distilleries, edible oil and lard, ice, cigarettes, matches, biscuits, aerated waters, carbonic

acid gas, oxygen and acetylene, concrete floor tiles and building blocks, furniture, shirts and pyjamas, boots and shoes, tanneries, laundries, soap, limestone products, printeries, photographic finishers, motor repair garages, &c.

With the exception of the agricultural and mineral products and Angostura bitters, the articles manufactured are intended chiefly for local consumption and usage. They compare favourably with imported articles and find a ready market in the Colony.

PETROLEUM.

29. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see* para. 33), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

30. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: A synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp and an undulating basin area between San Fernando Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal foldings. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum, and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

31. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1937 there were 19 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 417·483 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases of which approximately 176·753 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Up to 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights are vested in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

32. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
1. Acme Oil Co., Ltd.	Private Lands	Guapo.
2. Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Brighton, Vessigny and Point Ligoure.
3. Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
4. Coldan Company, Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique.
5. Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	La Brea.
	Private Lands	Guapo and Rousillac.
6. New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
7. Petroleum Options (1935) Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique and Moruga.
8. Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
9. Samuel F. Reaves	Private Lands	Guapo.
10. Scottish Trinidad Oilfields	Private	Rio Claro.
11. Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco, Morne Diablo.
12. Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
13. Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo, Lizard Springs and Barrackpore.
14. Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco and Siparia.
	Private Lands	Palo Seco and Naparima.
15. Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	San Francique.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
16. Trinidad Investments, Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Fyzabad.
17. Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Fyzabad.
18. Trinidad Oil Lands, Ltd.	Private Lands	Point Ligoure.
19. Turner-Charles	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
20. United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Morne L'Enfer Forest Reserves, Cedros and Penal.
	Private Lands	Point Fortin.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Coldan Company, Ltd.	San Francique.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Guapo.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-a-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Asphalt Operating Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

33. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Total number of wells drilled.			Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands.	Exports of Crude Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products.	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products total to Domestic Exports.
	Crown	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.				
										$ c.		$ c.	%
1933	1,255	728	1,983	173,496	62,206	235,702	5,290,743	4,270,610	9,561,353	430,022.40	8,909,298	10,819,464 00	52·1
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	95,328	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	416,928.00	9,981,774	14,056,128 00	63·2
1935	1,440	805	2,245	328,510	107,789	436,299	7,544,427	4,126,720	11,671,147	505,276.80	10,993,540	13,321,708 80	58·5
1936	1,538	878	2,416	381,358	213,171	594,529	8,182,018	5,055,012	13,237,030	617,884.86	12,405,222	15,910,638 00	59·07
1937	1,676	1,029	2,705	508,197	403,378	911,575	9,743,292	5,759,697	15,502,989	720,857.06	14,124,056	18,896,422 00	59·93

ASPHALT.

34. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprises an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties:

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 60 cents and an export duty of $1.20.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 84 cents and an export duty of $1.66.

35. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years:—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	$ c.	$ c.
1933	111,337	1,119	52,129	42,504 00	726,465 60
1934	92,829	1,337	55,992	46,180 80	797,049 60
1935	134,578	1,027	82,349	65,899 20	1,092,984 00
1936	111,965	807	70,543	55,109 64	959,759 00
1937	145,904	698	90,872	70,926 12	1,194,914 00

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The values of both imports and exports showed an increase in 1937 as compared with 1936.

2. Imports in 1937 were valued at $35,835,514 being $8,647,520 more than in 1936, while exports were valued at $33,702,295 showing an increase of $3,757,761 as compared with 1936. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at $8,926,292 in 1937 against $5,836,607 in 1936. Re-exports are included, being valued at $2,171,622 in 1937 as compared with $3,009,458 in 1936. Bullion and coin are not included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for certain recent years are as follows :—

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Imports :							
United Kingdom	36	44	44	40	44	40	36
Canada ..	17	14	12	11	12	12	12
United States of America	19	13	13	14	16	17	24
Exports ;							
United Kingdom	16	25	47	42	42	44	48
Canada ..	14	12	12	6	12	11	5
United States of America	26	17	10	16	11	15	10

3. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1937 amounted to 57.86 per cent. of the total imports, showing a decrease of 2.46 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1937 amounted to 63.8 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing a decrease of 1.9 per cent as compared with the figures for the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom rose to 48 per cent., while imports from the United Kingdom fell from 40 per cent. in 1936 to 36.00 per cent. in 1937.

6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries of origin for the years 1936 and 1937 :—

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1936		1937	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
CATTLE (for food) :				
Total .. *No.*	9,419	242,724	9,291	232,789
Venezuela	9,356	241,651	8,353	212,659
APPAREL :				
Total		514,823		72,775
United Kingdom		124,174		124,620
Japan		126,102		152,472
United States of America ..		28,434		35,133
BAGS AND SACKS (empty) :				
Total .. *dozs.*	191,393	288,180	176,635	259,496
United Kingdom	3,885	4,635	185	229
British East Indies ..	187,425	283,440	176,440	258,965
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS :				
Total .. *doz. prs.*	52,200	476,475	73,355	658,118
United Kingdom	25,670	356,658	31,935	450,366
Canada	5,774	34,792	12,654	78,167
Czecho-Slovakia	2,881	24,600	4,314	33,512
Japan	99	235	290	328
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES :				
Total .. *lb.*	1,779,008	336,613	1,910,160	399,640
United Kingdom	788,592	129,431	727,440	120,391
Canada	17,808	4,503	12,768	4,076
Australia	119,398	29,798	135,764	36,619
France	67,088	17,177	163,296	44,504
Holland	63,280	6,634	48,272	6,067
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS :				
Total		1,055,045		1,629,625
United Kingdom		425,508		625,537
Canada		451,076		658,691
United States of America ..		142,509		200,489
CEMENT :				
Total .. *tons.*	31,709	410,729	43,280	604,112
United Kingdom	27,578	361,146	35,520	496,769
Canada	1,582	21,782	3,108	52,287
COCOA, RAW :				
Total .. *lb.*	10,894,464	1,057,333	9,077,936	991,076
Venezuela	10,736,544	1,042,049	8,916,208	972,882

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1936		1937	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
COTTON MANUFACTURES :		$		$
Total		1,215,131		1,456,847
United Kingdom		1,054,619		1,192,406
Japan		40,215		88,762
United States of America ..		69,775		102,010
FISH :				
Total .. *lb.*	7,219,968	433,682	7,397,180	520,545
United Kingdom	190,848	13,084	446,656	23,993
Canada	4,674,992	297,561	5,424,197	377,025
Newfoundland	2,015,440	83,125	1,193,584	71,561
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		2,794,219		3,338,322
United Kingdom		572,797		460,267
Canada		1,200,522		1,381,076
British East Indies ..		615,527		723,287
British Guiana		285,943		217,494
HARDWARE :				
Total		372,200		542,306
United Kingdom		133,568		218,200
United States of America ..		108,112		156,454
MACHINERY :		4,329,166		7,667,877
Total		1,985,303		3,290,052
United Kingdom		1,564,250		3,686,255
United States of America ..				
MEATS :	5,398,960	534,182	6,364,736	666,232
Total .. *lb.*	385,728	75,298	349,776	79,094
United Kingdom	2,236,752	189,931	2,773,232	268,645
Argentine	664,160	70,600	526,512	56,137
United States of America ..				
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		1,612,223		2,522,442
United Kingdom		1,108,382		1,135,843
United States of America ..		279,761		757,366
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total *Cases of* 48 *lb*	156,447	555,932	176,612	580,489
United Kingdom	69,388	299,021	18,613	77,571
Canada	2,021	11,732	4,702	24,995
Holland	75,138	213,755	143,176	442,622
OILS :				
Total .. *gals.*	18,354,781	947,251	15,112,544	943,893
United Kingdom	204,221	120,760	213,143	100,318
Dutch West Indies ..	18,230	3,792	4,335	2,497
United States of America ..	167,184	60,638	129,980	59,999
Venezuela	17,830,975	670,554	14,647,085	652,003

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1936		1937	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		$		$
Total		570,085		752,582
United Kingdom		86,516		164,731
Germany		325,024		339,333
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total		384,425		385,352
United Kingdom		169,832		100,629
United States of America ..		51,287		54,983
SILK MANUFACTURES :				
Total		403,094		649,519
United Kingdom		211,112		259,144
Japan		107,404		160,077
United States of America ..		10,644		18,905
SOAP :				
Total .. *lb.*	3,328,752	198,941	4,629,968	305,829
United Kingdom	3,110,464	167,523	4,314,267	270,718
SPIRITS :				
Total .. *gals.*	47,382	220,528	49,064	236,932
United Kingdom	21,256	116,872	20,898	125,223
France	3,964	26,149	4,547	27,767
United States of America ..	1,981	17,521	2,493	25,790
TOBACCO :				
Total .. *lb.*	676,270	208,198	892,037	283,053
United Kingdom	16,681	32,054	21,524	35,589
United States of America ..	524,576	147,736	608,361	205,628
TONCA BEANS :				
Total .. *lb.*	838,700	975,060	24,569	21,265
Venezuela	835,895	972,963	10,911	12,076
VEGETABLES :				
Total		312,591		349,692
Canada		121,034		151,558
British West Indies ..		15,900		17,663
Holland		38,727		39,046
Portugal		22,190		17,292
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total		704,253		1,093,419
Canada		249,710		406,819
United States of America ..		423,509		643,443

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1936 and 1937 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows:

Articles and principal countries of final destination	1936		1937	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
ASPHALT:				
Total .... *ton*	70,543	959,759	90,872	1,194,914
United Kingdom	30,600	440,537	39,966	575,509
United States of America	15,565	157,762	22,490	220.376
COCOA, RAW:				
Total .... *lb*	38,191,664	3,249,211	35,847,616	4,141,842
United Kingdom	3,929,072	327,315	5,349,456	664,769
Canada	2,549,232	195,888	1,461,936	155,615
France	2,500,176	190,528	2,299,696	262,850
Germany	3,487,120	266,688	2,671,872	298,126
United States of America	21,769,104	1,959,359	18,173,232	2,068,538
COCONUTS:				
Total ... *No.*	4,560,180	69,740	5,020,665	99,331
United Kingdom	1,174,385	14,043	694,800	11,502
Canada	1,309,220	20,323	1,829,620	33,778
United States of America	1,699,590	30,713	2,427,180	53,113
COFFEE, RAW:				
Total .... lb.	1,213,102	84,969	1,752,912	134,758
United Kingdom	5,824	479	448	41
Canada	920,304	65,900	1,272,320	100,768
United States of America	39,984	2,400	333,088	23,898
COPRA:				
Total .... *lb.*	9,437,120	248,633	17,277,120	542,802
United Kingdom	448,000	16,279	5,248,320	183,890
Colombia	8,989,120	232,354	11,869,760	354,431
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Total .... *No.*	4,091,853	198,513	4,062,033	187,579
United Kingdom	3,340,911	172,098	3,627,443	175,347
Canada	696,407	24,722	369,927	10,405
OILS: LIME—				
HAND-PRESSED:				
Total *gal.*	87	6,864	132	9,712
United States of America	86	6,844	132	9,712
DISTILLED:				
Total *gal.*	2,446	84,970	4,992	221,161
United Kingdom	1,335	36,688	1,106	42,586
United States of America	975	42,246	3,356	147,116

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1936		1937	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM : *				
Total .. *gals*	434,232,443	15,925,800	494,426,223	18,919,873
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. *gals*	66,881	22,842	25,082	7,725
United Kingdom ..	58,289	21,029	7,673	3,118
Canada	1,291	261	6,418	1,971
CONCENTRATED :				
Total .. *gals*	3,537	1,610	5,780	2,361
United Kingdom ..	3,520	1,539	5,780	2,361
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :	*Proof gals.*		*Proof gals.*	
Total *Proof gals*	133,021	192,088	168,348	203,709
United Kingdom ..	100,297	88,948	155,473	120,338
Canada	19,240	18,131	3,753	15,576
United States of America	5,633	30,140	1,272	7,027
SUGAR :				
Total .. *lb.*	319,584,384	6,127,583	319,753,056	6,115,294
United Kingdom ..	181,078,576	3,701,461	275,878,624	5,260,732
Canada	138,492,368	2,425,750	43,850,576	853,950
MOLASSES :				
Total .. *gals*	3,909,009	199,793	4,258,934	220,576
United Kingdom ..	717,719	38,491	1,668,450	85,860
Canada ..	2,496,530	126,025	2,233,024	116,090

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* The destination of oil tankers carrying the greater portion of cargoes of oil exported are not generally declared on departure from the Colony.

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

CHAPTER VIII.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

AGRICULTURE.

On sugar estates the following operations are performed by task work at the rates quoted :—

Cutlassing	35	cents :	av. daily earnings	35-40	cents.
Forking and banking	45	do.	do.	45-65	do.
Lining	40-45	do.	do.	80-100	do.
Planting	40-45	do.	do.	45-60	do.
Cutting plants	35	do.	do.	35-50	do.
Draining	25-40	do. per ch.	do.	80-100	do.
Weeding	35	do.	do.	35-50	do.
Carting manure	8- 9	do. per ton	do.	70	do.
Heading manure	35	do.	do.	35	do.
Cutting canes	35	do.	do.	35-70	do.
Carting canes	14	do. per ton	do.		
			Cartermen	—80-100	do.
			Loaders	—40-50	do.

The following occupations are daily paid at rates quoted:—

Digging grass	20- 30	cents	usually children over 12 and old people.
Applying artificial manure	25	do.	
Stock-keepers	75- 90	do.	
Stockmen	50- 55	do.	
Grooms	50- 60	do.	
Tractor-drivers	160-190	do.	
Ploughmen....	80	do.	
Watchmen	50- 55	do.	
Loading derrick hands	55- 60	do.	

Working day approximately 8 hours.

Sugar factory workers are paid as follows :—

Skilled	100-160	cents per day.
Semi-skilled	70- 95	do.
Unskilled	55- 65	do.

Working day 8-8½ hours. In crop season a 12 hour shift is worked in the factory but not in the shops.

Cocoa estate daily paid workers earn 40 to 50 cents per day of 8 to 8½ hours. The bulk of the work however is performed by task at the following rates :—

Cutlassing	40-50	cents :	average time occupied	4-6	hours.
Light pruning	50-60	do.	do.	6-8½	do.
Heavy pruning	80-120	do.	do.	6-8½	do.
Draining	40-100	do.	do.	5-8½	do.

Those engaged in picking and breaking earn 50 to 70 cents in 8 hours. Additional facilities frequently include quarters, kitchen gardens, fuel and estate produce. Coconut and citrus estate rates follow generally those paid on cocoa estates.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Unskilled Labour,	Port-of-Spain	72- 90	cents per day.
Do.	Country	60- 80	do.
Do.	Women	36- 50	do.
Semi-skilled Labour	....	86-130	do.
Skilled Labour	....	86-200	do.

An 8-hour day 48-hour week is worked.

RAILWAY.

Platelayers	72	cents per day.
Semi-skilled and skilled	86-200	do.

An 8-hour day 48-hour week is worked.

OILFIELDS.

	Cents per hour.	*Working Week.*
Rigmen employed in drilling	15-24 cents	56 hours.
Rigmen employed in production	12-26 do.	48 do.
Production men	9-17 do.	56 do.
Rig builders	12-26 do.	45 do.
Skilled artizans	9-26 do.	45 do.
Chauffeurs	14-26 do.	45 do.
Firemen	9-20 do.	45 do.
Masons and moulders	9-22 do.	45 do.
Painters	9-17 do.	45 do.
Semi-skilled	9-22 do.	45 do.
Unskilled	9-14 do.	45 do.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Housemaids	$ 4-$10	per month.
Cooks	$ 5-$10	do.
Nurses	$ 5-$10	do.
Men servants	$10-$20	do.
Chauffeurs	$ 5-$ 8	per week.

COST OF LIVING.

6. The cost of living is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes, and local crops (tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, saltfish, pickled pork and beef and coconut and coconut oil compounds with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuffs of labourers of African descent and rice of labourers of East Indian descent.

1 lb. of flour costs 3½c.—$3.50 a week=100 lb.
1 lb. of rice costs 4c.—$4.00 a week=100 lb.

7. Bread is comparatively little used by labourers, and flour is substituted in the form of cooked, boiled and baked flour.

8. The following is an approximation of the cost of living (including certain luxuries) of a European official with a wife and three children drawing a salary at the rate of $4,800 a year.

House rent	$600
Food	864
Servants' wages (servants not fed)	480
Laundry, light, fuel, &c.	192
Clothing	504
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	240
Medical attendance, Income Tax, Incidentals	240
Transport (upkeep and depreciation of motor car)	480
Education of children	288
Holidays	240
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	192
Total	$4,320

N.B.—Nothing is included in the above estimate for education of children abroad or for home leave.

9. In the case of a local official with a wife and three children drawing salary at the rate of $2,400 a year, the cost of his living expenses may be estimated as follows:—

House rent	**$360**
Food (including servants' food)	**648**
Servants	**168**
Laundry, light, &c.	**144**
Clothing	**312**
Refreshment, tobacco, &c.	**144**
Medical attendance and incidentals	**144**
Education of children	**168**
Holidays	**144**
Widows' and Orphans' Pensions	**96**
Total	**$2,328**

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary except in Port-of-Spain and the adjoining village of St. James which were proclaimed a Compulsory Education area during the year 1935. The education system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 287 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 9 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 70,498 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,278 and in the Secondary Schools, 2,137. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 15. Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 19. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a grant for buildings and furniture, apparatus and equipment in kind, and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge School Certificates and the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination three Scholarships of the value of $3,840 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools. Recently legislation has been enacted with regard to the registration of these by the Department of Education. Conditions of registration are that the buildings and furniture shall conform to certain standards and that the members of the staff shall be of good moral character. These schools are not otherwise controlled.

2. There are four Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one- two- or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1937 was 133. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church; an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Les Amantes de Jesus is a society of Catholic ladies who beg alms for the poor, and work for all charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions, donations and occasional legacies it organizes a big bazaar every year, the proceeds of which are added to the funds and the Society is thus able to give out monthly allowances to the poor, irrespective of class, colour or creed. It was founded in 1854.

Nazareth House, managed and controlled by a committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, provides house and sleeping accommodation free of charge for 65 destitute women of any denomination and is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

L'Hospice Spaccapietra, under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, is an attractive building of Barbados stone sheltering 20 old ladies reduced to poverty, and providing them with a comfortable home, good clothing and all necessities.

There are also 5 rooms in the yard which accommodate 8 women often belonging to old and respected families.

This Institution is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Institute for the Blind receives a grant from Government of $3,140 per annum towards maintenance of the Institute and the maintenance and education of blind children. Other funds are obtained from voluntary contributions. There are 80 adults—62 men and 18 women; and in addition 8 children—4 boys and 4 girls—in attendance.

St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls, managed by the Coterie of Social Workers, provides free lodging, food and clothing for 9 blind girls.

The C. L. Swanston Optimist Home for Blind Lads was founded on 1st September, 1936, and opened on 5th October, 1936. There are 4 inmates. The Home is maintained by means of subscriptions and donations and proceeds from various entertainments. Free board and lodging are provided except that during school time the lads obtain their midday meal at the Institute for the Blind at which Institute they are day students.

The Coterie of Social Workers which is managed by a committee of ladies maintain four breakfast sheds where poor children from elementary schools are given a mid-day meal. Some children pay a nominal charge of 2c. to 4c. each but the majority pay nothing.

The Oxford Street Home, originally known as The Kent Street Asylum, was founded in 1833. No other similar Institution had before existed. The Institution provides a comfortable Home free of expense, to twelve indigent Christian females who have always adhered to a course of virtuous conduct. The Rector of Holy Trinity Parish is Trustee, and is vested with the power of admitting any person when there is a vacant room. There is no restriction in respect of religious opinions, or complexion or nationality. The Home has a small endowment due to the generosity of the late Dr. Alston and the late Mr. John McCarthy.

The Daily Meal Association which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies distribute 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons.

The Gordon Home provides free lodging for six indigent persons.

The Emma Herrera Home which is managed by the charitable society, Les Amantes de Jesus, comprises six rooms which are occupied by six destitute ladies of the "bashful poor" class, free of charge.

The Free Night Shelter, Port-of-Spain, founded and directed by Mrs. C. I. Power, 4, More Avenue, St. Ann's provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 25 destitute women.

The Chinese Home provides lodging, food and necessaries for six destitute Chinese. The home is supported by Lee Lum & Co.

The Free Night Shelter, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a Committee with Government assistance. Government contributes $240 per annum towards maintenance.

PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGING AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

The Bethany Hostel, Port-of-Spain, built by His Grace the Archbishop in 1921, provides furnished lodgings for 84 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assist those out of work.

St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants is under the same management as Bethany Hostel and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at $1.00 each per month.

The Church Army in Trinidad—Head quarters, 18, La Ressource Street, Port-of-Spain, supplies beds, work, food, and shelter to any boy or girl leaving the Tacarigua Orphan Home or Diego Martin Industrial School, or the Rose Hill Institution, or any boy or girl leaving prison who has been an inmate of either of these Institutions, and also to any really deserving cases. The primary object of the Church Army work in Trinidad is to bridge the period between the time of discharge of inmates of the above institutions and the time when they become self-supporting citizens. The Church Army also run, under the direction of the Government the Rose Hill Institution for Girls. This means that most girls between the ages of 16 years and 21 years do not enter the Royal Gaol when sentenced to a term of imprisonment but serve same in the above-mentioned institution. Girls are sent to Rose Hill Institution as young offenders for training.

A Creche is also run at 18, La Ressource Street for the babies of poor hard working mothers of the Rose Hill district.

At St. Joseph Road, Port-of-Spain, a new hostel has been built for the homeless lad, either from one of the above-mentioned Institutions or any genuine case outside. A carpenter's shop provides employment to those who have been taught that trade in the Orphan Home or Industrial School but who are unable to secure employment when they leave.

The Church Army endeavours in every case to find suitable employment for their boys and girls.

The Salvation Army Men's Hostel, 27, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain, offers the following facilities. Ground Floor, *Dormitories*, 12 cents per night or 60 cents per week. *Cubicles*, 15 cents per night or 72 cents per week. Upstairs, *Dormitory*, 18 cents per night or 84 cents per week. *Cubicles*, 24 cents and 30 cents per night or $1.00, $1.12 and $1.36 per week. Reading rooms and conveniences are provided on each floor. Meals and Board-Residence are obtainable at moderate charges.

The Salvation Army Night Shelters for Men and Women 36, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain. These buildings have been erected for the purpose of housing men and women who are destitute or in poor circumstances. The Women's Shelter accommodates 60, and the Men's Shelter 120. The charges are 2 cents or 4 cents per night. Meals are supplied at cost price and free lodging is given annually to 33⅓ per cent. of the occupants. Government contributes $720 per annum towards maintenance.

The Working Girls' Hostel, Port-of-Spain, accommodates 53 working girls at from 30 to 60 cents per week. The hostel is supported by voluntary contributions and managed by a committee of ladies. The hostel supplies a long felt want in the community.

Anstey House, Fitt Street, Woodbrook, is run by the Coterie of Social Workers for respectable working ladies of moderate means. A room and partial board are supplied at twelve dollars per month.

Ozanam Shelter—21, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain.—Owned and controlled by the Port-of-Spain Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. It provides sleeping accommodation for discharged boys from the Orphanage, and for other boys and male adults, and also a special department for discharged prisoners, males on probation and habitual prisoners. Conveniences for cooking and keeping individual requisites, and a storeroom for keeping personal belongings and a workshop are also provided.

A Home for the Poor is established at La Brea and provides free lodging for 20 destitute persons.

An Alms House at San Fernando is controlled by the St. Vincent de Paul Society and is supported by a Government grant and by public subscriptions.

CHAPTER X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio Claro (42 miles from Port-of-Spain); (4) the Guaracara line, ten miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town. The line is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph, the remainder of the line being single. The total length of the system is 123 miles of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4 ft.-8½ inch) gauge.

2. The railway affords communication for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

4. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

Year.	*No. of Passengers Carried.*	*No. of Tons of freight carried*
1931	1,901,175	309,444
1932	1,845,655	370,000
1933	1,378,926	434,505
1934	1,188,555	370,251
1935	1,183,769	422,960
1936	1,375,200	543,003
1937	1,737,006	581,000

ROADS.

5. There are good roads throughout the Colony and most of the more important places can be reached by motor car.

The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 58·38 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The other local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads with a total mileage of 1,080·64 miles are made up of 458·75 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 265·72 miles metalled, 181 miles gravelled, 26·33 miles pitched and 148·84 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts where there are no Local Road Boards comprise 764·43 miles and are made up of 41·95 miles metalled or gavelled and oiled, 106·17 miles metalled, 283.11 miles gravelled, 42·87 miles pitched and 290·33 miles natural soil roads. In addition, there are many miles of Crown Traces in the charge of the Wardens.

6. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads, and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

TRAMWAYS.

7. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electricity Board, Limited, operates an Electric Tramway System 15 miles in length.

POSTAL.

8. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and at Scarborough (Tobago) and 117 other offices throughout the Colony.

9. Air mail and passenger services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc., with the United States of America *via* Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Haiti and Cuba; with the Argentine Republic *via* British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, British Guiana, Brazil and Uruguay; and with Venezuela, touching at Caripito, Maturin, La Guaira, Cumarebo, Guanta and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Republic Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, also Jamaica, Bahamas and Bermuda.

Air mail matter for Great Britain and Europe *via* Brazil and the "Air France" or "Lufthansa" Companies is despatched.

TELEGRAPHY.

10. Communication by cable with all parts of the world is maintained by the Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd.

The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in communication with one another by cable *via* St. Vincent and St. Lucia

The cables from Barbados *via* St. Vincent and St. Lucia also touch at Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba where they link up with the Western Union Telegraph Company's system.

From Barbados there is a cable direct to Georgetown, British Guiana.

There is also a cable system from Barbados, touching at Turks Island, Jamaica, and Bermuda, to Halifax, whence cables cross the North Atlantic to the United Kingdom and Europe.

At Barbados, the Western Union Telegraph Company's cable from Miami links up with the Western Telegraph Company's system to South America, this latter company being under the control of Cable and Wireless Limited.

SHIPPING.

12. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return via Jamaica	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return	do.	Monthly
American-South African Line				
(1)	East and South African ports	New York	do.	do.
(2)	New Orleans	East and South African ports and return	Cargo	do.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies and Barbados	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
	French W/Indies, St. Lucia and Barbados	British Guiana, Cayenne and return	do.	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	do.	Every 10 days.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Fyffes Line	Santa Marta, Jamaica and Central American ports	Garston or Hamburg	Bananas	Irregularly
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Dover, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do.	Monthly.
Harrison Lines				
(1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do.	Fortnightly
Horn Line	Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	do.
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
Munson Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do.	Fortnightly
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	do.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Robin Line	East and South African ports	New York via a Canadian port	Cargo	Monthly.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company				
(1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports, and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly
The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela	Carapito via Guiria	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
The Surinam Combined Navigation Company	Paramaribo and Demerara	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
Westfal-Larsen Line	Argentine and Brazil	San Francisco and Vancouver via Canal Zone	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil ...	New York	do.	do.

13. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and at the following Tobago ports: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara.

CHAPTER XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. The Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago assists the agricultural industries by making loans—secured by first mortgages on properties—repayable over a period of 30 years. In addition, temporary advances against crops repayable within the crop season are made. The authorised capital of $1,200,000 is furnished by Government. At 31st December, 1937, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgages was $999,698 and in respect of temporary advances $20,600. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

3. British and Local Currency are legal tender. Government and Commercial accounts are kept in the local dollar currency. The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Under the Government Currency Notes Ordinance $1.00 and $2.00 notes have been issued, the total value in circulation at 31st December, 1937, being $945,720. The three Joint-stock Banks have their own issue of $5.00, $20.00 and $100.00 notes.

4. Imperial weights and measures are used.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

HARBOUR WORKS.

Work was carried on continually throughout the year and 1,470 lineal feet of steel sheet piling coffer-dam constructed, making a total of 3,110 feet, leaving 190 feet to be completed which includes an additional 130 feet for the Mineral Depot extension.

The length of wall constructed amounted to 1,357 lineal feet, totalling 2,457 feet which leaves 843 feet still to be completed.

Such difficulties with the foundations as arose were all successfully dealt with, but nothing unforeseen occurred.

One million five hundred and thirty thousand cubic yards of material have been dredged and pumped into the reclamation areas. The total dredging done amounts to 4,882,000 cubic yards, of which 3,338,431 were used for reclamation purposes.

The steel work for Shed No. 1 has been erected and the erection of Shed No. 2 was commenced on 29th December last.

All the twelve beacons marking the entrance channel and basin have been erected complete.

As regards the permanent drainage, 5,430 lineal feet have been completed out of a total of 15,560.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

7. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

Headquarters,	Northern Division.
St. George West and North Caroni	
St. George East,	
St. Andrew and St. David,	
Tobago.	Southern Division.
South Caroni and Victoria West,	
Victoria East,	
Nariva-Mayaro,	
St. Patrick.	

Each of these divisions is controlled by a Divisional Engineer and each district has a District Engineer in direct charge.

BUILDINGS.

8. The construction of the New Treasury and Post Office Building proceeded steadily during the year, but like all other works was affected by the labour disturbances in June, 1937, and was further delayed by the difficulty in securing deliveries in materials ordered from overseas. It is now expected that the building will be occupied in the Summer of 1938.

9. At the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, work on the two new Ward Blocks of 96 beds each proceeded as steadily as labour conditions during the year permitted and had reached an advanced stage of construction by the end of the year. A new clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases was commenced towards the end of the year, and is expected to be completed early in 1938.

Owing to lack of staff no further work on the Kitchen, Laundry, Casualty Block and Nurses' Hostel was commenced during the year.

10. A standing camp consisting of hutments for 130 officers and other ranks was erected towards the end of the year at Brighton to accommodate the garrison of Imperial troops sent to the Colony from Bermuda as a temporary measure. The Camp was in occupation by Christmas, but the work was still in progress at the end of the year. The camp consisted of wooden hutments fully mosquito-proofed, raised on concrete pillars above the ground, and serviced with electricity, water, and a water-borne sewerage system.

11. An upper storey providing additional office accommodation and a dormitory for 24 sergeants was erected over the Detective Office at Constabulary Headquarters at a cost of $10,150.

12. An electric lift was installed at the Bonding Warehouse, Port-of-Spain ; the old Fire Station on Maraval Road was converted into a Post Office; and a school was erected at Mason Hall, Tobago, for 400 pupils.

13. A Ward Office was erected at Rock-Penal, and a Market Shed at Fyzabad. Quarters were also provided for the Non-commissioned Officer, Mayaro, two Forest Rangers at Biche and New Grant, the Principal Ward Officer, Gran Couva, and the Chief Clerk and Cashier, Warden's Office, La Brea.

ROADS.

14. Beyond maintenance, the principal road works carried out during the year were the widening and improvement of curves on San Fernando-Siparia-Erin, Coora, Penal-Quinam, Fyzabad Branch, Southern and Western Roads; the completion of the bye-pass, one mile in length, replacing two miles of tortuous road through Four Roads; the diversion of Southern Road between the 13½ and 14-mile marks; the construction of footpaths along portion of Eastern Road at St. Joseph, portion of Southern Road at San Fernando, St. Ann's Road, and Coblentz Avenue. Sections of many other roads were strengthened, and every opportunity was taken to improve curves and visibility in the course of maintenance operations, so far as funds permitted.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

15. Six hundred and thirty-seven lineal feet of the bed of the Vista Vella Ravine, on the outskirts of San Fernando, and a drain at St. Marie, Cedros, with outlet to the sea, were paved.

CENTRAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

WORKS IN QUARE VALLEY.

The Spillway was completed during the year, and part of the Campo Scheme. This latter is in operation.

TRUNK MAINS.

Two miles of 8-inch main from California Station to California Reservoir was laid.

DISTRIBUTION MAINS.

All distribution mains were completed during the year with the exception of approximately half a mile in the South.

SERVICE RESERVOIRS.

A one million gallon reservoir was completed at Freeport and put into service.

A three-quarter million gallon reservoir was constructed at California and put into service.

A two million gallon reservoir was constructed in reinforced concrete at San Fernando.

GENERAL.

With the exception of the pumping station at Penal, a 100,000 gallon tank at Siparia, and a portion of the Campo Scheme, the Works may be said to have been completed in December, 1937.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the common law, doctrines of equity, and statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding $120. An appeal lies from a petty court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over $48.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the summary conviction ordinance, and, subject to these ordinances has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1879. It is the Supreme Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:–

(*a*) The Full Court.
(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.
(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to:—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed $960; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and revenue side of the King; Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies of which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneneven number of three or more judges; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from any colony the law to be applied is the law in operation in that Colony. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1931 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An Appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Court Judges.

An Appeal to the Court lies :—

(*a*) on a question of law ;

(*b*) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;

(*c*) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

(*a*) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations ;

(*b*) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and

(*c*) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Assistant Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1936.

	No. of Prosecut'ons in the County.	No. of Convictions in the County.	No. of personsfined in the County.
St. George West	16,672	12,182	9,696
St. George East	5,598	4,215	3,214
Eastern Counties	2,955	2,167	1,599
Caroni	4,320	3,130	2,367
Victoria	10,628	7,585	5,314
St. Patrick	6,736	5,116	3,482
Tobago	1,558	1,242	990
	48,467	35,637	26,662

CONSTABULARY.

11. The Constabulary is composed of an Inspector-General, a Deputy Inspector-General, 10 Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Warrant Officers and 1,148 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

There are 54 Constabulary Stations in Trinidad and 4 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment (except for minor offences) are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that a photograph of any Criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven finger prints were taken during the year 1937, bringing the total on record to 30,438. Seven hundred and forty-seven persons were identified by this means during the year.

14. The Detective Inspector keeps a record of Undesirable Immigrants and their movements are watched by men specially detailed for that purpose.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and Signals, and before being put on Traffic Duty, they receive special instruction. Applicants for Drivers' Permits are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and are subjected to a further examination by the Constabulary as to their knowledge of Motor Car and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character.

PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are :—

(1) The Royal Gaol which is the Main Prison.
(2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island.
(3) The Preventive Detention Prison.
(4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.
(5) The Rose Hill Institution for girls.
(6) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
(7) Four District Prisons, located at Constabulary stations where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These District Prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was a decrease of 189 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1937. The figures are as follows :—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1936	2,856	213	3,069
1937	2,669	211	2,880

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1937 was 3,917 consisting of 3,558 males and 329 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters', blacksmith's, tinsmiths', tailors', and shoemakers' shops. Prisoners are also taught to make furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, soap, distemper, charcoal and white lime. Laundry and monumental masonry are also carried out.

The lads at the Young Offenders' Detention Institution are employed on extensive road construction.

The manufacture of Sisal articles is now a thriving industry'

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone breaking, quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry, and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House grounds and the Prison quarry.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison.*—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and carrying wood and sand, stone cutting, soap making, distemper making, coconut fibre mat and matting making; slippers, hammocks, stools, bags, twine, rope, &c., are made from sisal hemp. Tombstones, and other slabs are made from the blue stone of the quarry. One hundred and thirty-five cubic yards of metal were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1937. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Scarborough (Tobago) Convict Depot.*—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

22. *Preventive Detention Prison.*—The Prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and carpentry, shoemaking and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. This work is done in the prisoners' spare time and the price charged for labour is placed to their credit. The number admitted during the year was one as compared with six in 1936.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution.*—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Supreme Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 3 years nor more than 4 years, and the Summary Court has similar power. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court require the approval of the Governor. The treatment is similar to that of the Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking, and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. A large number is now employed in public road building. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 57.

24. There is a juvenile prison on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed a first time, and who do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders' Ordinance. They are located apart from the inmates but their treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 282 during the year.

25. *The Rose Hill Institutions (For Girls).*—The rules and conditions of this institution are the same as for the Young Offenders' Detention Institution. The inmates are employed at domestic and laundry work, sewing and knitting. All inmates attend school. The total number admitted during the year was seventeen.

26.—*Female Prison.*—The average number of inmates in the female prison was 20, the maximum being 40 and the minimum 11. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work.

27. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were eight deaths in the various prisons during the year, three of which were caused by judicial execution. There were five cases of notifiable infectious diseases: one of Pulmonary tuberculosis, one of pneumonia, one of leprosy and two of small pox; the latter being aliens on arrival.

28. *Time allowed for the payment of fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided that the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation System.*—During the year 109 males and 17 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers and 41 males and 6 females under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. Two persons on probation were brought before the Court for breach of their conditions of probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-five Ordinances were enacted during the year 1937, of which the following are the more important:—

Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic.—This Ordinance amends Ordinance No. 42 of 1934 and provides for the issue of driving permits and licenses to holders of International Certificates, and driving permits. It also fixes the period during which drivers who are convicted of certain offences, shall be disqualified, and authorises the Licensing Authority to grant concessions to Motor Omnibuses in the Colony, subject to the recommendations of the Trinidad Transport Board.

Sugar Quotas.—This Ordinance gives effect to the International Agreement of the 6th May, 1937, relative to the production and marketing of sugar produced in countries within the Colonial Empire.

Cane Farming Control.—This Ordinance was enacted for the purpose of controlling and protecting the cane farming industry.

St. James Area Improvement.—This Ordinance provides for the inclusion of the St. James Area within the City of Port-of-Spain, and authorises the Port-of-Spain Corporation to carry out certain works for the improvement of the area, and to recover part of the expenses on such works of improvement from the land owners affected and from public funds.

CHAPTER XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The financial position of the Colony at the end of the year 1937 remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to $12,252,785. The surplus on the year's working as shewn in the accounts amounted to $1,886,937. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1936.

Heads of Revenue.	1936	1937	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
1. Customs	5,405,714	6,820,528	1,414,814	
2. Licences, Excise, &c.	1,253,676	1,331,290	77,614	
3. Tax on Incomes	878,322	1,139,851	261,529	
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services	280,217	299,104	18,887	
5. Reimbursements	219,390	285,285	65,895	
6. Earnings of Government Departments	193,074	224,967	31,893	
7. Post Office	213,325	293,417	80,092	
8. Rent of Government Property	13,070	14,049	979	
9. Interest	285,382	371,293	85,911	
10. Miscellaneous Receipts	15,343	13,913	....	1,430
11. Land Sales, Royalties	797,290	958,987	161,697	
	9,554,803	11,752,684	2,199,311	1,430
12. Extraordinary	2,524,969	....	....	2,524,969
13. Cocoa Subsidy, Special Taxation	364,252	351,916	....	12,336
14. Colonial Development Fund	116,290	148,185	31,895	
	12,560,314	12,252,785	2,231,206	2,538,735
			$307,529	

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to $10,365,848 and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure:

$415,091	New buildings.
48,504	Renovating Public buildings.
243,436	Extension of Central Water Supply Scheme.
415,012	Roads and Bridges.
42,585	Grant from Colonial Development Fund.
425,121	Cocoa Subsidy.
97,010	Labour disturbances and Commission of Enquir
28,150	Coronation Celebrations.
50,000	Contribution to Currency Notes Account.
174,352	Sundry.

3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1933	8,097,981	7,376,620	702,191	8,078,811
1934	8,210,246	7,451,129	739,124	8,190,253
1935	8,692,699	7,585,936	1,096,773	8,682,709
1936	12,560,814	7,880,471	1,290,215	9,170,686
1937	12,252,785	8,426,587	1,939,261	10,365,848

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1936, amounted to $20,274,816. Repayments as shown hereunder amounted to $261,504, the Public Debt at 31st December, 1937, being $20,013,312. In addition the Colony is responsible to the Colonial Development Fund for a loan of $10,440 made to the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association.

	$
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	15,744
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	20,160
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	225,600
	261,504

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1936, to $343,765. During 1937 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of $254,722 and $1,296 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Fund to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was a depreciation in the market value to the extent of $8,004, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to $589,187 as under :—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures (Ord. 41/1931)	$99,001
For redemption of 2·9 per cent. Conversion Loan (1934/44)	340,693
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (Ord. 15/1918)	4,840
For redemption of 3 per cent. Stock (1965/70) ...	45,011
For redemption of 3½ per cent. Stock (1958/68) ...	99,642
	$589,187

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total assets at the end of December, 1937, amounted to $8,213,502 as against liabilities of $339,334.

The following summary sets out the position clearly.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.		
	$		$	$
Deposits	306,866	Advances :—		
Drafts and Remittances	2,785	Industries	909,904	
Government Currency Notes	29,683	Long term	119,645	
		Public Officers	96,701	
		Other administrations	25,525	
		General	68,814	1,220,589
		Imprests		10,738
		Unallocated Stores		293,604
		Investments	5,808,027	
		Cash balance	1,875,146	
		Joint Colonial Fund	2,121,600	
		Remittances between chests	2,190	
Total Liabilities	339,334		9,806,963	
		Deduct balances of Specific Funds in hands of Treasurer	3,118,392	6,688,571
General Revenue Balance	7,874,168			
	8,213,502			8,213,502

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the end of the year amounted to $10,448,145. Below are shown the value of the securities after depreciation, or appreciation as the case may be, and the extent to which they had appreciated or depreciated.

(*a*) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1937	*Amount of appreciation*	*Amount of depreciation*
	$	$	$
Provident Fund	19,106	—	383
Sinking Funds	589,187	—	8,004
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	221,276	—	8,795
Dredger Depreciation Fund ...	50,554	—	1,915
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Funds	57,566	—	—
Note Issue of Banks ...	755,786	—	9,640
Public Trustee	28,069	—	—
Land Assurance Fund ...	82,268	—	—
Launches Depreciation Fund ...	20,458	—	716
Govt. Vehicles Insurance Fund ...	13,868	—	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners ...	109	—	—
Government Savings Bank ...	2,857,296	—	74,512
	4,640,002	—	103,965
(*b*) Investments in respect of which the colony receives the gain or bear the loss			
Surplus Funds ...	5,808,148	—	89,774
Total	$10,448,145	—	$193,739

8. The main sources of taxation are :—

(*a*) *Customs.*—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 35 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery, solid and semi-solid plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz. :—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery, fresh fruit, other than apples, manures. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are:—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (30c. per 100ft.), apples (50c. per barrel). Fish, fresh (72c. per 100 lb.) Seeds for expressing oil therefrom (24c. per 100 lb.).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to 15 per centum of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1937 :—

Import duties	$4,762,488
Export duties	139,670
Port and Harbour dues	182,975

The amount shown for Import duties includes $175,409 which was raised from increased duties in aid of the Cocoa Industry.

(*b*) *Excise.*—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

(1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at $3.12 per proof gallon ;

(2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 16c. per gallon.

(3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 12c. per gallon ;

(4) Beer at the rate of 17c. on every gallon ;

(5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 10c. per gallon ;

(6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 42c. per 100 lb.

(7, Matches manufactured and delivered for use in the Colony 6c. per gross boxes.

The yield for 1937 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	$999,361
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	805,438
Beer	8,309
Copra Products	52,999
Matches	5,359

(*c*) *Liquor Licences.*—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

(1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;

(2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and

(3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1937 .. .. .. $171,210

(*d*) *Estate Duties.*—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :

(1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and

(2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1937 .. .. .. $83,672

(*e*) *Stamp Duties.*—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1937 .. .. .. $101,273

(*f*) *Land and Building Taxes.*—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1s. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed $24 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1937 .. .. .. $430,150

(*g*) *Vehicles.*—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty credited to General Revenue. From 1935 the tax on all Motor Vehicles is collected by Government and a refund made to the Municipalities.

During 1937, $338,812 was credited to General Revenue, and the sum of $98,879 was paid from General Revenue to the Municipalities in respect of Motor Vehicles kept within their areas.

(*h*) *Income Tax.*—This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding $1,200 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 12½ per cent. is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate 2½ per cent. on the chargeable income

Yield for 1937 .. .. .. $1,139,851

(*i*) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt.*—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 60c. on each ton of crude asphalt or 84 cents on each ton or dried asphalt:

Yield for 1937 .. .. .. $791,720

(*j*) *Miscellaneous Licences.*—The yield from this source amounted to $126,673 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars, and from Sweepstakes.

10. Out of a total revenue of $12,252,785 revenue from taxation amounted to $9,643,585.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REPORT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The year 1937 was marked in Trinidad and Tobago as elsewhere in the Empire by spontaneous demonstration of loyalty and affection to the Throne, on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties the King and Queen. The Honourable Captain A. A. Cipriani attended the Ceremony in Westminster Abbey as a representative of the Colony and in addition the Defence Forces of the Colony were represented in the procession.

In the month of June disturbances broke out in the Oilfields, and soon spread to all parts of the Island, resulting in loss of life, injury to persons and property, and a general interruption of the Island's social and economic progress. The work of the Constabulary and Local Forces and Volunteers in restoring order, and the manner in which they carried out their arduous duties, have been universally praised. Moreover, the Colony is under a deep debt of obligation to the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines for the invaluable assistance which they rendered. Restoration of order unfortunately did not lead to an immediate return to confidence and it was found necessary to station in the southern part of the Island a Company of Regular Troops, brought here from Bermuda.

The United Kingdom members of the Royal Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to enquire into and report upon the origin and character of the disturbances arrived in the Colony on the 22nd August and immediately held meetings both public and private in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando. The members of the Commission paid visits to the leading oilfields, sugar and cocoa estates and sundry institutions in Trinidad, a visit was also paid to Tobago. The overseas members sailed for England on the 25th October.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Murchison Fletcher, sailed for England on the 22nd November to confer with the Secretary of State in connection with matters dealing with the disturbances, and on his departure Sir Mark Young, Governor of Barbados, assumed the administration of the Government.

JOHN F. NICOLL,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX.

List of certain Publications issued by the Government of Trinidad.

				British Empire Postage	
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Blue Book—Paper Bound	1	0	0	3	0
Do. —Quarter Bound	1	5	0	3	0
Do. —Half Bound	1	10	0	3	0
Census 1931		3	6	1	0
Civil List, 1935		2	6		6
Civil Service Regulations		2 5	6 0		6
Council Papers Vols. 1 and 2—Quarter Bound ...	1	0	0	4	0
Do. do. —Half Bound ...	1	5	0	4	0
Digest of the Judgments—Paper Bound		5	0	1	0
Do. —Cloth Bound		7	0	1	0
Do. —Full Calf		12	6	1	0
Gardening in the Tropics		2	0		1½
Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad ...		1	0		1½
Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago—Cloth		3	0		6
Do —Paper		2	6		5
Hansard Debates—per copy		1	0		1½
Do. —per volume 1903-1934 (each year)		15	0	2	0
Index to Cases—Vols. 1 to 4 Trinidad Law Reports		1	0		1½
Index to Orders in Council, &c.—Paper Bound ...		3	0		1½
Index to Ordinances passed since 1925		1	0		1½
Native Timbers—Leaflet No. 1		3	0		1
Do. do. No. 2		3	0		1
Ordinances—Volume 1925-1934 (each year) ...		12	6	1	0
Orders in Council, Rules, Regulations, &c. ...		12	6	1	0
Revised Edition of Laws, 1925 (5 Vols.)—Cloth ...	6	6	0	5	0
Do. do. —Buckram ...	7	7	0	5	0
Do. do. —Calf ...	10	10	0	5	0
***Royal Gazette* per copy**			6	—	
Do. Extraordinary per copy			1	—	
Do. Volume	1	5	0	3	0
Do. and Supplements issued weekly—per annum	1	10	0	8	8
Silvicultural Notes on Timber Trees		2	0		1
Supreme Court Judgments—Volume		12	6	1	0
Useful and Ornamental plants		2	6		9*
Care and Management of Dairy Goats in Trinidad and Tobago			6		1½
Flora of Trinidad and Tobago :					
Vol. 1, Part 1		1	0		4½*
Vol. 1, Part 2		6	0		9*
Vol. 1, Part 3		1	3		4½*
Vol. 1, Part 4		4	6		9*
Vol. 1, Part 5		1	0		4½*
Vol. 2, Part 1		2	0		4½*

* Includes registration fees.

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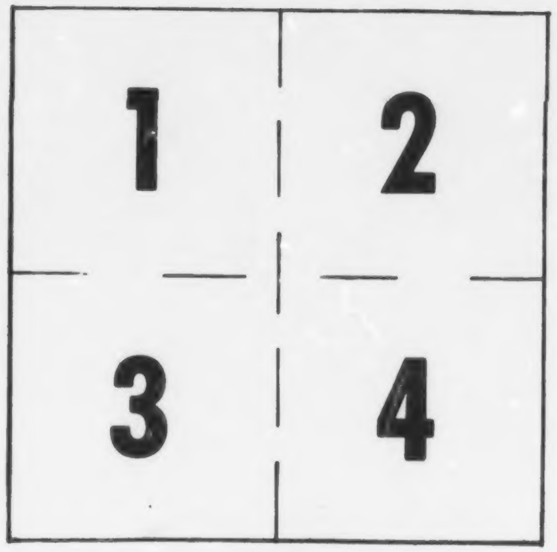

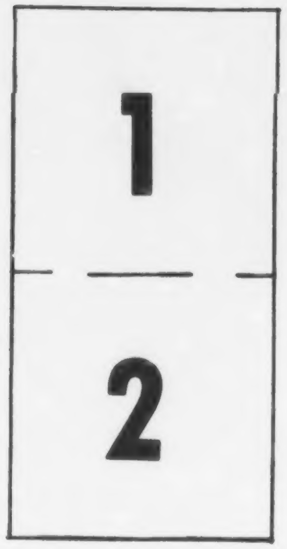

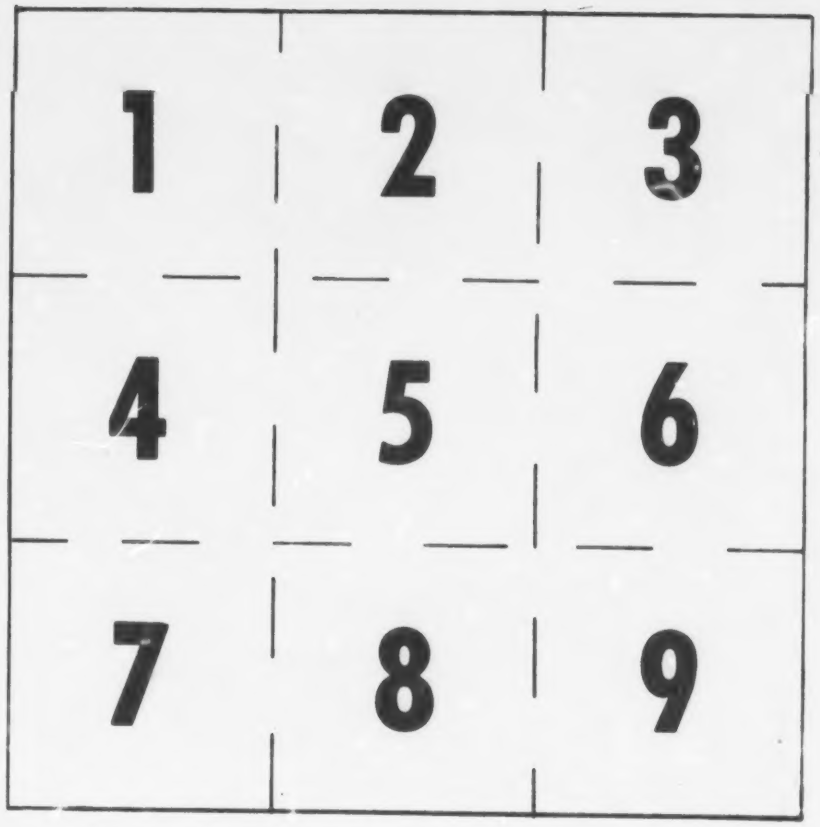

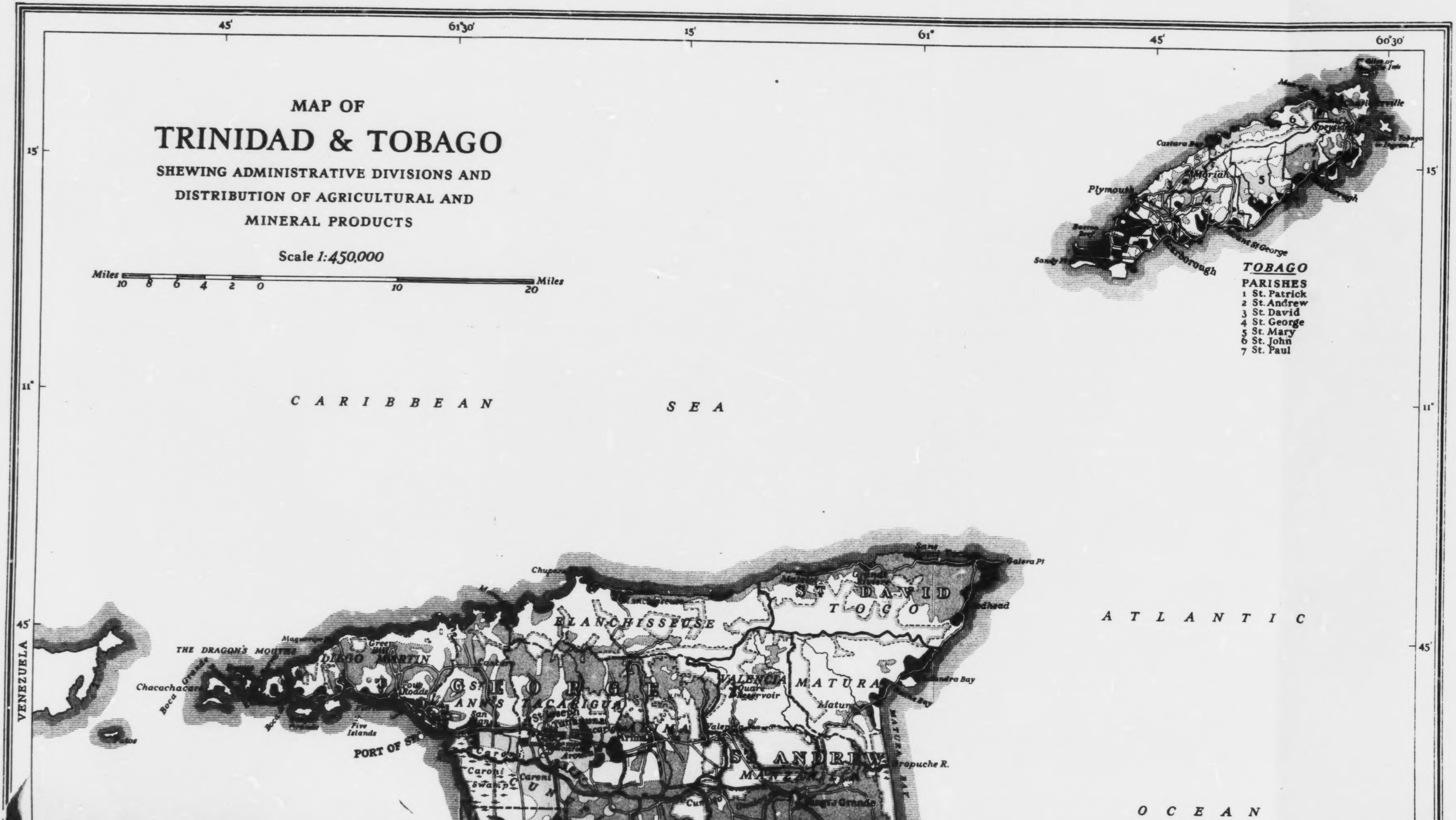

MAP OF

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

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Scale 1:450,000

Miles 10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 Miles
45'
61°30'
15'
61°
45'
60°30'
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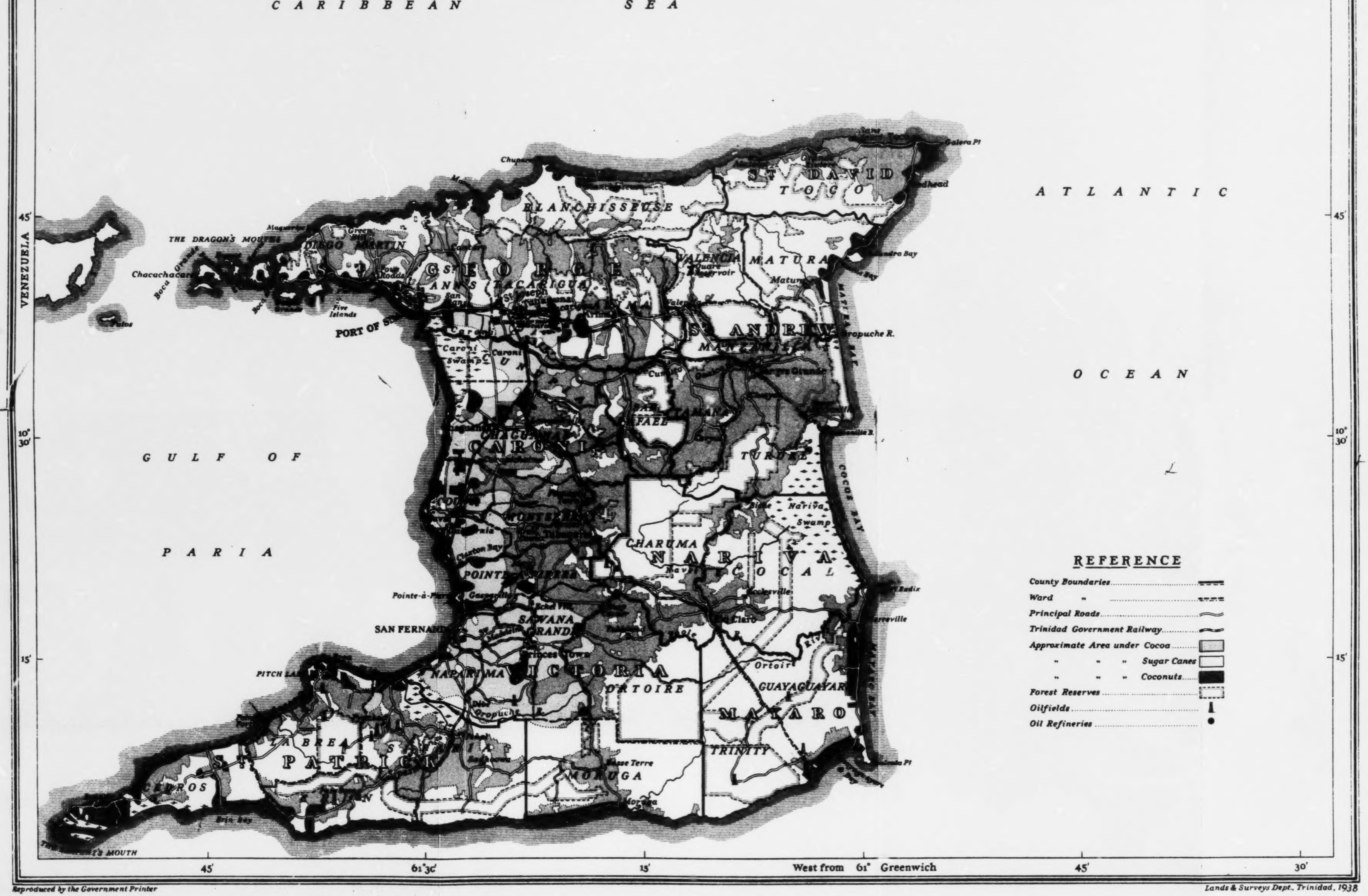
11°
45'
CARIBBEAN
SEA
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
VENEZUELA
TOBAGO
PARISHES
1 St. Patrick
2 St. Andrew
3 St. David
4 St. George
5 St. Mary
6 St. John
7 St. Paul
Plymouth
Castara Bay
Moriah
Speyside
Charlotteville
St George
Scarborough
Sandy Pt
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
Chacachacare
Boca Grande
Patos
Five Islands
PORT OF SPAIN
Chupara Pt
BLANCHISSEUSE
DIEGO MARTIN
ST GEORGE
ST ANNS
TACARIGUA
ST DAVID
TOCO
Galera Pt
VALENCIA
Quare Reservoir
MATURA
Matura
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
Caroni
Caroni Swamp
Oropuche R.
Sangre Grande
Salybia Bay
Balandra Bay
Cumuto
Valencia


CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF PARIA
VENEZUELA
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
Chacachacare
Boca Grande
Patos
Five Islands
PORT OF SPAIN
DIEGO MARTIN
Four Roads
ST. GEORGE
BLANCHISSEUSE
ST. ANN'S
TACARIGUA
ST. DAVID
TOGO
Galera Pt
VALENCIA
MATURA
Matura
Quare Reservoir
Oropuche R.
ST. ANDREW
MANZANILLA
Caroni
Caroni Swamp
CARONI
CHAGUANAS
TAMANA
TURURE
COUVA
MONTSERRAT
Claxton Bay
POINTE-A-PIERRE
Pointe-à-Pierre
SAN FERNANDO
SAVANA GRANDE
Princes Town
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
PITCH LAKE
Oropuche
LA BREA
ST. PATRICK
CEDROS
Erin Bay
THE SERPENT'S MOUTH
MORUGA
Moruga
Basse Terre
ORTOIRE
Ortoire
TRINITY
MAYARO
GUAYAGUAYARE
CHARUMA
NARIVA
COCAL
Nariva Swamp
COCOS BAY
Rio Claro
45'
10° 30'
15'
61° 30'
West from 61° Greenwich
30'
REFERENCE
County Boundaries
Ward
Principal Roads
Trinidad Government Railway
Approximate Area under Cocoa
Sugar Canes
Coconuts
Forest Reserves
Oilfields
Oil Refineries

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No. 1915

Annual Report of the Social and Economic Progress of the People of

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

1938

(For Report for 1936 see No. 1805 (Price 2s. 0d.), and for Report for 1937 see No. 1891 (Price 1s. 3d.).)

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Continued on page 3 of cover

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Trinidad and Tobago, for the year 1938.

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TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

CHAPTER I.—GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

TRINIDAD.

The Island of Trinidad is the most southerly of the West Indian Islands and is geographically and biologically a part of South America, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Paria. The Island lies about 16 miles to the east of Venezuela between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ North latitude and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ West longitude. Its average length is 50 miles and average breadth 37 miles, while its total area is 1,862 square miles.

2. The climate of Trinidad is tropical and may be divided into two seasons, a dry season extending from January to May, with an average rainfall of two to three inches per month, and a rainy season extending from June to December with an average rainfall of eight inches per month. The coolest period of the year is from December to April. The average temperature during the day is 84° and during the night 74°. The climate is healthy and by no means harmful to Europeans.

3. Trinidad was discovered by Christopher Columbus who took possession of the Island on behalf of the Crown of Spain on the 31st July, 1498. The Island was visited by Sir Robert Dudley and Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and was included in the Earl of Montgomery's grant in 1628. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries cocoa was widely cultivated, but about 1725 a blight fell upon the plantations. Trinidad made little progress until 1783 when, in consequence of representations made to the Court of Madrid by M. Roume de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, who while on a visit to the island had been struck by its fertility, a Royal cedula or proclamation was issued, by which extraordinary advantages were offered to foreigners of all nations who came to settle in Trinidad. The sole condition imposed, and that not very strictly insisted upon, was that they should profess the Roman Catholic religion. This proclamation induced a large influx of people and the population was also augmented by many French families, who were driven from St. Domingo and elsewhere by the terrible events of the French Revolution. These facts explain the preponderance of the French element in a Colony which never belonged to France. In February, 1797, Great Britain being then at war with Spain, a British expedition sailed from Martinique for Trinidad, which quickly surrendered to His Majesty's forces, the articles of capitulation being signed by Sir Ralph Abercromby, Admiral Harvey and Governor Chacon on the 18th of February, 1797. In 1802 Trinidad was finally ceded to the Crown of Great Britain by the Treaty of Amiens.

TOBAGO.

4. The Island of Tobago which lies between 11° 8′ and 11° 21′ North latitude and 60° 30′ and 60° 50′ West longitude is distant about 21 miles from the north-east point of Trinidad. It is 26 miles long and 7½ miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 116 square miles. The climate is similar to that of Trinidad

5. Tobago was discovered by Columbus in 1498, at which time it was inhabited by Caribs. The British flag was first planted on the Island in 1580 and Sovereignty was claimed by James I in 1608. In 1626 Charles I granted the Island to the Earl of Pembroke. It remained unoccupied until 1632 when 300 Zealanders were sent out by a Company of Dutch merchants who styled it New Walcheren. After a residence of about two and a half years these settlers were all destroyed or expelled by Caribs and Spaniards from Trinidad. In 1641 James, Duke of Courland, obtained a grant of the Island from Charles I and in 1642 two vessels arrived with a number of Courlanders who settled on the north side of the Island. These were followed in 1654 by a second Dutch Colony which established itself on the southern coast. In 1658 the Courlanders were overpowered by the Dutch who remained in possession of the whole Island until 1662, when the Dutch Company resigned their right thereto. In this year Cornelius Lampsis procured letters patent from Louis XIV creating him Baron of Tobago and proprietor of the Island under the Crown of France. In 1664 the Grant of the Island to the Duke of Courland was renewed by Charles II. The Dutch refused to recognize the Duke's title, but in 1667 they were defeated by the French in Scarborough Bay, whereupon Louis XIV restored the Island to the Duke of Courland who in 1681 made over his title to a Company of London merchants. In 1684 by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, the Island was declared neutral, the subjects of all European powers being at liberty to form settlements but not to install garrisons. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 Tobago was ceded by France to England in perpetuity. In 1781 it was captured by the French under the Duke of Bouille and in 1783 it was surrendered by Treaty to the French Crown. In April, 1793, it was captured by a British force under Admiral Lefrey and General Cuyler, and was once more restored to the French by the Treaty of Peace in 1802, and again reconquered by Commander Hood and General Greenfield in 1803. In 1814 it was finally ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown.

6. By Order in Council under Act 50 and 51 Vict. Tobago from the 1st January, 1889, became part of the Colony of Trinidad. By a further Order in Council dated 20th October, 1898, Tobago from the 1st January, 1899, became a Ward of the united Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

CHAPTER II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Colony is administered by a Governor with an Executive Council which at present comprises seven members. The Executive Council consists of the persons holding the offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Treasurer and such other persons

as the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty through the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint. The Legislative body is the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago, which was reconstituted by Letters Patent and an Order in Council which came into operation on 21st August. 1924. It consists of the Governor as President, twelve officials and thirteen unofficial members. The officials are the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Treasurer, and such other public officers not exceeding nine in number, as the Governor may nominate. The unofficial members of the Council are divided into nominated and elected, six being nominated by the Governor and seven elected. Trinidad is divided into six electoral districts, each returning one member. Tobago forms the seventh electoral district.

CHAPTER III.—POPULATION.

According to the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the population of the Colony amounted to 412,783 persons of whom Trinidad contained 387,425 and Tobago 25,358. In 1921, the total population was 365,913 of whom 342,523 were in Trinidad and 23,390 in Tobago. The increase for the ten years was thus 12·8 per cent.

2. The birthplaces of the population according to the 1931 Census were as follows :—

United Kingdom	1,454
Europe	437
North America	614
South America (of whom 4,244 were born in Venezuela)	5,082
China, and locally born of Chinese parentage	5,239
India	23,255
Locally born of Indian extraction	114,946
Locally born of European parentage or of African and mixed descent	216,138
Other West Indian Colonies and elsewhere	45,618
Total	412,783

3. The population on 31st December, 1938, was estimated at 464,889.

MARRIAGES.

4. The total number of marriages recorded during 1938, was 2,771, viz.: 2,505 under the Marriage Ordinance, Cap. 177 and 266 under the Muslim Marriage Ordinance. The rate per 1,000 of the total mean population was 12·04. In 1937 the marriage rate was 11·54. Included in the 2,505 marriages under the General Law of the Colony were 42 marriages *in extremis*.

BIRTHS.

5. The number of births registered during the year was 15,119 (7,662 boys and 7,457 girls). The birth rate was 32·83 per 1,000. In 1937 the birth rate was 31·46, and for the period 1934-1938 the mean rate was 31·97.

DEATHS.

6. The total number of deaths registered in 1938 was 7,283, of which 3,841 were males and 3,442 females. The death rate was 15·82 per 1,000. In 1937 the death rate was 17·36, and for the period 1934-1938 the mean rate was 17·10.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

7. The number of children who died before completing their twelfth month was 1,488, *i.e.*, at the rate of 99 per 1,000 births. In 1937 the rate was 120 for every 1,000 births, and for the period 1934-1938 the mean rate was 109 per 1,000.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

8. The principal causes of death were :—

	1937.	**1938.**
Enteric Fever	116	117
Influenza	43	31
Malaria	509	500
Dysentery	95	49
Pulmonary Tuberculosis....	409	381
Syphilis	164	156
Cancer	197	197
Apoplexy and Cerebral Haemorrhage	213	237
Convulsions, Infantile	33	34
Cardiac and Valvular Diseases	500	497
Bronchitis and Broncho Pneumonia	664	493
Lobar and Pleuro Pneumonia	257	195
Diarrhoea	469	295
Ankylostomiasis	116	118
Nephritis	449	433
Disease of Puerperal State	100	105
Diseases of Early Infancy	947	933
Old Age	753	783

CHAPTER IV.—HEALTH.

The Islands of Trinidad and Tobago have a healthy and pleasant climate. People of European stock have been settled for many decades and, after several generations, still maintain mental and physical vigour. Persons of European, African and Asiatic stocks of 70 years and over are numerous.

2 The Government maintains in each district of the Colony a resident medical officer and in the more populated areas private practitioners are also established. The following hospital accommodation is provided—

Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, 403 beds.

Colonial Hospital, San Fernando, 194 beds.

Colonial Hospital, Tobago, 75 beds.

District Hospitals at St. Joseph, Tacarigua, Arima, Couva, Princes Town and Cedros, 204 beds.

Small emergency hospitals are maintained at Sangre Grande, Mayaro and Toco. The Government also provides a mental hospital with accommodation for 700 persons, a House of Refuge in Trinidad with 700 beds for destitute persons of advanced age and persons suffering from incurable diseases, and a House of Refuge in Tobago for 40 inmates.

3. A sanitary organisation covers the Colony and in every district there is a local sanitary authority and a medical officer of health with sanitary staff. Oiling, filling, drainage and other temporary mosquito destruction measures are maintained in villages and other populated sections.

4. Much attention has been given to the reduction of infant mortality. Midwives are trained in the public hospitals, and in the larger hospitals maternity wards have been established. A Child Welfare League takes an active part in improving the standard of infant and child care by supplying midwives and house visitors, and by maintaining infant clinics and ante-natal welfare work.

5. On the 3rd July, 1936, a Standing Committee was appointed, "to co-ordinate and inspire the policy of the Government in regard to Nutrition in its relation to Public Health." The preliminary work of this Committee consisted of a survey of diets and a study of the means available for correcting deficiencies.

6. The principal diseases which prevail are hookworm, diseases of the lung, intestinal diseases, enteric fever, tuberculosis and malaria.

7. *Malaria* occurs principally in the rural areas and to a great extent consists of the more chronic and less acute types. Blackwater fever is rare. Severe malaria is mostly located in rural areas, where continuous and extensive seepage occurs, and in low-lying areas flooded by natural drainage, especially those used for rice cultivation.

8. *Tuberculosis* is almost wholly of the pulmonary type. A tuberculosis association maintains dispensaries in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando and gives general instruction in the principles of prevention and cure. Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease and persons showing massive infection are removed to special wards in the hospitals; others are treated free at dispensaries and visited at their homes by the nurses of the association. Plans for a Sanatorium have been approved and a site is being chosen.

9. *Intestinal disorders* are usually common in the tropics, but in this Colony such diseases have shewn steady reduction in response to increased sanitary control of food supplied and to a campaign against fly breeding. Port-of-Spain, San Fernando and several country towns are supplied with modern fly-proof markets and abattoirs. All food offered for sale is inspected by sanitary officers and, when unwholesome, is seized and destroyed. Samples of food are constantly being taken for chemical examination. Scavenging is carried out in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando, and in most of the villages and thickly populated areas.

10. *Hookworm.* This is principally an infection of country districts and a constant campaign has been maintained against it for the past 22 years. Two units are permanently maintained, working from area to area examining all persons and treating those found infected. The drug principally used is Oil of Chenopodium, but Santonine, Thymol and others are used when advisable. Simultaneously a sanitary campaign is conducted and many simple but effective latrines have been erected by the people concerned.

11. *Enteric Fever* has shown a notable decline during the past ten years. This disease is notifiable and cases are dealt with by isolation, disinfection of premises and inoculation of the surrounding population.

12. *Paralytic Rabies.* During the year there was no outbreak of this disease among human beings.

A specially trained staff is employed in locating the sleeping and digesting places of the bat (Desmodus rufus) which spreads this disease by its bite. 1,957 of these bats were destroyed during the year. All of these were examined bacteriologically and 101 were found to be infected. All haunts are recorded and charted on maps, a procedure which, though entailing considerable labour, makes it possible to cut short an epidemic in its early stages.

13. *Leprosy.* The Leper Settlement is situated on the island of Chacachacare. Male and Female patients are accommodated in separate bays with a communicating road between them. The Nursing Sisters of the religious order of St. Dominic and a resident priest have accommodation at Marine Bay. In the male and female settlements the patients are housed in cottages accommodating six to eight beds. A cottage is reserved in each settlement for patients desiring greater privacy, who can pay a nominal rent. The male settlement at Cocos Bay includes an infirmary ward and a disabled ward. The female settlement at Sunda Bay contains a hospital for both sexes and an infirmary ward for female cases. The daily average number at Chacachacare in 1938 was 386. There were 92 admissions, 54 discharges and 24 deaths during the year.

An outstanding feature during 1938 has been the general improvement in the health, happiness and morale of the inmates of both sexes. A significant testimony to this is the fact that cases of leprosy on the mainland have begun to seek voluntary admission to the settlement.

Occupational therapy has been encouraged among lepers physically capable of carrying out work. These receive regular payment for clearing of vegetation, cutting firewood, bootmaking, gardening, poultry farming, yard and laundry work and sewing. The island of Chacachacare is barren in most parts and agricultural land is scarce. A vegetable garden was however established in 1937. This is managed by the inmates and has provided a continuous supply of vegetables. An apiary supplies a good quality of honey.

Early in 1938 the old leper settlement at Cocorite on the mainland was taken over as a dairy and vegetable and fruit farm. This estate provides the agricultural land which is lacking at Chacachacare and enables discharged and "burnt-out" cases to have useful and healthy occupation under controlled conditions. New buildings are being erected and the produce of this farm is used to supply the settlement on the island.

It is significant that of the last 117 admissions to Chacachacare 104 were found to be infested with hookworm. The majority of these were heavy infestations.

14. Local water supplies are continually being improved, springs and lakes being cleaned and protected. The Central Water Scheme supplied purified water to large areas. Further extensions to the distribution system were made during the year in the south of the Island.

CHAPTER V.—HOUSING.

1. Housing accommodation may be divided into urban and rural. The urban areas include the City of Port-of-Spain and the towns of San Fernando, Arima, Tunapuna and Princes Town. The rural areas include villages (some of the latter being considered as towns for certain purposes), estates and sparsely inhabited areas in and near the forests.

2. Rural wage earners occupy a mud or tapia hut covered with carrat or grass (timite), small two-roomed or four-roomed houses and ranges of rooms known as barracks built of wood or concrete. The latter are made up of 10 or 12 rooms each and are usually built on estates, though many working people in the towns live in similar buildings. Efforts are being made to end the barracks system with its physical and moral ill effects. New housing conditions for labourers require buildings of the cottage type, consisting of not more than two rooms or sets of rooms each.

3. Sanitary conveniences vary. In villages and towns privy cesspits are the usual form of sanitary convenience. In Port-of-Spain, where modern water and sewerage installations exist, water closets are supplied by the owners in the sewered portions of the City.

4. The proprietors of estates own all the workmen's dwellings on the estates. Landlords in towns and villages are usually business men, owners of shops or capitalists who invest money in housing. An increasing number of wage earners live in houses of their own, erected on rented lands or, less frequently, on lots of land owned by themselves.

5. The enactment of the Public Health (Streets and Buildings) Regulations, 1935, has permitted a greater measure of control of house construction. This control, which is effected by the various Local Health Authorities, extends also to the width and alignment of streets and limits the density of population in prescribed areas.

6. The building of houses for the working classes is realised to be an important and urgent task. The problem engaged Government's attention during the year, and the Slum Clearing and Housing Ordinance, the Town and Regional Planning Ordinance, and the Land Acquisition Ordinance were passed, designed to provide the means for remedying bad housing conditions. The Colony's financial position justified Government in recommending that a sum of $4,800,000 be provided over a period of five years to meet the costs of the acquisition of land, road construction and the erection of houses under the control of a Housing Commission appointed by Government. It is hoped that private enterprise in building will follow the example thus set, and increase its activities of which there is already ample evidence.

7. No Societies exist for the erection of cheap dwellings for the lowest wage earner. The Building and Loan Association and the Trinidad Co-operative Bank advance money to clerks, mechanics and others of the artisan class for building their own homes. Some oilfield companies have provided cheap homes for their workers.

8. Many of the Sugar Estates and Oil Companies continue to develop the provision of modern and sanitary accommodation for their workers.

CHAPTER VI.—PRODUCTION.

The principal products of the Colony may be divided into two classes, viz.: agricultural and mineral. The former comprises cocoa, sugar, coconuts, coffee and citrus fruit and the latter petroleum and asphalt. Coal, iron, graphite and gypsum occur in small quantities, and traces of gold have been found in the Northern Range, but none of these minerals have proved to be of economic importance.

2. The main agricultural products of the Colony exported during 1938 compared with the previous five years and with the average for that period are given in Table I.

TABLE I.

CROP.		1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
		Quantity.	*Value.* $	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $	*Quantity.*	*Value.* $
Cocoa	*lb.*	51,311,274	2,668,354	26,803,149	1,678,531	44,387,836	2,550,622	28,559,195	2,340,376
Sugar	*tons.*	108,517	5,354,722	93,513	4,397,914	105,099	4,522,421	142,671	6,127,583
Coconuts	*nuts*	7,888,980	102,748	9,850,299	139,814	5,376,290	69,087	4,560,180	69,740
Coffee	*lb.*	339,196	35,596	525,115	50,856	1,187,867	87,792	1,213,102	84,968
Citrus :									
Grapefruit	*No.*	....	....	....	....	7,724	....	....	....
	boxes	3,433	12,413	23,518	89,443	51,119	203,872	42,958	198,513
,, Juice	*gals.*	14,377	7,924	14,280	8,102	4,301	2,409	12,162	9,109
Oranges	*No.*	1,913,179	2,328	3,126,059	19,886	3,753,466	31,559	3,816,749	22,823
	boxes	....	...	....	....	2,850	....	....	....
,, Juice	*gals.*	900	542	100	62	....	....	....	....
Limes :									
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice	*gals.*	17,375	5,774	3,479	1,411	11,807	3,868	66,881	22,842
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	*gals.*	11,709	2,985	9,110	2,568	4,422	1,888	3,521	1,842
(*c*) Distilled Oil	*ll.*	16,398	102,792	25,470	116,414	14,751	69,848	22,016	84,970
(*d*) Handpressed Oil	*lb.*	603	5,568	468	3,849	842	4,539	779	6,864
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	52,800	1,867	96,695	3,076	104,048	4,327	23,716	812
(*f*) Green Limes....	*brls*	2,102	11,428	1,439	9,557	565	3,846	1,391	11,869
(*g*) Pickled Limes	*brls.*	33	192	25	374	....	....	....	....

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.

CROP.		1937.		1938.		Average for previous 5 years.	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			$		$		$
Cocoa	*lb.*	26,258,622	3,086,995	42,436,128	2,369,286	35,420,015	2,460,575
Sugar	*tons*	142,747	6,115,294	120,257	4,957,963	118,629	5,303,587
Coconuts	*nuts*	5,020,665	99,331	2,245,302	32,573	6,539,283	96,144
Coffee	*lb.*	1,752,882	134,758	687,792	40,504	1,003,632	78,794
Citrus:							
Grapefruit	*No.*	27,186	....	28,502	....	....	....
	boxes	45,410	187,579	79,299	318,243	33,287	138,364
„ Juice	*gals.*	57,350	36,817	156,868	76,594	20,494	12,872
Oranges	*No.*	2,786,351	17,636	3,212,012	26,904	3,079,161	18,846
	boxes	1,748	....	3,237	....	....	....
„ Juice	*gals.*	....	....	....	....	200	120
Limes:							
(*a*) Raw Lime Juice	*gals.*	25,082	7,725	74,752	22,404	24,924	8,324
(*b*) Concentrated Lime Juice	*gals.*	5,780	2,361	2,640	1,216	6,908	2,269
(*c*) Distilled Oil	*lb.*	46,429	221,161	33,403	118,042	25,012	119,037
(*d*) Handpressed Oil....	*lb.*	1,222	9,712	938	8,103	783	6,106
(*e*) Citrate of Lime	*lb.*	203,728	11,320	200,368	16,503	96,197	4,280
(*f*) Green Limes	*brls.*	924	7,641	1,039	8,482	1,284	8,868
(*g*) Pickled Limes	*brls.*	....	....	....	....	12	113

AGRICULTURE.

SUGAR.

Sugar is now the most important crop in the Colony although the area under cultivation in sugar is less than that of cocoa. The quantity of sugar produced in 1938 was 133,627 tons or less by about 20,000 tons than that of 1937, due to abnormal weather conditions and to unrest among cane farmers and factory hands. The exports of sugar, molasses and rum in 1938 were valued at £1,074,316 ($5,156,718) or £264,376 ($1,269,004) below that of the previous year.

In 1938, the sugar factories purchased 573,599 tons of canes from over 17,000 cane farmers as against 629,881 tons in 1937. At a basic price of 11/- per ton the cane farmers received £315,479 ($1,514,301) as compared with £346,434 ($1,663,885) in the preceding year. In future, farmers will be paid in accordance with a schedule of prices recently fixed by Government, and based on the recommendations of a Committee appointed to enquire into and determine an equitable price for farmers' canes.

The Cane Farming Control Ordinance, which aims at maintaining, the balance that existed between estate grown canes and farmers canes prior to the International Sugar Agreement, was revised towards the end of the year.

COCOA.

Cocoa cultivation was for many years the most important agricultural industry of the Colony but it has now dropped to the second place.

The exports of cocoa during the year amounted to 42,436,447 lb. valued at £493,601 ($2,369,286) compared with 26,258,622 lb. valued at £643,123 ($3,086,990) in 1937. Although the exports in 1938 were 16,177,825 lb. more than in the previous year, the value dropped by £149,522 ($717,704) owing to disappointingly low market prices, less than half those that obtained prior to the Great War.

The continued depression of the cocoa industry has seriously affected those directly or indirectly interested in this crop and a Cocoa Subsidy Scheme was sanctioned by Government in 1936, the financial basis of which was the provision of free grants of one cent (½d.) per lb. on cocoa production. The financial implications were nearly £520,835 ($2,500,000) spread over a period of four years. The main object of the subsidy was to enable the rehabilitation of cocoa in suitable areas, the substitution of other crops where conditions were unfavourable to cocoa, and to provide employment to the labouring class dependent on cocoa. The total disbursements under this subsidy, including additional grants, amounted in 1938 to £90,365 ($433,751) compared with £76,041 ($364,996) in 1937 and £74,833 ($359,198) in 1936.

Witchbroom incidence has largely increased owing to weather conditions and the disease continues to be a serious menace to the cocoa industry in certain areas of the Colony.

Further progress has been made in connection with the search for strains of cocoa resistant to witchbroom. The cost of the research is being borne jointly by this Government and by the Colonial Development Fund. Dr. F. J. Pound, Agronomist, who returned in May last from his second expedition to South America, discovered along the Amazon and its tributaries, strains of cocoa free from disease in scattered blocks adjacent to trees that were heavily affected with witchbroom. Planting material collected on the expeditions has been grown in quarantine in Barbados. Budwood of several varieties has since been brought over from that Colony and from this plants have been raised and are being planted out to test their resistance to disease under conditions normal in this Colony.

COCONUTS.

Coconut cultivation ranks third in importance among the agricultural industries of the Colony.

The exports of coconuts and bye-products converted into terms of nuts amounted to 31,549,535 nuts valued at £49,039 ($235,389) as compared with 57,747,999 nuts valued at £136,068 ($653,134) in the previous year. Copra producers received bonuses amounting to £19,965 ($95,831) in accordance with the agreement between Government and the oil factories. The market price of copra ranged between 5s. 5d. ($1.30) to 10s. 5d. ($2.50) per 100 lb.

Coconut Growers' Association.

This Association has entered upon its third year of operations and continues to handle nearly 50 per cent. of the coconut production in Trinidad and Tobago. Apart from the manufacture of edible oil and lard, the Association has included the curing of tonka beans in its operations. At the end of 1938 the membership was 187.

MINOR CROPS.

Lime Oil.

Lime oil values fell to £24,592 ($118,042) from £48,098 ($230,873) in 1937.

Lime Juice.

In 1938 exports of lime juice amounted to 77,392 gallons valued at £4,920 ($23,616), of which 74,752 gallons valued at £4,667 ($22,401) were raw juice, and 2,640 gallons valued at £253 ($1,214) were concentrated.

Green Limes.

The export of green limes amounted to 1,039 barrels valued at £1,767 ($8,481), compared with 923 barrels valued at £1,592 ($7,642) in 1937.

Coffee.

The value of the exports of coffee fell to £8,438 ($40,504) in 1938 from £28,074 ($134,758) in 1937.

Tonka Beans.

Tonka beans exports were valued at £17,426 ($83,822), compared with £21,593 ($103,651) in 1937.

Grapefruit.

Grapefruit exports showed a large increase in quantity from 45,771 cases in 1937 to 79,660 cases in 1938 valued at £66,301 ($318,243). Market reports continued to bear testimony to the excellent quality of the grapefruit exported from this Colony.

Oranges.

The number of oranges exported was 3,697,562 compared with 3,116,970 during the preceding year.

Bananas.

Regular fortnightly shipments of bananas were continued during the year, the quantity amounted to 80,506 bunches, or about half that of the previous year.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

At the end of 1938, the co-operative societies in operation consisted of 59 Agricultural Credit Societies (46 in Trinidad and 13 in Tobago), a Lime Factory, 5 Cocoa Fermentaries and a Producers' Association, in Tobago; and a Citrus Growers' Association and a Coconut Growers' Association in Trinidad.

LIVESTOCK.

Animal Husbandry.

Development of the livestock industry, especially among the peasantry, has been further advanced by the appointment of a Livestock Officer and by an increase in the number of itinerant breeding units stationed at various centres in the Colony.

Additions to the Stock Farm during the year for this purpose include 6 pure-bred Holstein bulls, 4 of which were from Canada, 3 British Alpine buck goats and 2 Anglo-Nubian Buck goats. In order to get a hardy type of dairy cattle suitable for the tropics, 2 bulls and 6 heifers of the Sahiwal or Montgomery cattle, and 4 Jumna Pari bucks and 6 does are being obtained from India. The Murrah buffaloes imported from India in 1937 have proved a great success.

Pamphlets have been issued reviewing the livestock industry of the Colony and dealing with the care and management of dairy cattle.

In order to encourage practical interest in animal husbandry among school children, the Manager of the Stock Farm, Tobago, inaugurated a Juvenile Farm Club with the co-operation of officers and teachers of the Department of Education, and a very successful exhibition was held at the close of the year. Breeding sires have been transferred from the Stock Farm in Trinidad to the Farm in Tobago to increase the number of bulls, buck goats and jack donkeys available for outlying districts.

The third Annual Livestock Exhibition of the Agricultural Society took place in October, the number of entries exceeding those of the two previous years. In addition, Cane Farmers' Livestock Competitions were held at 9 centres in the Colony.

Provision has been made to increase the processing capacity of the dairy plant at the Government Farm, and for the purchase of milk for processing and bottling for distribution to country schools.

Veterinary.

The position in regard to Paralytic Rabies is satisfactory as only 2 cases have occurred during the year compared with 57 in 1937, and 217 in 1936.

There were two sporadic cases of Anthrax. The disease known as Equine Encephalomyelitis was proclaimed owing to a report that this disease was present on the mainland of Venezuela, and regulations prohibiting the importation or landing of horsekind from that country were put into force.

GENERAL.

During the year under review, the exports of the major agricultural crops declined in value as compared with the previous year. For example the quantity and total value of sugar were less, and, although more cocoa was exported, the value fell below that of 1937 owing to low prices. The exports of copra showed a decrease both in quantity and value. Amongst the minor crops, there was a falling off in coffee, tonka beans, lime oil and bananas. The quantity and value of grapefruit exported, however, were much in excess of the previous year.

FORESTRY.

The Forest Policy may be briefly summarised as follows :—

(1) The permanent reservation of suitably situated areas of forest of a total acreage sufficient to supply all the direct and indirect benefits necessary for the community.

(2) The management of these forests in such a way as to encourage the fullest possible utilisation of their products on the basis of a sustained yield.

(3) Such improvement of the existing growing stock as will enable the Colony to become in the future at least self-supporting in timber.

At the end of 1938 the total area of proclaimed and sanctioned Forest Reserves was 273,484 acres or 22 per cent. of the total land area of the Colony. In addition there were 283,043 acres of unreserved Crown Forest, of which 23,657 acres were proposed Forest Reserves not yet sanctioned.

The total amount of timber produced for consumption from Crown Lands and Forest Reserves amounted to 3,387,778 cubic feet, of which 681,402 cubic feet were timber and the remainder corduroy and firewood. The yield from all Forest Reserves is subjected to some form of control to prevent overcutting, while the clearing of forest areas for the exploitation of petroleum is strictly controlled in order to ensure the preservation of their indirect value to the community.

The improvement of the existing growing stock at present takes the form mainly of intensive regeneration. The normal planting programme was continued and 227 acres of new plantations were made, of which 146 acres were teak and the remainder indigenous species. There are now approximately 2,687 acres of plantations. Of this acreage approximately 1,646 acres are teak of ages varying from 1 to 25 years. With few exceptions these plantations present a healthy and flourishing appearance with a satisfactory rate of growth, and a future asset of great value to the Colony is being steadily built up.

FISHERIES.

27. Nearly all the game fish of the Colony are also good food fish. There is a large demand for the latter which is amply met either from daily catches or from supplies of deep-sea fish kept in cold storage.

The principal varieties of fish found in the waters of the Colony are:—Mackerel, Carangue (*Carangidae*), Ancho (*Pomatomidae*), Dolphin (*Clryphaenidae*), Barracouta (*Sphyraena barracuda*) Sail-fish (*Istiophoridae*) Snappers, Red-fish and Pargs (*Lutianidae*), Grunts (*Haemulidae*), Salmon (*Otolithidae*), Grouper (*Serranidae*), Tarpon (*Elopidae*), Shark and Saw-fish.

The methods used for catching are principally (*a*) trolling, (*b*) deep-sea fishing (known locally as " banking ") and (*c*) seines, fish-pots and nets.

MANUFACTURES.

28. Apart from the agricultural and mineral industries and products, there are a number of manufacturing concerns and industrial pursuits in the Colony. These include an electric undertaking, Angostura bitters, rum distilleries, edible oil and lard, ice, cigarettes, matches, biscuits, aerated waters, carbonic

acid gas, oxygen and acetylene, concrete floor tiles and building blocks, furniture, shirts and pyjamas, boots and shoes, tanneries, laundries, soap, limestone products, printeries, photographic finishers, motor repair garages, &c.

With the exception of the agricultural and mineral products and Angostura bitters, the articles manufactured are intended chiefly for local consumption and use. They compare favourably with imported articles and find a ready market in the Colony.

PETROLEUM.

29. In the year 1856 a company operating at La Brea in the vicinity of the Pitch Lake (*see* para. 34), refined local asphalt for lamp and lubricating oils. In 1867 the first well was drilled for oil at Aripero and from that year to 1908 attempts followed with varying success. In 1908 the New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Company drilled one of the first big wells, and in 1911 this Company exported the first steamship cargo of oil from the Island.

30. Practically all the Petroleum produced in Trinidad has been obtained from strata of Tertiary age. The Island is separated into two geological provinces by an east to west fault running from near Matura in the east to Port-of-Spain in the west. This fault divides the Metamorphic area of the Northern Range from the covering of Tertiary sediments to the south. The chief features of the Tertiary structure are: a synclinal basin between the Central and Northern Mountain Ranges; an anticlinal uplift along the south side of the Central range striking in an ENE-WSW direction from Pointe-a-Pierre to the Nariva Swamp, and an undulating basin area between San Fernando, Mayaro Point, Guayaguayare Bay and Icacos Point, with an east-west strike containing several zones of anticlinal and synclinal foldings. These numerous local folds are important in the concentration of petroleum, and it is upon this latter area that the majority of the producing fields are situated. The average specific gravity of the crude oil from the different fields varies from 0·9553 to 0·8015.

31. The production of petroleum is almost entirely in the hands of large companies, and at the end of 1938 there were 16 companies actively engaged in the exploitation of oil. These Companies hold some 427·498 acres of Crown Lands under licences and leases of which approximately 183·977 acres are held under mining lease. In addition appreciable areas of private lands are held. Until 30th January, 1902, oil rights were not reserved by the Government when disposing of Crown land, but after that date all Crown Grants reserved the oil rights to the Crown. There are, consequently three categories of oil lands, viz.: lands disposed of prior to 1902 in which the oil rights are vested in the surface owner, lands sold since that date in which the oil rights are reserved to the Crown, and lands where both the surface and the underlying oil remain the property of the Crown.

32. The Oil Companies operating in the Colony are set out in Table II.

TABLE II.

Company.	Nature of tenure of Land.	Situation.
1. Antilles Petroleum Co. (Trinidad) Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Brighton, Vessigny and Point Ligoure.
2. Apex (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands and Private Lands	Fyzabad and Siparia.
3. Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	La Brea.
	Private Lands	Guapo and Rousillac.
4. New Dome Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.
5. Petroleum Options (1935) Ltd.	Private Lands	San Francique and Moruga.
6. Premier (Trinidad) Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco.
7. Siparia Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco, Coo Ra.
8. Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Fyzabad, Barrackpore and Guayaguayare.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad and Barrackpore.
9. Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Tabaquite, Guapo, Lizard Springs and Barrackpore.
10. Trinidad Petroleum Development Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	Palo Seco and Siparia.
	Private Lands	Palo Seco and Naparima.
11. Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	Crown Lands	San Francique.
	Private Lands	Fyzabad, San Francique and Palo Seco.
12. Trinidad Consolidated Oilfields, Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Fyzabad.
13. Trinidad Oil Lands, Ltd.	Private Lands	Point Ligoure.
14. Trinidad Northern Areas, Ltd.	Crown and Private Lands	Counties St. George, Caroni, St. Andrew, Victoria and Nariva.
15. United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Crown Lands	Forest Reserves, Cedros Penal and Brighton.
	Private Lands	Point Fortin.
16. Zenith Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Private Lands	Fyzabad.

Companies operating Refineries.	Situation of Refinery.
Kern Trinidad Oilfields, Ltd.	Guapo.
Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Pointe-a-Pierre.
Trinidad Central Oilfields, Ltd.	Tabaquite.
Trinidad Oil Fields Operating Co., Ltd.	La Brea.
Trinidad Lake Asphalt Operating Co., Ltd.	Brighton.
United British Oilfields of Trinidad, Ltd.	Point Fortin.

33. Statistics shewing the progress of the Oil Industry during the past five years are given in Table III.

TABLE III.

Years.	Total number of wells drilled.			Total footage drilled.			Total Production (barrels).			Royalty on oil won from Crown Lands.	Exports of Crude Oil and products (barrels).	Value of Exports of Crude Oil and products.	Percentage of Exports of Crude Oil and products total to Domestic Exports.
	Crown	Pri-vate.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.	Crown.	Private.	Total.				
										$ c.		$ c.	%
1934	1,339	767	2,106	256,455	95,328	351,783	6,391,544	4,502,819	10,894,363	416,928.00	9,981,774	14,056,128 00	63·2
1935	1,440	805	2,245	328,510	107,789	436,299	7,514,427	4,126,720	11,671,147	505,276.80	10,993,540	13,321,708 80	58·5
1936	1,538	878	2,416	381,358	213,171	594,529	8,182,018	5,055,012	13,237,030	617,884.86	12,405,222	15,910,638 00	59·07
1937	1,676	1,029	2,705	508,197	403,378	911,575	9,743,292	5,759,697	15,502,989	720,857.06	14,124,056	18,896,422 00	59·93
1938	1,867	1,138	3,005	592,042	313,866	905,908	11,640,696	6,096,505	17,737,201	907,695.00	16,417,020	23,656,561 00	70·11

ASPHALT.

34. The Pitch Lake situated in the Ward of La Brea comprises an area of 109 acres. It is leased to the Trinidad Lake Asphalt Limited for 21 years dating from the 1st February, 1930, on payment of the following Royalties and Export Duties:

For each ton of crude pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 60 cents and an export duty of $1.20.

For each ton of dried pitch or asphaltum a Royalty of 84 cents and an export duty of $1.66.

35. The following is a comparative statement of the operations of the Asphalt Industry during the last five years:—

Years.	Production.	Used locally.	Exports.	Royalty.	Value of Exports.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	$ c.	$ c.
1934	92,829	1,337	55,992	46,180 80	797,049 60
1935	134,578	1,027	82,349	65,899 20	1,092,984 00
1936	111,965	807	70,543	55,109 64	959,759 00
1937	145,904	698	90,872	70,926 12	1,194,914 00
1938	127,859	1,005	85,089	64,151 39	1,131,078 00

CHAPTER VII.—COMMERCE.

The value of imports in 1938 decreased by 0.95 per cent., while that of exports increased by 7 per cent.

2. Imports in 1938 were valued at $35,497,121 being $338,393 less than in 1937, while exports were valued at $35,367,764 showing an increase of $1,665,469 compared with 1937. These figures do not include transhipments, which were valued at $7,794,674 in 1938 against $7,698,719 in 1937. Re-exports are included, being valued at $1,626,172 in 1938 compared with $2,171,622 in 1937. Bullion and coin are not included in general trade statistics.

3. Trade is maintained principally with the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States of America, and percentages for recent years are as follows :—

	1932	**1933**	**1934**	**1935**	**1936**	**1937**	**1938**
Imports :							
United Kingdom	44	44	40	44	40	36	37
Canada ..	14	12	11	12	12	12	12
United States of America	13	13	14	16	17	24	24
Exports :							
United Kingdom	25	47	42	42	44	48	50
Canada ..	12	12	6	12	11	5	8
United States of America	17	10	16	11	15	10	6

4. Imports from Empire sources for the year 1938 amounted to 56.67 per cent. of the total imports, showing a decrease of 1.19 per cent. compared with the figures for the previous year.

5. Exports to Empire destinations for the year 1938 amounted to 68 per cent. of the total exports, exclusive of ships' stores and bunkers, showing an increase of 11.6 per cent. as compared with the figures for the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom rose to 50 per cent., and imports increased from 36 per cent. in 1937 to 37 per cent. in 1938.

6. The following table shows the principal imports and the countries of origin for the years 1937 and 1938:—

Articles and principal countries of origin.		1937		1938	
		Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
			$		$
CATTLE (for food):					
Total ..	*No.*	9,291	232,789	8,556	208,270
Venezuela ..	..	8,353	212,659	7,323	181,940
APPAREL:					
Total ..	..		722,775		659,050
United Kingdom ..	..		124,620		139,731
Japan ..	..		152,472		117,984
United States of America	..		35,133		81,903
BAGS AND SACKS (empty):					
Total ..	*doz.*	176,635	259,496	158,075	229,653
United Kingdom ..	..	185	229	6,345	6,841
British East Indies	..	176,440	258,965	151,730	222,812
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS:					
Total	..*doz. prs.*	73,355	658,118	56,929	540,777
United Kingdom ..	..	31,935	450,366	29,831	409,699
Canada ..	..	12,654	78,167	5,916	51,379
Czecho-Slovakia ..	..	4,314	33,512	9,255	39,858
Japan ..	..	290	328	18	16
BUTTER AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES:					
Total ..	*lb.*	1,910,160	399,640	1,901,760	413,573
United Kingdom ..	..	727,440	120,391	809,424	125,919
Canada ..	..	12,768	4,076	8,512	1,891
Australia ..	..	135,764	36,619	126,224	36,160
France ..	..	163,296	44,504	237,440	62,278
Holland ..	..	48,272	6,067	33,712	3,223
CARRIAGES, CARTS AND WAGGONS:					
Total ..	..		1,629,625		1,514,236
United Kingdom ..	..		625,537		501,903
Canada ..	..		658,691		696,827
United States of America	..		200,489		254,666
CEMENT:					
Total ..	*tons.*	43,280	604,112	48,066	751,480
United Kingdom ..	..	35,520	496,769	40,412	631,018
Canada ..	..	3,108	52,287	4,308	73,186
COCOA, RAW:					
Total ..	*lb.*	9,077,936	991,076	7,639,856	521,346
Venezuela ..	..	8,916,208	972,882	7,639,632	521,042

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1937		1938	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
COTTON MANUFACTURES :				
Total		1,456,847		1,390,908
United Kingdom		1,192,406		1,045,765
Japan		88,762		69,587
United States of America ..		102,010		183,486
FISH :				
Total .. *lb.*	7,397,180	520,545	7,883,456	566,084
United Kingdom	446,656	23,993	157,808	11,613
Canada	5,424,197	377,025	5,525,296	399,653
Newfoundland	1,193,584	71,561	1,967,168	106,345
GRAIN, FLOUR, PULSE AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF :				
Total		3,338,322		3,218,169
United Kingdom		460,267		289,541
Canada		1,381,076		1,179,677
British East Indies ..		723,287		837,746
British Guiana ..		217,494		204,923
HARDWARE :				
Total		542,306		616,564
United Kingdom		218,200		224,640
United States of America ..		156,454		181,635
MACHINERY :				
Total		7,667,877		7,373,099
United Kingdom		3,290,052		3,221,730
United States of America ..		3,686,255		3,235,354
MEATS :				
Total .. *lb.*	6,364,736	666,232	7,151,872	755,493
United Kingdom	349,776	79,094	319,760	74,814
Argentine	2,773,232	263,645	2,769,536	274,742
United States of America ..	526,512	56,137	835,296	87,857
METAL MANUFACTURES :				
Total		2,522,442		2,173,067
United Kingdom		1,135,843		1,302,986
United States of America ..		757,366		690,582
MILK, CONDENSED :				
Total *Cases of* 48 *lb*	176,612	580,489	186,636	746,047
United Kingdom	18,613	77,571	11,226	54,850
Canada	4,702	24,995	3,917	21,206
Holland	143,176	442,622	123,830	464,703
OILS :				
Total .. *gal.*	15,112,544	943,893	18,843,670	1,071,436
United Kingdom	213,143	100,318	254,996	128,274
Dutch West Indies ..	4,335	2,497	4,737	1,390
United States of America ..	129,980	59,999	106,378	52,302
Venezuela	14,647,085	652,003	18,258,976	752,005

Articles and principal countries of origin.	1937		1938	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
PAINTERS COLOURS AND MATERIALS :		$		$
Total		752,582		690,642
United Kingdom		164,731		172,293
Germany		339,333		270,192
PAPER MANUFACTURES :				
Total		385,352		401,180
United Kingdom		100,629		123,098
United States of America		54,983		66,291
SILK MANUFACTURES :				
Total		649,519		591,015
United Kingdom		259,144		249,573
Japan		160,077		178,347
United States of America		18,905		17,160
SOAP :				
Total *lb.*	4,629,968	305,829	3,805,424	264,028
United Kingdom	4,314,267	270,718	3,691,072	234,102
SPIRITS :				
Total *gal.*	49,064	236,932	51,428	273,527
United Kingdom	20,898	125,223	27,280	154,469
France	4,547	27,767	5,082	33,718
United States of America	2,493	25,790	2,780	30,293
TOBACCO :				
Total *lb.*	892,037	283,053	943,977	322,078
United Kingdom	21,524	35,589	27,073	42,467
United States of America	608,361	205,628	690,903	232,829
TONKA BEANS :				
Total *lb.*	24,569	21,265	76,912	53,478
Venezuela	10,911	12,076	4,443	6,599
VEGETABLES :				
Total		349,692		350,993
Canada		151,558		170,689
British West Indies		17,663		19,512
Holland		39,046		33,395
Portugal		17,292		27,747
WOOD AND TIMBER :				
Total		1,093,419		1,071,638
Canada		406,819		361,819
United States of America		643,443		669,624

7. The principal exports, including re-exports, for the years 1937 and 1938 showing the main countries of final destination were as follows:

Articles and principal countries of final destination	1937		1938	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
ASPHALT:				
Total .... *ton*	90,872	1,194,914	85,089	1,131,078
United Kingdom	39,966	575,509	30,067	432,942
United States of America	22,490	220,376	18,068	167,035
COCOA, RAW:				
Total .... *lb.*	35,847,616	4,141,842	50,616,944	2,897,764
United Kingdom	5,349,456	664,769	4,519,200	287,911
Canada	1,461,936	155,615	6,323,072	347,255
France	2,299,696	262,850	1,730,176	99,435
Germany	2,671,872	298,126	5,504,576	317,238
United States of America	18,173,232	2,068,538	23,495,584	1,318,118
COCONUTS:				
Total .... *No.*	5,020,665	99,331	2,245,302	32,573
United Kingdom	694,800	11,502	—	—
Canada	1,829,620	33,778	1,621,090	21,714
United States of America	2,427,180	53,113	385,440	7,552
COFFEE, RAW:				
Total .... *lb.*	1,752,912	134,758	687,792	40,504
United Kingdom	448	41	25,872	1,206
Canada	1,272,320	100,768	437,360	26,779
United States of America	333,088	23,898	—	—
COPRA:				
Total .... *lb.*	17,277,120	542,802	9,387,840	194,224
United Kingdom	5,248,320	183,890	4,717,440	81,174
Colombia	11,869,760	354,431	4,130,560	102,840
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Total .... *No.*	4,062,033	187,579	6,405,142	318,243
United Kingdom	3,627,443	175,347	5,552,329	295,285
Canada	369,927	10,405	709,502	19,318
OILS: LIME—				
HAND-PRESSED:				
Total *lb.*	1,222	9,712	938	8,103
United States of America	1,222	9,712	938	8,103
DISTILLED:				
Total *lb.*	46,429	221,161	33,457	118,322
United Kingdom	8,845	42,586	9,416	32,543
United States of America	31,209	147,116	21,765	77,716

Articles and principal countries of final destination.	1937		1938	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.
		$		$
OIL : MINERAL, PETROLEUM :				
Total .. *gal*	494,426,223	18,919,873	574,658,166	23,680,370
LIME JUICE : RAW :				
Total .. *gal*	25,082	7,725	76,324	22,718
United Kingdom ..	7,673	3,118	45,854	16,221
Canada	6,418	1,971	8,192	1,749
CONCENTRATED :				
Total .. *gal*	5,780	2,361	2,640	1,216
United Kingdom ..	5,780	2,361	2,640	1,216
SPIRITS : RUM AND BITTERS :	*Proof gals.*		*Proof gals.*	
Total *Proof gal*	168,348	203,709	97,132	186,529
United Kingdom ..	155,473	120,338	84,213	101,240
Canada	3,753	15,576	3,340	10,166
United States of America	1,272	7,027	3,267	20,850
SUGAR :				
Total .. *lb.*	319,753,056	6,115,294	269,378,256	4,957,963
United Kingdom ..	275,878,624	5,260,732	169,703,736	3,101,305
Canada	43,850,576	853,950	99,637,216	1,856,314
MOLASSES :				
Total .. *gal*	4,258,934	220,576	2,523,645	139,441
United Kingdom ..	1,668,450	85,860	1,803,840	102,272
Canada ..	2,233,024	116,090	715,255	36,397

8. Minor products exported included biscuits, alpargatas, hides, temper lime, matches, nutmegs, tonka beans, cattle feeds, fresh limes, bananas, pulse, crude and refined coconut oil, soap, lard compound, cedar and various wood manufactures.

CHAPTER VIII.—LABOUR.

Trade Union Organisation.

1. Prior to the enactment of the Trade Union Ordinance, 1932, the degree of labour organisation in the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago was negligible. The only combination that interested itself in working men was the Trinidad Working Men's Association. It was registered under the Companies Ordinance but was not a Trade Union in the recognised sense of the term, as it consisted of two branches catering for railwaymen and stevedores. This Organisation did not register as required by the law. It became the Trinidad Labour Party.

2. It was not until 1936 that the first Union of working men became registered. This was the Amalgamated Building and Wood Workers' Trade Union. In September, 1937, however, Trade Union Organisation began to develop more substantially, for in that month the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union, the Federated Workers' Trade Union and the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union were registered, and, two months later, these were followed by the All Trinidad Sugar Estates and Factories Workers' Trade Union and the Public Works Workers' Trade Union. Four other Trade Unions were registered in 1938 and also the first two employers' organisations, the Oilfields Employers' Association and the Shipping Association of Trinidad. All Trade Unions save those recently registered were audited by the Registrar of Trade Unions in accordance with the requirements of the law and were found to be in order. At the end of 1938, applications for registration were pending from seven other Trade Unions. There were sixteen Trade Unions registered under the Trade Union Ordinance, 1932, three of which were more in the nature of Trade Protection Societies, two were Employers' Associations, and eleven were trade unions in the recognised sense of the term. Being of such recent growth, too much was not expected of trade unionism, but, having regard to all the circumstances out of which labour organisation in the Colony developed and the initial inexperience of most of the leaders of the unions, considerable progress has been made in administration and responsibility.

Industrial Relations.

2. The industrial situation throughout the Colony during 1938 was comparatively peaceful, due chiefly to the improved relations between employers and employed through their respective organisations. Generally, employers sympathetically accepted trade union organisation in the Colony, and, in some industries, trade unions were recognised as negotiating mediums. It was possible, for instance, to promote collective bargaining in the Oil and Asphalt Industries, and the Waterfront with respect to port labour, Government Railways, Printing and Public Works Departments; and had it not been for unofficial stoppages of work in April, 1938, it is highly probable that a similar situation would have developed in the Sugar Industry.

Collective bargaining is now developing on a permanent and practical basis, and is extending to other industries as organisation develops. There is no doubt that, in view of all the circumstances, both employers' associations and trade unions should be complimented upon the effective development of industrial relations during the year under review.

Waterfront and Port Labour.

3. The Shipping Association of Trinidad and the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union, negotiating under the Chairmanship of the Industrial Adviser, completed the first comprehensive wages and conditions agreement in the Colony on the 2nd of December, 1938. This agreement provided for wages, hours and working conditions of lightermen, launchmen, and stevedores. It also provided an agreed procedure to regulate future industrial relations in the Industry and conciliation machinery for dealing with trade disputes.

Oil Industry.

4. The Oil Industry is effectively organised on both sides by the Oilfields Employers' Association and by the Oilfields Workers' Trade Union. Both organisations made considerable progress during the year and the Trade Union not only built up a substantial membership but also revealed a number of responsible and efficient officials. Early in the year, the Industrial Adviser promoted relationships between these two organisations, and in March collective bargaining about wages and working conditions was instituted.

Agreement was not possible, but the Employers' Association and the Trade Union agreed to refer their differences to an Arbitration Tribunal appointed by the Governor under the Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance, 1938. This Arbitration Tribunal, the first of its kind in the Colonial Empire, studied comprehensive evidence, but as the Tribunal was unable to agree, the Chairman, exercising the powers conferred on him by the Ordinance, issued an Award which was accepted by all concerned in the same spirit that promoted the decision to refer their differences to Arbitration for settlement. By joint agreement between the parties the terms of that Award are operative for twelve months, after which the Award may be terminated by either of the parties giving three months' notice.

Sugar Industry.

5. Trade union organisation did not develop in the Sugar Industry during 1938 to anything approaching the degree in the Oil and Waterfront Industries. A joint relationship was promoted by the Industrial Adviser in March, 1938, between the Sugar Manufacturers' Association and the Sugar Workers' Trade Union, but, while Arbitration was being considered by the parties, unofficial stoppages occurred in the Industry which disturbed the relationship considerably. Eventually, work was unconditionally resumed and

although the Employers' Association and the Trade Union drifted apart, by September the Employers' Association was considering another request from the Trade Union for Arbitration.

Government Railways, Public Works and Printing.

6. Joint negotiations were conducted by the Industrial Adviser in these three sections of Government Service. A good relationship was promoted and in the Railway Service many improved conditions were introduced, and by the end of the year, Government was giving close consideration to the salaries and wages of Civil Servants and all Government employees (manual workers).

Unorganised Industries.

7. During the year Government also had under consideration those industries in which adequate wage fixing machinery did not exist, and decided to apply the Trade Board system where it becomes difficult to promote voluntary conciliation machinery.

Statutory minimum wage rates will be fixed and permanent machinery will be established until such time as collective bargaining based upon organisation becomes possible. In those industries where neither collective bargaining nor a Trade Board is practical, there is machinery for fixing minimum wages in the Minimum Wage Ordinance.

Legislation.

8.—(*a*) During 1938 labour Ordinances enacted were—

The Trade Disputes (Arbitration and Inquiry) Ordinance which empowers the Governor to appoint one of three forms of Arbitration, that is,

(i) a single Arbitrator;

(ii) a single Arbitrator sitting with assessors nominated by the parties;

(iii) an Arbitration Tribunal consisting of a Chairman appointed by the Governor sitting with two or more persons nominated by the parties.

The Ordinance also empowers the Governor to appoint a Board of Inquiry in certain circumstances.

Shop (Hours of opening and Employment) Ordinance. This Ordinance empowers the Governor to make orders limiting the opening hours of shops and the hours of employment therein. In effect this provides an eight-hour day for shop assistants and clerks and an early closing day.

Masters and Servants Ordinance.—This Ordinance replaced the Masters and Servants Ordinance, Cap. 152 and introduced several substantial modifications in order to make the law conform to modern conceptions of labour engagement on the basis of a civil contract. An important change was the omission from the 1938 Ordinance of penal provisions relating to breaches of contract under the then existing law.

Recruiting of Workers Ordinance.—The main reason for this Ordinance was to give legal effect in the Colony to the terms of a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in June, 1936, having for its object the regulation of certain special systems of recruiting workers. It requires that professional recruiters shall be licensed by Government and their operations supervised by Government, thus safeguarding the interests of recruited workers.

(*b*) Labour legislation under consideration by Government during 1938 involved measures to restrict the employment of Women in Industrial Establishments at night-time, the Registration of Port Workers, the amendment of the Trade Union Ordinance regarding the recognition of peaceful picketing and the immunity of Trade Unions from actions in tort, the establishment of Trade Boards and the extension of the Labour Bureau system.

Strikes and Disputes.

9. There were seventeen strikes during 1938 affecting three industries and approximately five thousand workers, but all were of an unofficial character of comparatively short duration, and, owing to the exemplary behaviour of the workers employed and the trade union officials concerned, these strikes passed without any untoward incidents. There were seven major trade disputes other than those which developed into stoppages of work regarding wages and working conditions in six different industries. All these disputes were peacefully disposed of by joint negotiations promoted and conducted by the Industrial Adviser, and involved approximately forty-six thousand workers.

CHAPTER IX.—WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

AGRICULTURE.

On Sugar Estates the following wage rates are paid to the various grades of labour quoted :—

Field Labourers.		*Estimated average daily earnings.*
Cutlassing	Task work	40-50c.
Banking	do.	45-60c.
Subsoiling	do.	45-60c.
Planting	do.	35-55c.
Weeding	do.	35-40c.
Forking	do.	45-60c.
Draining	do.	60-90c.
Reaping	do.	50-75c.
Carting canes.		
Cartermen	Piece work	80-90c.
Loaders	do.	45-50c.
Operating derricks and loaders	do.	50-70c.

The method of giving tasks differs on several of the Sugar Estates and the task rate varies according to existing conditions such as the state of the field to be weeded, the nature of the soil and the quality of the work required.

Task workers generally only work for five hours a day and approximately four days a week at their own inclination.

Daily Workers.	*Daily Wage Rates.*	*Hours worked per day.*	*Hours worked per week.*
Stockmen	50- 70c.	8-10	56-70
Grooms	50- 55c.	8-10	56-70
Overlookers and Assistant Overlookers	75- 95c.	5- 9	30-54
Tractor Drivers	150-200c.	8-10	48-60
Ploughmen	80-110c.	8-10	48-60
Watchmen	50- 60c.	10-12	70-84
Juveniles (light work)	25- 30c.	8	32-40
Yardmen	45- 50c.	8	56
Messengers	45- 55c.	8	56
Cartermen (wet season)	45- 55c.	8	32-40

Factory Workers (Wet season).	*Rates.* *c.*
Workshop Foreman	**140-230**
Turners	**110-120**
Machinist	**90-120**
Foreman Fitters	**130-200**
Fitters	**110-120**
Fitters Helpers	**60- 80**
Foreman Carpenter	**140-200**
Carpenters	**105-120**
Carpenters Helpers	**60- 95**
Masons	**100-135**
Welders	**170-233**
Welders Helpers	**50-130**
Blacksmiths	**110-130**
Blacksmiths Helpers	**65- 90**
Farrier	**120-150**
Plate Layers	**110-150**
Plate Layers Labourers	**55- 60**
Foreman Porters	**65-130**
Porters	**50- 60**
Store-keeper	**160-260**
Store-keeper's Assistants	**70-125**
Watchmen	**55-100**
Chauffeurs	**100-140**
Wheelwrights	**Either Job work or 80-100**

The hours worked per week vary generally from 48 to 51, the hours per day being 8 to 8½, with the exception of Chauffeurs and Watchmen who work 8 or 12 hours per day. It should be remembered that this work continues during the crop season without any change in hours.

Factory Workers (Crop season).	*Rates.* *c.*
Cane Weighers	167-267
Scale Boy	30- 45
Handling Trucks at Cane Carrier	60- 70
Operating Cane Unloaders	65- 80
Operating Cane Carrier Engine	70- 85
Driving Cane Knives	60-100
Mill Engine Driver	80-130
Mill Foreman	110-250
Attending Mill Beds	35- 45
Attending Liming Tank and Strainers	50- 60
Measuring Juice	45-60
Attending Juice Heaters	50- 70
Attending 1st Juice Subsider	50- 70
Attending 2nd Juice Subsider	50- 70
Operating Filter Presses	55- 60
Attending Vacuum Pans and Evaporator Air Pumps	80-100
Attending Syrup Subsider	50- 55
Evaporator Boilers	115-180
Pan Boilers	200-250
Attending Crystallizers	50- 70
Curing Sugar	80-100
Bagging Sugar	Mainly piece work
Stacking Sugar	16-18c. per ton of sugar
Loading Sugar	
Attending Pumps and Small Steam Engine	55- 90
Boiler Foreman	90-125
Boiler Water Attendants	70-110
Fireman Cleaning Furnaces	50- 65
Firing Boilers	50- 60
Handling Surplus Megass	45- 50
Attending Boiler Conveyor	50- 70
Attending Switch Board	100-130
Operating Oil Engine	100-120
Steam Locomotive Drivers	110-240
Diesel Locomotive Drivers	105-160
Firemen	60-150
Truck Couplers	55-100
Pointsman	50- 80
Greasing and Oiling Trucks	60- 80
Bench Chemists	110-167
Laboratory Assistants	65- 90

The hours worked during crop vary from 66 to 78 hours per week, in almost every case the hours per day being 12. The range in weekly hours is caused by some factories grinding more hours per week than others and some types of work calling for cleaning and overhauling during the week-end stoppage period.

On Cocoa Estates daily workers earn 40 to 50 cents per day of 8 to 8½ hours. The bulk of the work however is performed by task at the following rates:—

Cutlassing	40- 50c.	average time occupied	4-6	hours.
Light pruning	50- 60c.	do.	6-8	do.
Heavy pruning	80-120c.	do.	6-8½	do.
Draining	40-100c.	do.	5-8½	do.

Those engaged in picking and breaking earn 50 to 70 cents in 8 hours. Additional facilities frequently include quarters, kitchen gardens, fuel and estate produce. Coconut and citrus estate rates follow generally those paid on Cocoa Estates.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Unskilled Labour, Port-of-Spain	72- 85	cents per day.
Do. Country	60- 80	do.
Do Women	36- 50	do.
Semi-skilled Labour	86-130	do.
Skilled Labour	86-200	do.

An 8-hour day 48-hour week is worked.

RAILWAY.

Platelayers	80c. per day.
Semi-skilled and skilled	86-200c. per day.

An 8-hour day 48-hour week is worked.

OILFIELDS.

	Cents per hour.	*Working Week.*
Rigmen employed in drilling	15-24c.	56 hours.
Rigmen employed in production	12-2[illegible]c.	48 do.
Production men	9-17c.	56 do.
Rig builders	12-26c.	45 do.
Skilled artizans	9-26c.	45 do.
Chauffeurs	14-26c.	45 do.
Firemen	9-20c.	45 do.
Masons and moulders	9-22c.	45 do.
Painters	9-17c.	45 do.
Semi-skilled	9-22c.	45 do.
Unskilled	9-14c.	45 do.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

Housemaids	$4-$10	per month.
Cooks	$5-$12	do.
Nurses	$5-$10	do.
Men Servants	$10-$20	do.
Chauffeurs	$5- $8	per week.

In some cases food and living accommodation are provided.

The cost of living for the poorer classes is moderate. The staple diet of labourers is rice, flour, potatoes, and local crops (such as tannia, yams, cassava, &c.), sugar, peas and beans, salt fish, pickled pork, beef, coconut and coconut oil compounds with a supplementary diet of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruit. Flour is the staple foodstuff of labourers of African descent and for those of East Indian descent, rice.

The average price of 1 lb. of flour is 3¼ cents, and 1 lb. of rice costs from 2½ cents to 4 cents according to its quality.

Labourers use comparatively little bread, and flour is substituted in cooked, boiled and baked forms.

The cost of living for other classes is inclined to be high. House rents rise from $30.00 a month upwards and the houses for these rents are generally unfurnished. The average rental is $50.00 a month. Furnished houses are only procurable in exceptional circumstances, and, in these cases, rents are as agreed between landlord and tenant.

Charges at hotels in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando are approximately as follows :—

(1) For double rooms, from $7.00 to $15.00 a day; for single rooms from $3 to $7.50 (inclusive of meals).

(2) Special terms are made for weekly and monthly boarders. The terms at private boarding houses vary from $40.00 to $80.00 a month. In the country districts there are as a rule no suitable hotels and boarding houses for Europeans.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION—WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education is voluntary except in Port-of-Spain and the adjoining village of St. James which were proclaimed a Compulsory Education area during the year 1935. The education system is administered by a Director of Education and a staff of officers appointed by the Governor, with an Advisory Board of 14 members nominated by the Governor. Primary education is free, but fees are charged in the Intermediate and Secondary Schools. Schools recognised by the Department of Education are maintained either by the Government or by religious denominations assisted by grants from public funds. At the end of the period under review there were 287 Primary, 6 Intermediate and 9 Secondary Schools. In the Primary Schools there were 72,374 pupils on roll, in the Intermediate Schools 2,459 and in the Secondary Schools, 2,259. The ages of admission to the Primary Schools are between 5 and 14. No pupil is retained on a school roll after attaining the age of 15. Pupils in the Secondary Schools are between the ages of 9 and 19. The Primary Schools are organised in seven standards and an infant department. The course of instruction is prescribed by the Education Board and only such books as are sanctioned by the Board may be used. The financial assistance given by the Government to the Denominational Schools takes the form of a grant for buildings and furniture, apparatus and equipment in kind, and the entire cost of teachers' salaries. One of the conditions of a grant is that the school must be open to all children without distinction of religion, nationality, or language. In the Secondary Schools, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge School Certificates and the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board's Higher School Certificate. On the results of the Higher School Certificate Examination three Scholarships of the value of $3,840 each are awarded annually. There are also many private schools. Recently legislation has been enacted with regard to the registration of these by the Department of Education. Conditions of registration are that the buildings and furniture shall conform to certain standards and that the members of the staff shall be of good moral character. These schools are not otherwise controlled.

2. There are three Training Colleges for Teachers, offering one- two- or three-year courses of instruction. The number of students in training in 1938 was 131. Opportunities for commercial and technical education are afforded by a Board of Industrial Training which arranges evening classes in theory and practice. There are several private commercial schools. A small institution for the instruction of the blind is also managed by the Board of Industrial Training. There are two Orphanages, one maintained by the Dominican Sisters and the other by the Diocesan Board of the Anglican Church ; an Industrial School for boys controlled by the Church of England and one for girls under the Corpus Christi Sisters.

3. A free daily issue to under-nourished children in primary schools in Port-of-Spain of one third of a pint of milk was inaugurated in September. The number of children at present in receipt of this benefit is approximately 1,500, *i.e.* 10 per cent. of those on the rolls. The service is to be extended to San Fernando when Compulsory Education is proclaimed there, and, later on, to other parts of the Colony.

Welfare Institutions.

(*a*) *Les Amantes de Jesus*, is a Society of Catholic Ladies who beg alms for the poor and work for all charitable purposes. In addition to subscriptions, donations and occasional legacies, the proceeds of a Bazaar organized every year are added to the funds, and the Society is thus able to give out monthly allowances to the poor, irrespective of class, colour or creed. It was founded in 1854.

The Society also manages the ***Emma Herrera Home***, comprising 10 rooms which are occupied by 12 destitute women, free of charge.

(*b*) *Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul* are composed of Roman Catholic men. The organization affords weekly assistance to a large number of necessitous persons. It also provides medical attention and medicines to inmates of Nazareth House and breakfast to school children.

A committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society manages and controls the ***Nazareth House*** which provides house and sleeping accommodation, free of charge, for 65 destitute women of any denomination. It is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. An annual dinner is given to hundreds of poor persons at Christmas time. In addition, monthly breakfasts are served to the inmates of the Institution.

The organization owns and controls the *Ozanam Shelter* at 21, Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain, where it provides sleeping accommodation for discharged boys from the Orphanage, and for other boys and male adults, and also a special department for discharged prisoners, males on probation and habitual prisoners. Conveniences for cooking and keeping individual requisites, and a storeroom for keeping personal belongings, are provided.

This Society also controls an *Alms House* at San Fernando which is supported by a Government grant and by public subscriptions.

(*c*) *The Salvation Army* was established in Trinidad in 1902, commencing with the Sailors' Home. Since then, a thriving Evangelistic and Social Work has been developed. Salvation Army Officers render valuable service to the Government in connection with First Offenders, and an Officer is engaged on the after-care of discharged prisoners.

The Army controls the Men's Hostel and Night Shelters for men and women. It takes a very active part in other social work.

Brigadier Geo. J. Robinson, the head of the Army in this Colony, is the Probation Officer for Trinidad and Tobago and supervises the work of the Salvation Army Probation Officers in the various districts. He is also the Non-Conformist Chaplain for the Royal Gaol, Young Offenders' Detention Institution, and Carrera and is a member of the Board of Management of Preventive Detention Prisoners.

(*d*) *The Church Army.*—This organization supplies beds, work, food and shelter to any boy or girl leaving the Tacarigua Orphanage or Diego Martin Industrial School, to any boy or girl leaving prison who had been an inmate of either of these Institutions, and also to any really deserving cases. The primary object of the Church Army is to bridge the period between the time of discharge of inmates of the above Institutions and the time when they become self-supporting citizens.

(*e*) *The Institute for the Blind* is operated by the Board of Industrial Training. The grant made by Government to the Institute is $4,168. The grant is supplemented by voluntary contributions.

There are 80 adults, 62 men and 18 women, and, in addition, 8 children, 4 boys and 4 girls, in attendance. The Institute provides training for blind persons who are thus able, through their own efforts, to realise money on the sale of articles of their own manufacture.

A new building is to be constructed at a cost of $60,000 to house the Institute and Government has contributed a sum of $25,000 towards the cost.

(*f*) *The C. L. Swanston Optimist Home for Blind Lads* was founded on the 1st September, 1936, and opened on the 5th October, 1936. There are 4 inmates, the Home being maintained by means of subscriptions and donations. Free board and lodging are provided, but, during school time, the lads obtain their midday meal at the Institute for the Blind where they are day students.

(*g*) *The Coterie of Social Workers* is managed by a Committee of Ladies who maintain 8 Breakfast Centres where poor children from elementary schools are given a midday meal. Five of these Centres are in Port-of-Spain, 1 in San Fernando and 2 in Tobago. A nominal charge of 2c. each is made in the case of children whose parents are in a position to pay. The number of meals supplied during the period—1st February to 15th December, 1938—was 61,983 and of this number, 16,788 were free.

The Coterie also manages the *St. Mary's Home for Blind Girls* where nine girls are provided with free lodging, food and clothing.

(*h*) *The Trinidad and Tobago Overseas Branch of the Boy Scouts' Association.*—Scouting started in Trinidad in 1912 and is controlled by this Association. His Excellency the Governor is Chief Scout. The Commissioner is appointed by Imperial Headquarters in London and is responsible for the running of the Movement in the Colony. All other Scout Officers are appointed locally. The Branch has its headquarters in Port-of-Spain and owns a Camping Ground at Paxvale, Santa Cruz. A Training Camp for Scouters is held annually and it is open to Scouts from other West Indian Islands. The Census of the Branch in September, 1938, was 75 Groups, of which 47 were open ones and 29 controlled. The personnel of these groups number 2,471, of whom 109 are officers.

(*i*) *The Girl Guides' Association of Trinidad and Tobago* was established in this Colony some 24 years ago. At present there are 62 Companies which number 1,216 units, of whom 122 are adults and 1,094 girls. The usual Camp and Competitions associated with Guiding are organized regularly and the number of girls who are interested in the Movement increases from year to year.

(*j*) *The Coralita Club* was founded in January, 1932, and at present it operates two Breakfast Centres in the Colony. Approximately 48 children are provided with midday meals, 46 of which are free.

LIST OF PLACES WHERE CHEAP LODGINGS AND FOOD ARE OBTAINED BY POOR PERSONS.

(*a*) *The Bethany Hostel,* Port-of-Spain, provides furnished lodgings for 84 working women of good character, at rates from 25 cents to 60 cents per week, according to wages earned. It also endeavours to find employment and assist those out of work.

(*b*) *St. Zita's Home for Domestic Servants* is under the same management as the Bethany Hostel, and provides sleeping accommodation for about 12 domestic servants at $1.00 each, per month.

(*c*) *The Salvation Army Men's Hostel,* 27, Edward Street, Port-of-Spain, offers the following facilities :—

Ground Floor.—Dormitories, 12 cents per night or 60 cents per week. Cubicles, 15 cents per night or 72 cents per week.

Upstairs.—Dormitories, 18 cents per night or 84 cents per week. Cubicles, 24 cents and 30 cents per night or $1.00, $1.12 and $1.36 per week. There is accommodation for 55 men in the Hostel.

Reading Rooms and conveniences on each floor. Meals and Board-Residence at moderate charges.

(*d*) *The Salvation Army Night Shelters for Men and Women,* 36, *Duncan Street, Port-of-Spain.*—These buildings have been erected for the purpose of housing men and women who are destitute or are in poor circumstances. The Women's shelter accommodates 60, and the Men's shelter 120.

The charges are 2 cents or 4 cents per night. Meals are supplied at cost price and free lodging is given annually to 33½ per cent. of the occupants. Government contributes $720 per annum towards maintenance.

(*e*) *The Working Girls' Hostel, Port-of-Spain* accommodates 53 working girls at from 30 to 60 cents per week. The Hostel is supported by voluntary contributions and managed by a committee of ladies of the Church of England.

(*f*) *Anstey House, Fitt Street, Woodbrook,* is run by the Coterie of Social Workers for respectable working ladies of moderate means, where room and partial board are supplied at $12 per month.

(*g*) *A Home for the Poor* is established at La Brea and provides free lodging for 20 destitute persons.

(*h*) *L'Hospice Spaccapietra,* under the care of the Corpus Christi Carmelite Sisters, shelters 20 old ladies reduced to poverty, providing them with a comfortable home, good clothing and all necessities.

There are also 5 rooms which accommodate 8 women often belonging to old and respected families.

This Institution is supported entirely by contributions.

(*i*) *Corpus Christi Day Nursery Association,* managed by Carmelite Sisters and controlled by an Association of Catholic men and women. A building was adapted for use as a Creche with money granted by Government. The children of the working class are cared for during the day time while their mothers are at work. The mothers who can afford to do so, make a small contribution to the Association's fund. The children are provided with food and, in many cases, with clothing.

(*j*) *The Oxford Street Home* was founded in 1833. The Institution provides a comfortable home, free of expense, to 12 indigent Christian females. The Rector of Holy Trinity Parish is Trustee, and is vested with the power of admitting any person when there is a vacant room. There is no restriction in respect of religious beliefs or race.

The Home has a small endowment due to the generosity of the late Dr. Alston and the late Mr. John McCarthy.

(*k*) *The Daily Meal Association*, which is managed and controlled by a committee of ladies, distributes 100 substantial meals daily to poor persons.

(*l*) *The Gordon Home* provides free lodging for 6 indigent persons.

(*m*) *Free Night Shelter*, Port-of-Spain, founded and directed by Mrs. C. I. Power, 4, Moore Avenue, St. Ann's, provides sleeping accommodation free of charge to 35 destitute women.

(*n*) *The Chinese Home* which is managed by a committee of Chinese gentlemen provides lodging, food and necessaries for 12 destitute Chinese. The Home is supported by Voluntary contributions.

(*o*) *The Free Night Shelter*, San Fernando, for poor East Indians and others, was erected by a committee with Government assistance. Government contributes $240 per annum towards maintenance.

CHAPTER XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

1. The Trinidad Government Railway consists of (1) the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line running 29 miles along the southern foot of the northern range of hills, to within 8 miles of the east coast ; (2) the San Fernando-Siparia line, 44 miles long, leaving the Port-of-Spain-Arima-Sangre Grande line at St. Joseph (6¼ miles from Port-of-Spain) and following roughly the west coast of the Colony ; (3) the Caparo Valley line, 28½ miles in length leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Jerningham Junction (14½ miles from Port-of-Spain) and running in a generally south-easterly direction to Rio Claro (42 miles from Port-of-Spain) ; (4) the Guaracara line, 10 miles long, leaving the San Fernando-Siparia line at Marabella Junction (33 miles from Port-of-Spain)

and running in an easterly direction to Princes Town. The line. is double between Port-of-Spain and St. Joseph; elsewhere it is single. The total length of the system is 123 miles, of which about five miles are leased to other interests. The Railway is of standard (4 ft.-8½ inch) gauge.

2. The railway provides transport for passengers over all lines three times a day, and goods trains run generally once a day during the crop season (January to July). During the out-of-crop season (August to December) goods trains are curtailed to one every other day on the Rio Claro line, but run daily on the Siparia line. Suburban trains are run between Port-of-Spain and Tunapuna, giving a service of six trains daily each way.

3. The railway stations are in telegraphic or telephonic communication, there being 118 miles of telegraph and 14 miles of telephone lines. There is also a service telephone along the Cipero Section between San Fernando and Princes Town.

4. The following table indicates the share taken by the Railway in the transportation of passengers and goods.

Year.	*No. of Passengers Carried.*	*No. of Tons of freight carried*
1931	1,901,175	309,444
1932	1,845,655	370,000
1933	1,378,926	434,505
1934	1,188,555	370,251
1935	1,183,769	422,960
1936	1,375,200	543,003
1937	1,737,006	581,000
1938	2,141,123	502,150

ROADS.

5. The roads are divided into main and local roads. The former and 57.81 per cent. of the latter are under the control of the Public Works Department. The remaining local roads are under Local Road Boards. The main roads, with a total mileage of 1,080.98 miles, are made up of 440.89 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 253.47 miles metalled, 171.21 miles gravelled, 66.97 miles pitched and 148.44 miles natural soil roads. The local roads in districts were there are no Local Road Boards comprise 764.63 miles, and are made up of 44.29 miles metalled or gravelled and oiled, 108.92 miles metalled, 278.44 miles gravelled, 44.26 miles pitched and 288.72 miles natural soil roads. In addition, there are many miles of Crown Traces in the charge of the Wardens.

6. There are several garages in Port-of-Spain where motor cars can be engaged to convey passengers to any part of the Colony. At most of the railway stations motor cars can be hired to carry passengers to outlying parts. Motor omnibuses also ply on the main roads and in some of the suburbs of Port-of-Spain.

TRAMWAYS.

7. In Port-of-Spain and its suburbs the Trinidad Electricity Board, Limited, operates an Electric Tramway System, 15 miles in length.

POSTAL.

8. The General Post Office is at Port-of-Spain and there are branch offices at San Fernando and at Scarborough (Tobago) and 120 other offices throughout the Colony.

9. Air mail and passenger services are maintained by Pan American Airways Inc., with the United States of America *via* Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Haiti and Cuba ; with the Argentine Republic *via* British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, Brazil and Uruguay ; and with Venezuela, touching at Caripito, Maturin, La Guaira, Cumarebo, Guanta and Maracaibo and onwards to Canal Zone, Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Republic Honduras, San Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, also Jamaica, Bahamas and Bermuda.

Air mail matter for Great Britain and Europe may be despatched *via* Brazil and the "Air France" or "Lufthansa" Companies.

TELEGRAPHY.

10. Communication by cable with all parts of the world is maintained by the Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd.

The cables from Trinidad touch at Grenada and Barbados which are also in communication with one another by cable *via* St. Vincent and St. Lucia.

The cables from Barbados *via* St. Vincent and St. Lucia also touch at Dominica and St. Croix, thence to St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and Cuba where they link up with the Western Union Telegraph Company's system.

From Barbados there is a cable direct to Georgetown, British Guiana.

There is also a cable system from Barbados, touching at Turks Island, Jamaica and Bermuda, to Halifax, whence cables cross the North Atlantic to the United Kingdom and Europe.

At Barbados, the Western Union Telegraph Company's cable from Miami links up with the Western Telegraph Company's system to South America, this latter company being under the control of Cable and Wireless Limited.

SHIPPING.

12. Trinidad is served by the following steamship lines:—

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Aluminum Line	New Orleans via French and British West Indies	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return via Jamaica	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
American Caribbean Line	New York via Northern W. I. Islands	British Guiana, Paramaribo and return	do.	Monthly
American-South African Line				
(1)	East and South African ports	New York	do.	do.
(2)	New Orleans	East and South African ports and return	Cargo	do.
Bermuda and West Indies Line	New York via the Northern West Indies	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	do.
Canadian National Steamships	Halifax and St. John's or Montreal, Bermuda and French and British West Indian Islands	British Guiana and return	do.	Fortnightly
Canadian Transport Company	Vancouver via the Canal Zone	Return via the West Indies	Cargo	Monthly.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	Havre, Plymouth and Bordeaux via the French West Indies and Barbados	Cen. American Ports to Canal Zone and return	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
	French W/Indies, St. Lucia and Barbados	British Guiana, Cayenne and return	do.	Monthly.
Compania Anonima Venezolana de Navegacion	Ciudad Bolivar and other Orinoco Ports	Return to Ciudad Bolivar	do.	Every 10 days.

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Hamburg Amerikanische Paketfahrt-Acktiengesellschaft	Hamburg, Antwerp, Dover, Cherbourg via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return	do.	Monthly.
Harrison Lines (1)	London, Liverpool, or Glasgow via Barbados and/or other B.W. Indies.	Central South American Ports and return	Cargo	Frequently
(2)	London, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada	British Guiana and return	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
(3)	Liverpool and Glasgow	Central South American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Havre, Southampton and Liverpool	do.	Fortnightly
Horn Line	Hamburg, Antwerp and Dover	Central South American Ports, Colombia and return	do.	do.
Lamport & Holt	Argentine and Brazil	New York	Cargo only	Monthly if inducement offers.
McCormick S.S. Co. (Pacific, Argentine, Brazil Line Inc.)	San Francisco via the Canal Zone	Brazil, Uruguay and Argentine and return	Passenger and cargo	Every third week.
American, Republic Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York and return	do.	Fortnightly
Nourse Line	Calcutta and Rangoon	Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba	Cargo	Monthly.
Ocean Dominion New York Service	New York via West Indies	Return	Passenger and cargo	do

Line.	From	To	Nature of Service.	Frequency of calls.
Ocean Dominion S.S. Corporation	Montreal and Halifax	Demerara and return	Cargo	Fortnightly
Prince Line	River Plate and Brazilian Ports	New York	Passenger and cargo	do.
Robin Line	East and South African ports	New York via a Canadian port	Cargo	Monthly.
Royal Netherlands Steamship Company				
(1) Colon Line	Amsterdam Boulogne, Dover via Barbados	Central American Ports, Canal Zone and return to Plymouth, Havre and Amsterdam	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
(2) Surinam Line	Amsterdam, Dover and Madeira, Dutch and British Guianas	New York via Central American Ports, and Haiti and return	do.	Every third week.
Societe Generale de Transports Maritime	Marseilles and Cayenne	Return via French West Indies	Cargo	Monthly
The Standard Oil Company of Venezuela	Carapito via Guiria	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger	Weekly.
The Surinam Combined Navigation Company	Paramaribo and Demerara	Port-of-Spain, Trinidad	Passenger and cargo	Fortnightly
Westfal-Larsen Line	Argentine and Brazil	San Francisco and Vancouver via Canal Zone	Passenger and cargo	Monthly.
Wilhelmsen Line	Brazil	New York	do.	do.

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13. The Government Coastal Steamers maintain three direct trips per week between Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) and Scarborough (Tobago). A weekly call is made at Roxborough (Tobago) and at the following Tobago ports: Pembroke, King's Bay, Speyside, Man-o'-War Bay, Bloody Bay, Parlatuvier, Castara.

CHAPTER XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Deep Water Harbour Scheme.

1. In connection with the construction of the quay wall the remaining 713 feet of concrete wall have been completed during the past year. This makes the total length of the wall 3,300 feet.

2. Springs were met with on several occasions but no difficulty was experienced in dealing with them.

3. Dredging was continued throughout the year, and 1,115,400 cubic yards were pumped ashore, making a total of 4,453,831 cubic yards. The total amount dredged at the end of 1938 was 5,746,500 cubic yards.

4. Nine hundred tons of steelwork for Sheds Nos. 2, 3, 4 and part of No. 5 have been erected. Sheds Nos. 1 and 2 have been completed ready for use. Two hundred and seventy-six concrete piles were driven for foundations for Sheds Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

5. *Storm Water Drainage.*—Work was continued on this and 7,075 feet of drains were constructed during the year, necessitating the excavation of 56,705 cubic yards. The amountof concrete deposited was 6,199 cubic yards. Drains Nos. 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 have been carried through to the sea.

Public Works Department.

6. For purposes of administration the Colony is divided into two divisions (Northern and Southern) which, in turn, are divided into nine districts as follows:—

Headquarters,	Northern Division.
St. George West and North Caroni	
St. George East,	
St. Andrew and St. David,	
Tobago.	
South Caroni and Victoria West,	Southern Division.
Victoria East,	
Nariva-Mayaro,	
St. Patrick.	

Each of these divisions is controlled by a Divisional Engineer and each district has a District Engineer in direct charge.

Buildings.

7. The construction of the New Treasury and Post Office Building was practically completed. The Treasury, Audit and Postal Departments entered upon the occupancy of their portions of the building on the 23rd September, 10th October and 24th October, 1938, respectively.

8. At the Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain, the construction of the two new Ward blocks of 96 beds each and the Clinic for the treatment of Venereal diseases was completed.

9. Alterations and Additions to Government House, St. Ann's, the erection of the Science Block at the Queen's Royal College, the Volunteer Gymnasium and Headquarters at the St. James Police Depot, the Farrier Sergeant's Quarters, and the Drill Instructors' Quarters at the St. James Police Depot, were commenced during the year.

10. The necessary plant was installed in the cooling room and cowshed of the dairy recently established in the grounds of the former Leper Asylum at Cocorite for the purpose of providing a milk supply for the Leper Settlement at Chacachacare.

11. A reinforced concrete school house for 500 pupils, with a handicraft block, was erected in Rushworth Street, San Fernando.

12. The work of preparing the area selected at Paradise Pasture, San Fernando, for siting the new hospital buildings was undertaken, about half the area being ready for use at the end of the year. The work included the reduction of the elevation of the hill by about 10 feet and the removal of three buildings.

13. A Rest House was provided at San Fernando for the Judges of the Supreme Court. Quarters were also provided for the Assistant Magistrate, Victoria, and for the Non-Commissioned Officers at the Mayaro and Moruga Police Stations.

14. Huts were removed from the Military Camp at Brighton and re-erected for use as temporary Police Stations at Kern and Palo Seco, and as additional accommodation at Fyzabad and San Fernando Police Stations.

ROADS.

15. Apart from maintenance the principal road works carried out during the year were the reconstruction of Wrightson Road, the construction of a footpath on Eastern Road between the 6¾ and 7¼ mile marks, the construction of a footpath 6,000 feet long through Couva Village, the widening of Western Road between the 5.95 and 7.00 mile marks, the construction of a portion of Maracas Bay Road, the widening of the portion of Saddle Road from the Queen's Park Savannah to Maraval Bridge, including the construction of a footpath, the widening of the portions of Eastern Road between the 25.75 and 26.36, and 28.39 and 29.02 mile marks, the latter including the construction of a footpath, the realignment of the portion of Southern Road between the 13¼ and 14 mile marks and the diversion of the portion of the Cumuto Road between the 17½ and 18½ mile marks. Sections of many other roads were strengthened and several bridges were rebuilt in concrete and steel. So far as funds permitted every opportunity was taken to improve curves and visibility in the course of maintenance operations.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION.

16. A public convenience was erected at Couva, 5,445 feet of drains were paved, about 50 miles of water courses were cleared and deepened, and 1,650 feet of the bed of the Tunapuna River were paved.

CHAPTER XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

JUSTICE.

Subject to the terms of any local ordinance, the Common Law, Doctrines of Equity, and Statutes of general application of the Imperial Parliament, which were in force in England on the 1st March, 1848, are deemed to be in force in the Colony.

2. Petty civil courts are established in the following magisterial districts:—St. George West, St. George East, Caroni, Victoria, St. Patrick, Eastern Counties and Tobago. Each court is presided over by a magistrate who is *ex officio* judge of the court. The jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding $120. An appeal lies from a petty civil court to the Supreme Court from any judgment or order in any action where the sum claimed is over $48.

3. When dealing with criminal cases triable summarily a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace exercises jurisdiction under the Summary Conviction Ordinance, and, subject to these has also the powers, privileges, rights and jurisdiction conferred on Justices of the Peace by the common law of England. Appeals from the decisions of Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court.

4. The Supreme Court of Trinidad and Tobago was created under the Judicature Ordinance, 1880. It is a Superior Court of Record, and consists of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The jurisdiction is the same as that of a High Court of Justice in England.

Appeals lie from the Supreme Court to:—

(*a*) The Full Court.

(*b*) The West Indian Court of Appeal.

(*c*) The Privy Council.

5. The Full Court is constituted by two or more of the judges. It has jurisdiction with respect to:—magisterial appeals; petty civil court appeals; appeals from interlocutory orders; appeals in cases where the value of the subject matter does not exceed $960; applications for security for costs of appeal in the West Indian Court of Appeal; applications for a stay of execution pending such appeal; appeals from the Official Receiver in bankruptcy; applications for prohibition; appeals in proceedings analogous to those on the Crown and Revenue sides of the King's Bench Division; cases of Habeas Corpus; appeals from a judge in Chambers; and applications for a new trial in jury cases.

6. The sphere of the West Indian Court of Appeal comprises the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago, British Guiana, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, and its members are the Chief Justices of those Colonies, except in the three last named colonies of which only the senior substantive Chief Justice is a member. It is constituted of an uneven number of three or more judges; the opinion of the majority determines any question before the Court. A judge of the Court cannot sit as a judge on the hearing of an appeal from any judgment or order made by himself. The Court has jurisdiction to determine appeals from the Supreme Court, except cases in which the jurisdiction

of the local Full Court has been expressly reserved. In the hearing of an appeal from any Colony the law to be applied is the law in operation in that Colony. Appeal lies from the Court to the Privy Council.

7. By Ordinance No. 5 of 1932 the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed Commissioners to hear applications under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance for the payment of compensation to workmen for injuries suffered in the course of their employment. The local Ordinance reproduces in the main the substantive portions of the Workmen's Compensation Act (Act No. VIII of 1923) passed by the Indian Legislature. An Appeal from the decision of a Commissioner lies to the Full Court in the instances defined by the Ordinance.

8. By Ordinance No. 31 of 1931, a Court of Criminal Appeal has been established to hear appeals from persons convicted on indictment. The Court is fully constituted if it consists of three Judges.

An Appeal to the Court lies :—

(*a*) on a question of law ;
(*b*) with leave of the Court, or on certificate of trial judge, on a question of fact alone, or one of mixed law and fact or other sufficient ground ;
(*c*) with leave of the Court, against sentence.

9. The Oil and Water Board hears and adjudicates on :—

(*a*) all complaints as to the pollution of land by oil mining operations, and as to the abstraction of water from watercourses ;
(*b*) all applications for licences to commence or carry on oil mining operations causing or likely to cause pollution to land ; and
(*c*) all applications for licences to abstract water from any watercourse for the purpose of any industry.

The Board consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by the Governor, the Director of Works and Transport, the Inspector of Mines, the Director of Agriculture and four other persons appointed by the Governor of whom two shall have a special knowledge of the oil mining industry and two shall have a special knowledge of agriculture. The judge is the chairman. An appeal from the decision of the Board lies to the Full Court.

10. The following statistics show the number of prosecutions, convictions and persons fined in the Colony during the year 1938.

	No. of Prosecutions in the County.	No. of Convictions in the County.	No. of persons fined in the County.
St. George West	17,933	13,371	9,821
St. George East	5,238	4,108	3,227
Eastern Counties	3,456	2,697	1,925
Caroni	5,461	4,295	3,133
Victoria	11,752	8,104	5,954
St. Patrick	6,706	5,127	3,610
Tobago	2,112	1,759	1,350
	52,658	39,461	29,020

POLICE FORCE.

11. The Police Force is composed of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, 10 Superintendents, 12 Assistant Superintendents, 12 Warrant Officers and 1,143 Non-Commissioned Officers and men.

There are 55 Police Stations in Trinidad and 5 in Tobago.

12. Criminals convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, except for minor offences are photographed before discharge. The negatives are filed and indexed so that a photograph of any criminal can be broadcast at short notice.

13. Three thousand one hundred and nineteen finger prints were taken during the year 1938, of which number, 2,627 were filed, bringing the total on record to 33,065. Eight hundred and eight persons were identified by means of finger prints during the year.

14. The Detective Superintendent keeps a record of "undesirable immigrants" and their movements are watched by men specially detailed for that purpose.

15. All members of the Force are trained in Road Regulations and Signals, and before being put on Traffic Duty, they receive special instruction.

Applicants for Drivers' Permits are examined by the Trinidad Automobile Association, and have to undergo a further examination at the Police Office as to their knowledge of Traffic Rules and Road Regulations. They must also be physically fit, and must produce certificates of good character. This also applies to applicants for permits to act as Conductors of Public Service Vehicles.

PRISONS.

16. The Prisons of the Colony are :—

(1) The Royal Gaol which is the Main Prison.
(2) The Convict Prison at Carrera Island for long term prisoners.
(3) The Preventive Detention Prison situated at Carrera.
(4) The Juvenile Prison and the Young Offenders Detention Institution.
(5) The Rose Hill Institution and Juvenile Prison for girls.
(6) The Convict Depot at Tobago.
(7) Four District Prisons, located at Police stations where persons convicted for one month and under are detained. These District Prisons are at Cedros, Toco, Mayaro and Blanchisseuse.

17. There was a decrease of 179 in the total number of convicted prisoners admitted during the year 1938. The figures are as follows :—

	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
1937	2,669	211	2,880
1938	2,515	186	2,701

The total number of prisoners committed during the year 1938 was 3,737 consisting of 3,469 males and 268 females.

18. Prisoners are employed on works of public utility and remunerative industrial labour. There are carpenters', blacksmiths', tinsmiths', tailors', and shoemakers' shops. Prisoners are also taught to make furniture, coconut matting and coir fibre mats, rope, twine, bamboo blinds, distemper, charcoal and white lime Laundry and masonry are also carried out.

The value of Labour was :—

Productive	$ 62,239 02
Unproductive	49,542 72
Total	$ 112,371 74

In June, 1937, a system of increased earnings for convicts serving two years and over was commenced : the wages range from 6 to 10 cents weekly. At the Young Offenders Detention Institution the maximum of 16 cents weekly still obtains.

The lads at the Young Offenders' Detention Institution were employed on extensive road construction.

The manufacture of Sisal articles is a thriving industry.

19. *Royal Gaol.*—The principal labour is stone breaking quarrying, coconut fibre picking, mattress-making, making prisoners' clothing, carpentry, and such blacksmiths' and tinsmiths' work as is necessary for the gaol. Gangs are sent to Government House grounds, the Prison quarry, the Leper Detention Station, the Rifle Range and the Powder Magazine.

The Besson Street quarry produced 445 cubic yards of metal.

20. *Carrera Convict Prison.*—The convicts are employed in quarrying stone, cutting and carrying wood and sand, stone cutting, soap making, distemper making, coconut fibre mat and matting making ; slippers, hammocks, stools, bags, twine, rope, &c., -are made from sisal hemp. One hundred and ninety-seven cubic yards of metal from 200 cut stones were delivered for the use of the Public Works Department in 1938. The convicts are also employed in various trades in the interest of the Prison.

21. *Preventive Detention Prison at Carrera.*—The Prisoners are employed in the necessary services for the prison and in cabinet-making and tailoring. Work is undertaken for private individuals as well as for Government Departments. The men earn 6 to 14 cents per day and can spend a portion on canteen. The number admitted during the year was three as compared with one in 1937. Within recent times there has been a sharp decline in the numbers.

22. *Scarborough* (*Tobago*) *Convict Depot.*—The convicts of this prison are employed on sanitary work in the town, at Government Farm, the Botanic Gardens, Government House and the Rifle Range. Basket making is carried on in the evenings.

23. *Young Offenders' Detention Institution.*—This institution is for young offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years. The Summary Court has power to impose a sentence of not less than 3 years and not more than 4 years, and the Supreme Court not less than 3 and not more than 5 years detention. Sentences imposed by a Summary Court require the approval of the Governor. The

treatment is similar to that of the Borstal Institutions. The inmates are taught trades—carpentry, cabinet-making, tailoring, shoemaking, and the cultivation of flower and kitchen gardens. A large number was employed until late in the year in public road building. All inmates attend school and physical drill. The number of young offenders committed during the year was 47.

24. There is a juvenile prison on the same premises intended for offenders up to the age of 21 who have been committed for the first time and do not come under the Detention of Young Offenders' Ordinance. They are located apart from the inmates but their treatment is much the same. The committals to this prison amounted to 170 prisoners and 6 convicts during the year.

25. *The Rose Hill Institution and Juvenile Prison* (*For Girls*).—The rules and conditions of this institution are the same as for the Young Offenders' Detention Institution. The inmates are employed at domestic and laundry work, sewing and knitting. All inmates attend school. The number admitted during the year was 10 young offenders and 36 short term and remand prisoners.

26. *Female Prison.*—The average number of inmates in the female prison was 19, the maximum being 29 and the minimum 11. The prisoners are chiefly employed in laundry work. They also do fancy work.

27. *Health of Prisoners.*—The health of the prisoners was on the whole good. There were nine deaths in the various prisons during the year, two of which were caused by judicial execution. There were four cases of notifiable infectious diseases: two of Pulmonary tuberculosis, and one of Lobar pneumonia. There was one case of pneumonia at Tobago Prison. The percentage of the daily averages in the hospitals at the Royal Gaol, Carrera Prison and Young Offenders Detention Institution to the average daily population was ·15.

28. *Time allowed for the payment of fines.*—Time is allowed for the payment of fines provided the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the court that he has a fixed place of abode.

29. *Probation System.*—During the year 176 males and 26 females were placed under the care of the Anglican Probation Officers and 55 males and 14 females under the care of the Roman Catholic Probation Officers. The total exceeds the 1937 figure by 98. Eighteen males and two females on probation were brought before the Court for breach of their conditions of probation.

CHAPTER XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-three Ordinances were enacted during the year 1938 of which the following call for comment.

SHOP (HOURS OR OPENING AND EMPLOYMENT).

This Ordinance limits the opening hours of shops and premises for the sale of intoxicating liquors to eight hours for an ordinary closing day, 4 hours for an early closing day and 10 hours for a late closing day. It also provides for the limitation of the hours of employment in respect of certain trades, and for the supply of seats for female assistants.

TRADE DISPUTES (ARBITRATION AND INQUIRY).

This Ordinance provides for the establishment of an Arbitration Tribunal and a Board of Inquiry in connection with Trade Disputes, and for the settlement of such disputes, and for the purpose of enquiring into economic and industrial conditions in the Colony.

SLUM CLEARANCE AND HOUSING.

This Ordinance makes provisions regarding the housing of persons of the working classes, the acquisition, reconstruction and management of slum clearance areas and re-development areas, the improvement of unhealthy areas, the repair or demolition of insanitary dwellings, and for purposes connected with those matters.

TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING.

This Ordinance makes provision for the orderly and progressive development of land, cities, towns and other areas, whether urban or rural, to preserve and improve amenities, and for other matters connected therewith.

CHAPTER XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Three Joint-Stock Banks do business in the Colony, viz.: Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Messrs. Gordon, Grant & Co., Ltd., are private bankers.

2. *Agricultural Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.*—The authorised capital of $1,200,000 is furnished by Government. On the 31st December, 1938, the amount outstanding in respect of loans on mortgage was $939,748.75 with charges thereunder aggregating $26,488.65, and in respect of Temporary Advances for working expenses $17,476.27. The properties on which loans are made are inspected regularly by officers of the Department of Agriculture and steps are taken to ensure that, where necessary, efforts are made to remedy any cultural and other defects.

Subsequent to 1933, neither loans on mortgage nor Temporary Advances have been transacted due to limited funds and the continuing unsatisfactory condition of the agricultural industry.

Estate owners may receive advances for the maintenance of their cultivations under the provisions of the Cocoa Industry Relief Ordinance.

CHAPTER XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

REVENUE.

1. The financial position of the Colony at the end of the year 1938 remained satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to $13,445,235. The surplus on the year's working

as shewn in the accounts amounted to $1,215,051. The following comparative table shows the receipts under the several heads of revenue as compared with 1937.

Heads of Revenue.	1937	1938	Increase.	Decrease.
	$	$	$	$
1. Customs	6,820,528	7,061,861	241,333	
2. Licences, Excise, &c.	1,331,290	1,411,978	80,688	
3. Tax on Incomes	1,139,851	1,676,563	536,712	
4. Fees and Payments for Specific Services	299,104	319,305	20,201	
5. Reimbursements	285,285	411,374	126,089	
6. Earnings of Government Departments	224,967	236,841	11,874	
7. Post Office	293,417	288,517	....	4,900
8. Rent of Government Property	14,049	12,988	....	1,061
9. Interest	371,293	309,450	....	61,843
10. Miscellaneous Receipts	13,913	17,040	3,127	
11. Land Sales, Royalties	958,987	1,129,106	170,119	
	11,752,684	12,875,023	1,190,143	67,804
11A. Loans to Public Bodies	....	9,521	9,521	
12. Cocoa Subsidy, Special Taxation	351,916	417,502	65,586	
13. Colonial Development Fund	148,185	143,189	....	4,996
	12,252,785	13,445,255	1,265,250	72,800
			$1,192,450	

EXPENDITURE.

2. The total Expenditure for the year amounted to $12,230,184, and included the following items of extraordinary expenditure:

Loans to Public Bodies	$801,615
Purchase of Land for land settlement	10 880
New buildings	473,348
Extension of Water Supply	130,764
Roads and Bridges	476,303
Cocoa Subsidy	487,564
Colonial Development Fund	34,560
Sundry	155,412
	$2,570,446

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3. The Revenue and Expenditure for the last five years were as under :—

Year	Revenue.	Expenditure.		
		Recurrent.	Extra-ordinary.	Total.
	$	$	$	
1934	8,210,246	7,451,129	739,124	8,190,253
1935	8,692,699	7,585.936	1,096,773	8,682,709
1936	12,560,314	7,880,471	1,290,215	9,170,686
1937	12,252,785	8,426,587	1,939,261	10,365,848
1938	13,445,235	9,659,738	2,570,446	12,230,184

PUBLIC DEBT.

4. The Public Debt of the Colony at 31st December, 1937, amounted to $20,013,312. Repayments as shown hereunder amounted to $283,008, the Public Debt at 31st December, 1938, being $19,730,304. In addition the Colony is responsible to the Colonial Development Fund for the outstanding balance of a loan $10,071 made to the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association.

	$
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 2 of 1915	18,048
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918	24,096
Redemption of Debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1920	240,864
	$283 008

SINKING FUNDS.

5. The Sinking Funds for the redemption of Loans amounted at 31st December, 1937, to $589,187. During 1938 the Sinking Funds were increased by the annual contributions from General Revenue and by dividends on investments to the extent of $265,224 and $1,296 was realised from the investment of the Sinking Funds to increase the provision in the estimates for the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures issued under Ordinance 15 of 1918. On revaluation of securities in which they were invested it was ascertained that there was a depreciation in the market value to the extent of $25,542, thus bringing the total market value of the Sinking Funds up to $827,573 as under :—

For redemption of 4 per cent. Debentures (Ord. 41/1931)	$122,479
For redemption of 2·9 per cent. Conversion Loan (1934/44)	472,562
For redemption of 6 per cent. Debentures (Ord. 15/1918)	3,676
For redemption of 3 per cent. Stock (1965/70) ...	77,322
For redemption of 3½ per cent. Stock (1958/68) ...	151,534
	$827,573

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

6. The total assets at the end of December, 1938, amounted to $9,366,945 as against liabilities of $557,989.

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The following summary sets out the position clearly.

LIABILITIES.	$	ASSETS.	$	$
Deposits	521,173	Advances :—		
Drafts and Remittances	3,060	Industries	236,548	
Government Currency Notes	33,756	Public Officers	92,021	
		Other administrations	37,085	
		General	180,647	546,301
		Imprests		7,498
		Investments	5,691,955	
		Cash balance	5,028,745	
		Joint Colonial Fund	129,600	
		Remittances between chests	44	
Total Liabilities	557,989		10,850,344	
General Revenue Balance	8,808,956	Deduct balances of Specific Funds in hands of Treasurer	2,037,198	8,813,146
	9,366,945			9,366,945

INVESTMENTS.

7. The market value of securities at the end of the year amounted to $10,730,476. Below are shown the value of the securities after depreciation, or appreciation as the case may be, and the extent to which they had appreciated or depreciated.

(*a*) Investments in respect of which any gain or loss accrues to or is borne by the Fund concerned.

	Value at 31st December, 1938	*Amount of appreciation*	*Amount of depreciation*
	$	$	$
Petroleum Office and Conservation Board	9,100	—	900
Provident Fund	29,859	—	514
Sinking Funds	827,573	—	25,812
Coastal Steamers' Depreciation Fund	237,249	—	7,211
Dredger Depreciation Fund	54,729	—	1,414
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Funds	52,611	—	—
Note Issue of Banks	741,638	—	14,092
Public Trustee	53,424	—	—
Land Assurance Fund	33,236	—	—
Launches Depreciation Fund	12,630	—	442
Govt. Vehicles Insurance Fund	16,287	—	—
Preventive Detention Prisoners	113	—	—
Government Savings Bank	2,945,065	—	100,339
Railway Depreciation Fund	25,007	7	—
	5,038,521	7	150,724
(*b*) Investments in respect of which the colony receives the gain or bears the loss Surplus Funds	5,691,955	—	209,561
Total	$10,730,476	7	$360,285
		$360,278	

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8. The main sources of taxation are :—

(*a*) *Customs.*—The taxes imposed under this Head consist of Import and Export duties, and Port, Harbour and Wharf dues. Practically all imports are subject to duty but preferential rates are allowed on articles of Empire origin or manufacture. Export duties are only levied on asphalt. Port and Harbour dues are levied on all vessels making use of the harbour and are based on tonnage.

Approximately 35 per cent. of the articles subject to Customs import duty are liable to duty *ad valorem*, the principal rate being 10 per cent. (preferential) and 20 per cent. (general). The following are liable to 15 per cent. (preferential) and 30 per cent. (general), viz. :—Motor lorries and vans, fireworks, jewellery, perfumery, solid and semi-solid plate and plated ware. The following are free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* otherwise, viz. :—Aircraft, explosives other than gunpowder for sporting purposes, common glass bottles, machinery, except marine machinery, fresh fruit, other than apples, manures. Other articles free under the British Preferential Tariff and liable to duty under the General Tariff are:—Railway rolling stock (5 per cent. *ad valorem*), blank cinematograph film (30c. per 100ft.), apples (50c. per barrel), fish, fresh (72c. per 100 lb.), seeds for expressing oil therefrom (24c. per 100 lb.).

Most of the Customs duties are liable to a surtax equal to 15 per centum of the duty.

The following amounts were collected in 1938 :—

Import duties	$4,832,882
Export duties	126,033
Port and Harbour dues	199,026

The amount shown for Import duties includes $175,945 which was raised from increased duties in aid of the Cocoa Industry.

(*b*) *Excise.*—The duties under this Head are classified as under :—

(1) Rum and spirits manufactured for consumption in the Colony at $3.12 per proof gallon ;
(2) Petroleum Spirit manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 16c. per gallon.
(3) Petroleum Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony at 12c. per gallon ;
(4) Beer at the rate of 17c. on every gallon ;
(5) Deodorised Edible Oil manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony, 10c. per gallon ;
(6) Lard Substitute manufactured and delivered for consumption in the Colony 42c. per 100 lb.
(7) Matches manufactured and delivered for use in the Colony 6c. per gross boxes.

The yield for 1938 was as under :—

Rum and Spirits	$1,072,634
Petroleum Oil and Spirit	890,634
Beer	10,761
Copra Products	58,814
Matches	5,261

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(*c*) *Liquor Licences.*—A tax is levied on all spirit, wine and beer retailers and also on distillers and compounders. The tax varies according to :—

(1) the situation of the premises on which the trade is carried on ;

(2) the nature of the liquors retailed therein ; and

(3) the quantities retailed at a time.

Yield for 1938	$179,833

(*d*) *Estate Duties.*—A tax is imposed on all property, real and personal, which passes on the death of a person. The duties are divided into two parts :

(1) Estate Duty which is a charge on the corpus of the estate at a scale rate ; and

(2) Succession Duty charged on the value of the property passing to a successor, also at a scale rate varying according to the relationship of the successor to the predecessor :

Yield for 1938	**$126,981**

(*e*) *Stamp Duties.*—This is a charge on all classes of instruments referred to in the schedule to the Stamp Duties Ordinance, varying according to the nature of the instrument and in some classes to the consideration expressed therein :

Yield for 1938	$111,168

(*f*) *Land and Building Taxes.*—Under this Head all alienated lands are charged with tax at the rate of 1s. per acre and in the case of buildings a fixed rate is charged where the rental value of the building does not exceed $24 per annum ; where the value exceeds that amount the rate is fixed at 7½ per cent. of the rental value :

Yield for 1938	**$404,646**

(*g*) *Vehicles.*—A tax is levied on all vehicles varying according to the particular class of vehicle, and in the case of motor propelled vehicles according to the weight. The duties collected in Municipal areas form part of the Municipal Revenue and in other areas the duty credited to General Revenue. From 1935 the tax on all Motor Vehicles is collected by Government and a refund made to the Municipalities.

During 1938, $354,971 was credited to General Revenue, and the sum of $121,509 was paid from General Revenue to the Municipalities in respect of Motor Vehicles kept within their areas.

(*h*) *Income Tax.*—This is a tax imposed on the income of all individuals exceeding $1,200 net, *i.e.*, after deductions for wife, children and life insurance premiums, and is charged on a sliding scale of rates enumerated in the Income Tax Ordinance. In the case of Limited Liability Companies a flat rate of 12½ per cent. is payable on the chargeable income subject to relief in the hands of shareholders when such income is distributed. Life Assurance Companies pay a flat rate 2½ per cent. on the chargeable income

Yield for 1938	**$1,676,563**

(*i*) *Royalty on Oil and Asphalt.*—This tax is levied on all oil won from Crown Lands calculated either at a fixed amount per ton or a certain percentage of the market value. In the case of asphalt the rate is 60c. on each ton of crude asphalt or 84 cents on each ton of dried asphalt:

Yield for 1938 .. .. .. $971,883

(*j*) *Miscellaneous Licences.*—The yield from this source amounted to $234,379 principally from licences to keep dogs and guns, for the sale of produce, registration of motor vehicles and licences to drivers of motor cars, and from Sweepstakes.

10. Out of a total revenue of $13,445,235 revenue from taxation amounted to $10,567,903.

CHAPTER XVII.—PLANNING FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

In spite of the depressed condition of agricultural industries in the Colony, economic development is proceeding in such a manner as to justify the belief that the ordinary revenue of the Colony, which has substantially exceeded the ordinary expenditure since 1936, will be maintained at a satisfactory level for many years. It was felt, therefore, that the time was opportune to undertake a comprehensive development programme, particularly for economic and social services, including the improvement of housing conditions for the working people of the Colony. The proposed programme embraced the following works:—

(*a*) The building of houses for the working people.
(*b*) The construction of an aerodrome.
(*c*) Water supplies for certain country districts.
(*d*) Hospitals and Medical buildings.
(*e*) Educational buildings.
(*f*) Railway extensions.
(*g*) The provision of quarters for public officers.
(*h*) Irrigation and drainage schemes.
(*i*) Mosquito-destruction and sanitation schemes.
(*j*) Improvement of road communications.
(*k*) Electricity Schemes.
(*l*) The construction of a slipway.
(*m*) The erection and extension of Public Offices.

2. A committee was appointed to consider the programme drawn up and to make recommendations for carrying out the proposed development works. In a message to the Legislative Council, His Excellency the Governor reviewed the situation and explained his proposals, and the Report of the Committee was accepted by the Legislative Council on the 28th October, 1938. The approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was awaited at the end of the year.

3. The estimated cost of the development programme is approximately $14,000,000.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The agricultural situation remained a serious problem, but the figures for General Revenue and Expenditure indicated a very prosperous condition for the Colony. The revenue for 1938 amounted to $13,445,235, the expenditure amounted to $12,230,184, and there was, therefore, a surplus of $1,215,051 on the year's working.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Arthur George Murchison Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., resigned from the Colonial Service on account of ill health with effect from the 20th February, 1938.

Sir Mark Young, K.C.M.G., Governor of Barbados, who had been acting as Governor of Trinidad, sailed for Barbados on the 22nd February and the Honourable A. W. Seymour, C.M.G., V.D., the Colonial Secretary, assumed the administration of the Government of the Colony.

On the 1st June the Western suburb of St. James was included in the City of Port-of-Spain. The estimated population of the City of Port-of-Spain at the 31st December, 1938 was 89,550.

Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., who was appointed to succeed Sir Murchison Fletcher, arrived in the Colony on the 19th June, and assumed the administration of the Colony.

The Honourable A. W. Seymour, C.M.G., V.D., the Colonial Secretary, sailed for England on the 4th July on leave prior to retirement from the Colonial Service.

The Honourable John Huggins, M.C., arrived in the Colony on the 17th July, and assumed duty as Colonial Secretary in succession to Mr. A. W. Seymour, C.M.G., V.D.

His Excellency the Governor, Major Sir Hubert Young, sailed for Tobago on the 28th August, on a visit of inspection.

While in Tobago His Excellency became ill. He sailed for England on the 22nd November on sick leave. The Honourable the Colonial Secretary assumed the administration of the Colony.

The Honourable G. C. Pantin, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, died in Switzerland on the 2nd September.

J. HUGGINS,
Colonial Secretary.

APPENDIX.

List of certain Publications issued by the Government of Trinidad.

	£	s.	d.	British Empire Postage s.	d.
Blue Book—Paper Bound	1	0	0	3	0
Do. —Quarter Bound	1	5	0	3	0
Do. —Half Bound	1	10	0	3	0
Census 1931		3	6	1	0
Civil List, 1938		2	6		6
Civil Service Regulations		2 5	6 0		6
Council Papers Vols. 1 and 2—Quarter Bound	1	0	0	4	0
Do. do. —Half Bound	1	5	0	4	0
Digest of the Judgments—Paper Bound		5	0	1	0
Do. —Cloth Bound		7	0	1	0
Do. —Full Calf		12	6	1	0
Gardening in the Tropics		2	0		1½
Guide to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Trinidad		1	0		1½
Handbook of Trinidad and Tobago—Cloth		3	0		6
Do —Paper		2	6		5
Hansard Debates—per copy		1	0		1½
Do. —per volume 1903-1934 (each year)		15	0	2	0
Index to Cases—Vols. 1 to 4 Trinidad Law Reports		1	0		1½
Index to Orders in Council, &c.—Paper Bound		3	0		1½
Index to Ordinances passed since 1925		1	0		1½
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Revised Edition of Laws, 1925 (5 Vols.)—Cloth	6	6	0	5	0
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Do. do. —Calf	10	10	0	5	0
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Do. Volume	1	5	0	3	0
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Silvicultural Notes on Timber Trees		2	0		1
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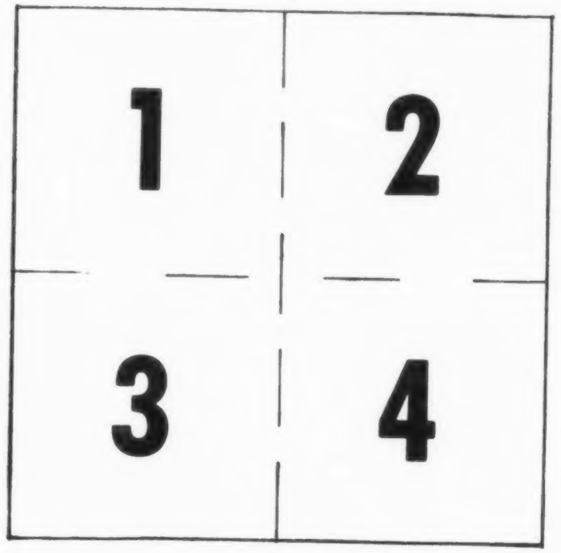
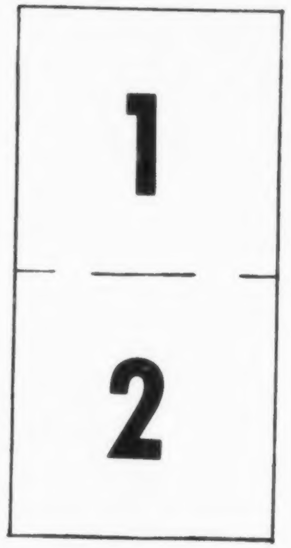
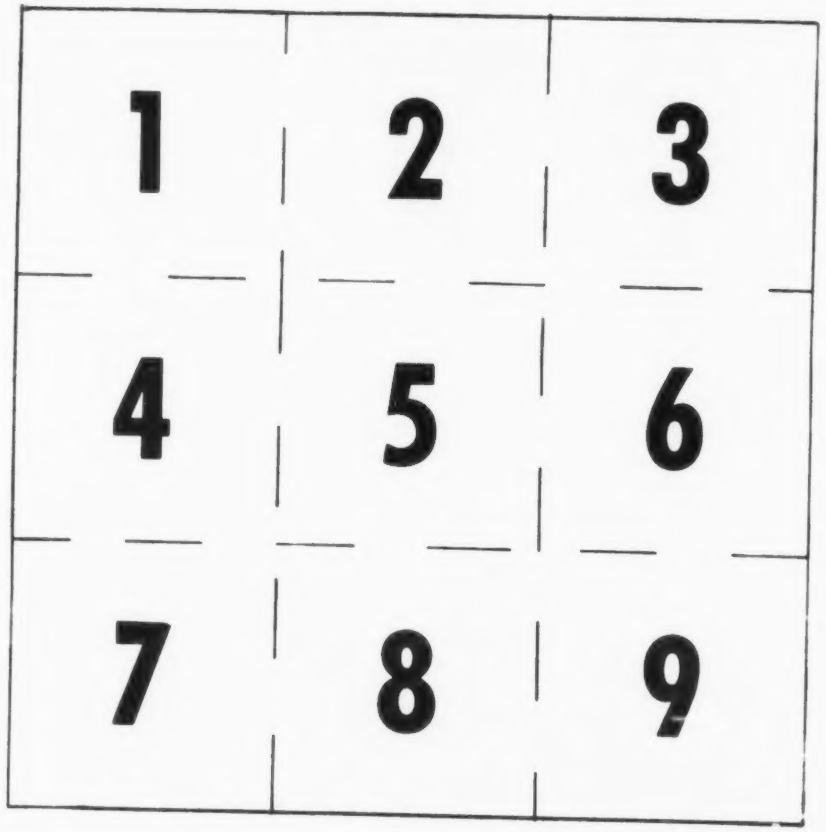
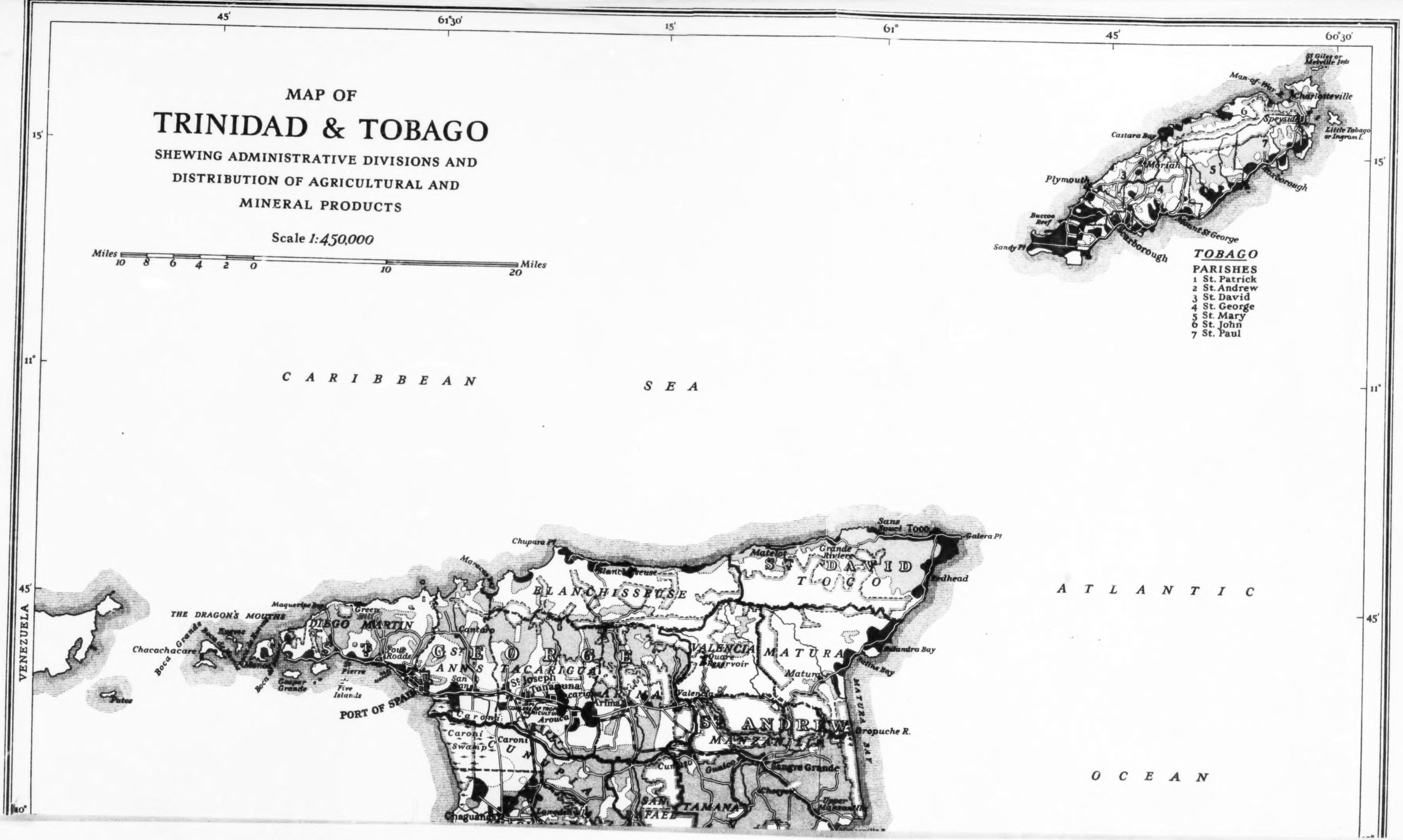
* Includes registration fees.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.









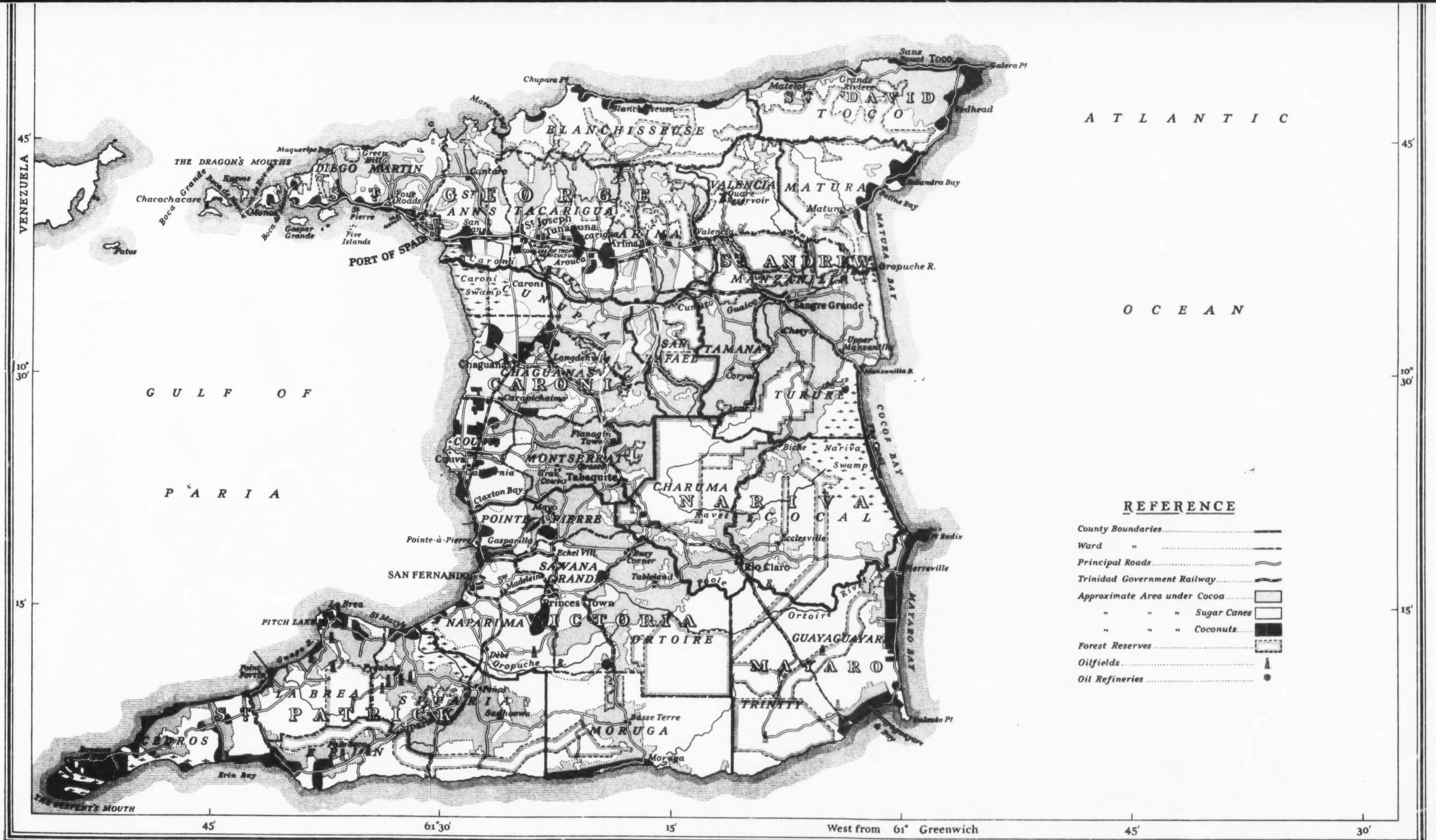
MAP OF

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

SHEWING ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND
DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL AND
MINERAL PRODUCTS

Scale 1:450,000

Miles 10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 Miles
45′
61°30′
15′
61°
45′
60°30′
15′
11°
45′
10°
CARIBBEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
VENEZUELA
TOBAGO
PARISHES
1 St. Patrick
2 St. Andrew
3 St. David
4 St. George
5 St. Mary
6 St. John
7 St. Paul
St Giles or Melville Isds
Man-of-War
Charlotteville
Speyside
Little Tobago or Ingram I.
Castara Bay
Moriah
Plymouth
Scarborough
Buccoo Reef
Mount St George
Sandy Pt
Scarborough
Sans Souci
Toco
Galera Pt
Chupara Pt
Matelot
Grande Riviere
ST DAVID
TOCO
Redhead
Blanchisseuse
BLANCHISSEUSE
Maracas
Maqueripe Bay
Green Hill
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
DIEGO MARTIN
Chacachacare
Boca Grande
Boca
Gaspar Grande
Five Islands
Patos
ST GEORGE
Cantaro
Four Roads
St Pierre
PORT OF SPAIN
St ANN'S
TACARIGUA
San Juan
St Joseph
Tunapuna
Tacarigua
Arima
Arouca
ARIMA
VALENCIA
Quare Reservoir
Valencia
MATURA
Matura
Salandra Bay
Matura Bay
MATURA BAY
Oropuche R.
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
Caroni
Caroni Swamp
CAUPANA
Cumuto
Guaico
Sangre Grande
Cheguey
Upper Manzanilla
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
Chaguanas


ATLANTIC
OCEAN
GULF OF
PARIA
VENEZUELA
THE DRAGON'S MOUTHS
Chacachacare
Boca Grande
Monos
Gaspar Grande
Patos
Five Islands
PORT OF SPAIN
Maracas
Chupara Pt
Blanchisseuse
BLANCHISSEUSE
Maqueripe Bay
DIEGO MARTIN
Green Hill
Cantaro
ST GEORGE
Four Roads
St Pierre
ST ANN'S
TACARIGUA
San Juan
St Joseph
Tunapuna
Tacarigua
ARIMA
Arima
Arouca
Caroni
Caroni Swamp
CUNUPIA
Sans Souci
Toco
Galera Pt
Matelot
Grande Riviere
ST DAVID
TOCO
Redhead
VALENCIA
Quare Reservoir
Valencia
MATURA
Matura
Salybia Bay
Balandra Bay
MATURA BAY
ST ANDREW
MANZANILLA
Oropuche R.
Sangre Grande
Cumuto
Guaico
SAN RAFAEL
TAMANA
Cheyne
Upper Manzanilla
Manzanilla Pt
Coryal
TURURE
COCOS BAY
Chaguanas
Longdenville
CHAGUANAS
CARONI
Carapichaima
Flanagin Town
COUVA
Couva
California
MONTSERRAT
Gran Couva
Tabaquite
Claxton Bay
CHARUMA
NARIVA
Biche
Nariva Swamp
COCAL
Ecclesville
Mayo
POINTE-A-PIERRE
Pointe-à-Pierre
Gasparillo
Eckel Vill.
SAVANA GRANDE
Busy Corner
Tableland
Rio Claro
SAN FERNANDO
Madeleine
Princes Town
NAPARIMA
VICTORIA
ORTOIRE
Poole R.
Ortoire
GUAYAGUAYARE
Radix Pt
Mayaro
MAYARO BAY
MAYARO
TRINITY
Galeota Pt
PITCH LAKE
La Brea
Point Fortin
Debe
Oropuche R.
LA BREA
ST PATRICK
SIPARIA
Penal
Siparia
Basse Terre
MORUGA
Moruga
CEDROS
ERIN
Erin Bay
THE SERPENT'S MOUTH
45'
10° 30'
15'
61°30'
West from 61° Greenwich
30'
REFERENCE
County Boundaries
Ward "
Principal Roads
Trinidad Government Railway
Approximate Area under Cocoa
" " " Sugar Canes
" " " Coconuts
Forest Reserves
Oilfields
Oil Refineries

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